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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 22

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1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

WEWAK

<u>Report no</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	K.J.TAYLOR	WOGINARA NO.1, & 2, JAPUAIN
2-69-70	R.C.BLACKBURN	WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION
3-69-70	K.P.WEARNE	BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
4-69-70	D.P.MARONEY	WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVI.
5-69-70	R.BLACKBURN	WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT COASTAL
6-69-70	J.E.WHITE	TEREBU, AND BUT-BOIKEN C.D.
^H 7-69-70	K.P.WEARNE	PART ONLY, BUT-BOIKEN C.D....
7-69-70	D.P.MARONEY	WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVI.
8-69-70	D.J.MAHAR	PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVI.
9-69-70	G.R.HAMILTON	TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION
10-69-70	A.F.FECKERING	PART WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVI.
11-69-70	K.P.WEARNE	SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, PART WEWAK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK ^{NEWAK} Report No. 1 of 1969/70
 Patrol Conducted by K. J. TAYLOR, PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled WOGINARA NO.1 and 2, JAPUAIN, SALIMBUA area.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -
 Natives 1 RP & WGC
 Duration—From 4 / 8 / 1969 to 8 / 8 / 1969
 Number of Days 5
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23 / 8 / 1968
 Medical - / - / 19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol See Instruction, SPECIAL PATROL.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

GFH:KA

Division of District Administration, ⁶⁷⁻⁸⁻¹³

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

24th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 1/1969-70.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 11th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. K.J. Taylor, A.D.O., to part BUT-BOIKEN Census Division.

Mr. Taylor has provided a clear statement of the reasons behind the refusal of the people to pay tax.

The work on the WOGINARA road is very pleasing. I hope that the enthusiasm and interest of the people can be maintained until the task is finished.

A sound report of an effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. K.J. Taylor,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-13

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Reference: 67-1-5 (10)
Division
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

11th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1 OF 1969/70
WOGINARA, JAPUAIN, SELIMBUA
CENSUS UNITS - MR. K. J. TAYLOR,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-2/282 of 31st October, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak.
- (c) Copy of Patrol Instructions.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2 This patrol was mounted for the express purpose of enquiring into the reluctance of the people in the Woginara and Japuain area to pay tax. Such reluctance is based on the fact that the Administration would not construct a road to their area.

3. Voluntary assistance from 2 P.I.R. personnel at weekends is certainly achieving a lot and there will undoubtedly be a road into the area eventually if the enthusiasm of the Army, Council and people can be maintained. There has never been any doubt that a road could be constructed as the road currently being improved was a road constructed by the Japanese army located in the area during the second world war.

4. In ^{their} this report on Road Development in the Sepik Districts, compiled in 1968, the consulting engineering firm of Willing English and Devin indicated that there were grades of 25% on the proposed road to Woginara and did not recommend construction.

5. Summing up, therefore, the people have done well to improve their road and it is hoped that they will be able to get some use from it, particularly in the "dry" season.

The report is concise and explanatory and Mr. Taylor has carried out the objects of the patrol satisfactorily.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

Mr. K.J. Taylor,
Assistant District
Officer,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1/123

DPM/hs

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

3rd August, 1969.

Mr. K. J. Taylor,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1-69/70 (SPECIAL)
WOGINARA-JAPUAIN-SALIMBUA.

Further to our conversations, would you please prepare to mount a patrol to the abovesmentioned area to investigate the people's reluctance to pay the new rate of Council Tax. There is little doubt that their reluctance is related to the abandonment of the WOGINARA road project and the deferment of the SALIMBUA road by the Wewak-But Local Government Council: the former as you know following a survey by Public Works Department which stated that a road would be impractical.

Would you please therefore solicit the people's views on taxation and the road, and attempt to get them to be realistic by explaining fully aspects of Local Government relating their contribution to what they can reasonably expect to get in return.

You should complete the patrol before the weekend. This will give you time to report to the Council at the next meeting on the 13th of August, 1969, when we can recommend a course of action to the Council.

Submit a assessment of the situation in letter form supplemented by a brief special patrol report. As you will be fully committed on the meeting next week and the Well-Course early the following week, I do not expect your report until the 22nd of August, 1969.

For your attention, please.

(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.
District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK. (3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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DPM/hs

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/282

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

31st October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1-69/70
WOGINARA, JAPUAIN, SELIMBUA
BUT-BOIKEN C.D.

Further to my 67-1-1/123 of the 3rd of August, and my 67-2, 42-2-15, 42-2-10/143 of the 2nd of September, 1969.

Attached please find 4 copies of Mr. K. J. Taylor, Assistant District Officer's Patrol Report, together with Camping Claim.

Mr. K. J. Taylor's instructions were outlined in my 67-1-1/123 - briefly they were to check on the position following the people of that area's failure to pay the new local government tax rate of \$8.00. The situation was resolved and most of the people have now paid their Council tax with reduced rates at SELIMBUA and JAPUAIN (refer my 67-2/143, etc., of the 2nd of September, 1969).

The resistance to pay the tax was largely a measure to give some publicity to their plight with roads. The SELIMBUA situation is not resolved and the JAPUAIN access problem is unlikely to ever be solved because of the terrain. However recently there has been some change in the WOGINARA road position.

The WOGINARA people were bitterly disappointed that the survey conducted by Territory Surveys for the Administration, stated that a road could not be constructed to WOGINARA within the permitted grades. The cost would be prohibitive for a road to be constructed and its maintenance costs heavy. Neither the Administration nor the Council could economically justify such an expense.

The alternatives given to the WOGINARA people were unsatisfactory to them. Their own suggestion of a helicopter service shows that their solutions to problems are inno way inhibited by economic realism.

But of course there was nothing stopping them repairing the former road which it is believed was put in by the Japanese during the war. This road could never be made a first class road and could only be used by 4 wheel drive vehicles as a rule.

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In fact the P.I.R. have made an unofficial project of the repair of this former road. Following Mr. Taylor's patrol, the P.I.R. intentions became known and he returned to WOGINARA with Father Austen Crapp of the P.I.R. and the proposition was made to the people that some members of the P.I.R. would volunteer to assist if the people would spare no efforts themselves. The Council gave an undertaking to give tools and more recently, explosives, to facilitate the work. The people have now become enthusiastic and have done a great deal of work being assisted by Army personnel on weekends. The Council have assisted in a practical way and given moral support. And possibly more important, the people have at last come face to face with the fact that they cannot expect others to do their work for them: they are currently being assisted but the brunt of the work they are doing themselves. And to keep their road serviceable will require their continual vigilance.

In all the outcome is ^{as} good as we could have hoped for and certainly better than we thought it would be.

For your information.

D.P. Maroney
 (D.P. MARONEY)
 ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

c.c.
 Mr. K. J. Taylor,
 Assistant District Officer,
 Sub-district Office,
 WENAK.

PATROL DEARY

PATROL REPORT

STATION : WEWAK

SUB-DISTRICT : WEWAK

DISTRICT : EAST SEPIK

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : K. J. TAYLOR

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 1 MEMBER of R.P.&N.G.C.

DURATION : 4/8/69 to 8/8/69
5 DAYS

LAST PATROL TO AREA : JAPUAIN WOGINARA 23/8/68

OBJECTS OF PATROL : AS PER INSTRUCTION

MAP REFERENCE :

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(5)

PATROL DIARY

- 4/8/69 Departed Wewak 1015 arrived Waginara No.1
1345 Overnight in village. Talk and discussion
on Road and Tax.
- 5/8/69 Departed 0815 and arrived Japuain 1200.
Discussion with Villages re Tax and Local
Government General, Overnight.
- 6/8/69 Heavy rain overnight and during the day unable
to proceed to Salimbua. Discussion with
councillor and various people on General Topics
of Local Government and Political Education
Overnight.
- 7/8/69 Departed Japuain 0800 arrived Salimbua 1430
Overnight.
- 8/8/69 Villages of Benzin, Arin, Paringga, Salimbua
Numiengwai, Musua, and Pingua gathered gathered
Tax troubles discussed. Road problems discussed,
General attitude to Council, Political Education
talk on Local Government.
Departed 1045 arrived Hawain 1225. To Wewak.

Introduction:

Following a report by the Council Administrative Officer Mr. Tom Kava, that the people of Japuain and Woginara areas and the villages of Salimbua, Arin, Wenju, Pingua and Benzin, Peringga had refused to pay council tax. I was instructed by Mr. P. Maroney Assistant District Commissioner to patrol these areas and investigate the matter further.

Woginara 1 and 2

The sole basis for objecting to paying council tax of £8.00 in these two villages stems from the fact that the long awaited Woginara Road has not eventuated. The people stating they would not pay £8.00 until the road was constructed. This being their ultimatum to the council.

It was explain that the Serveyor reported recently completed by Territory Survey indicated that the road would be a major construction project beyond the resources of the council. Public Works Department recommended that no further funds be spent on the road as gradients were orientated to the cost of this road to give the people some idea of the size of the project involved and to try to obtain a realistic attitude from the people.

Three altinatives were offered to the people.

(a) Investigation into the feasibility of a flying fox system.
(b) Use of pack horses or mules. (c) Resettlement on the coast.
The people showed little interest in these altinatives, but put forward an altinative of their own, a Helicopter Service. It was explained that this was out of the question for obvious reasons.

After much discussion the peoples attitude had not changed. They were told that the council would not tolerate their ultimatum. The council tax team would return with the Tax Review Committee, and any person who felt he or she was unable to afford to pay tax could apply for a partial or complete exemption from the Tax Review Committee. If this procedure was not followed and people still failed to pay, tax, prosecution would followed immediately.

Japuain -

Discussion in this village revealed that the people's objection to \$8.00 tax is based on economics and transportation. It is felt that they have a genuine case for a blanket partial exemption to \$6.00. Japuain village is situated in a valley of the headwaters of the Hawaiiin River. It is 5½ hours walk from Urip over the most rugged country in the Wewak - But area. The other track used by the Japuains is some 8½ hours from the Hawaiiin River Bridge. The people do not expect a road to be built for them, but would like favourable consideration from the Tax Review Committee, when hearing their claim for a partial exemption of \$2.00. The Japuain's particular, and in my mind genuine claim has been explained to the Tax Review Committee with a recommendation that the Japuain people be given a favourable hearing on the return patrol.

Salimbua Area -

The objection of this people stems from a road problem. The council had estimated 1968/69 to spend \$1000.00 on hire of a bulldozer to form this road. Due to low tax collection this project was not commenced. As did the Waginara people the Salimbua people issued their ultimatum "No Road only \$6.00 tax".

The reason why the road was not constructed was explained to the people. It was explained that there would be little likelihood of the road being constructed if the people refused to pay their tax. The people were advised that the tax patrol would be returning, and that any individual who felt, he or she had a genuine claim could approach the tax review committee. Prosecution would then commence against any defaulters.

Conclusion

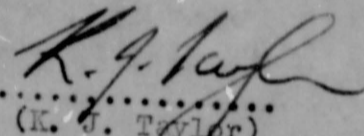
The success or otherwise of the patrol will not be known until the tax team return from their revisit to that area.

(1) It is felt that the Japuain people have a genuine claim for exemption on the grounds of economic hardship and would be intitled to a blanket partial exemption \$2.00.

(2)

(2) The Waginara and Salimbua people are trying blackmail the council with their ultimatum "No Road only \$6.00 Tax". This could set dangerous precedent if the council do not take positive action immediately. Positive Action in the form of a revisit to the areas by the Tax Collection Team and the Review Committee has been organised to commence on 19th August, 1969.

Opportunity was taken while a patrol in these areas to give Political Education talks to the assembled villages. These talks concentrated on Local Government.


.....
(K. J. Taylor)
Patrol Officer.

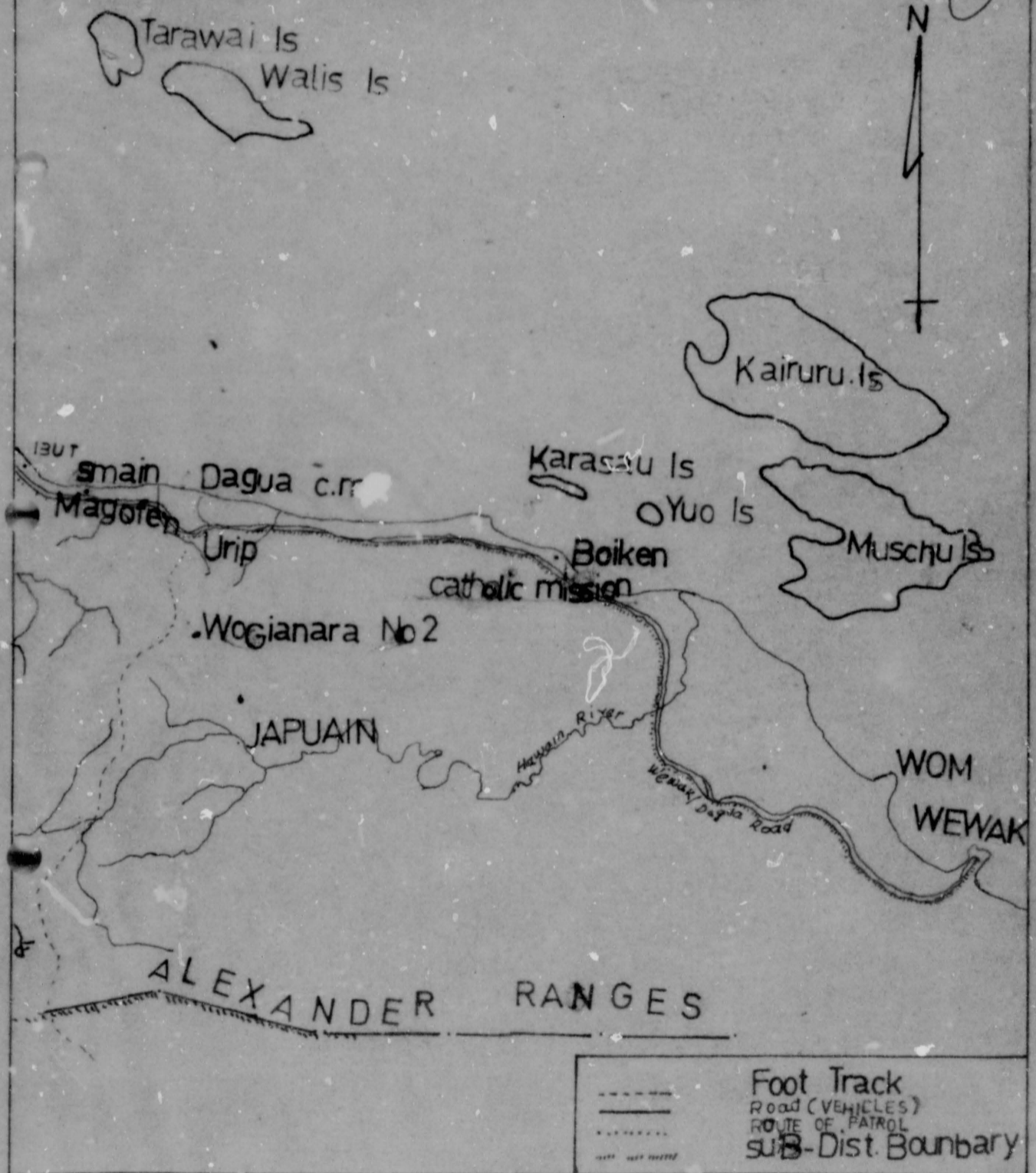
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WEWAK PATROL NO 1 OF 1969/1970



Foot Track
 Road (VEHICLES)
 ROUTE OF PATROL
 SUB-Dist. Boundary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 3 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by R. Blackburn P.A.

Area Patrolled Wewak Local Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 1 member R.P.N.G.

Duration—From 6/8/1969 to 16/10/1969

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Milneba Wewak

Objects of Patrol Census, compiling new census books.

Political Education talks + general administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mrs. Gladys Teu

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

67-8-14
Division of District Administration,
Papua.

9th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 2/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 11th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. R. C. Blackburn, Patrol Officer, to WEWAK LOCAL Census Division.

This well documented report contains informative, factual material. Covering comments complement the report, which is indicative of Mr. Blackburn's sound approach to his work.

A good patrol.

(T. F. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. R. C. Blackburn,
Base Camp,
KUBALIA, East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-14



Reference: 67-1-5

(6)

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

11th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/70 - WEWAK
LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION - MR. R.C. BLACK-
BURN, PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Blackburn by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak one file 67-2/81 of 5th August, 1969.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-2/295 dated 5th November, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak.
- (d) Map of area controlled.

2. The report is exhaustive and the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, has commented fully on it. Matters of interest to other departments have been extracted and forwarded to them. The section of Local Government and Councillors (page 8) have been directed to the Senior Local Government Officer for action as there is an obvious need to give attention to matters mentioned in this section.

3. I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner, that an attempt should have been made by Mr. Blackburn to assess the situation in the area. Nevertheless, Mr. Blackburn has given attention to detail which will be of value.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

Mr. R.C. Blackburn,
Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-57

66

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/81

DPM/hs

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

5th August, 1969.

Mr. R. Blackburn,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.



WEWAK PATROL NO. 2-69/70
WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Further to our conversations would you please prepare to mount a patrol to the WEWAK LOCAL Census Division, commencing on the 6th of August, 1969.

It is anticipated that your patrol will take at least a month in view of the workload of the new census forms and long period since the last census, and also the patience and detail required for the political education and other talks.

Your patrol instructions are therefore:-

- (1) Give elaborate political education talks. I will visit SUAMBAKAU Village on Thursday the 7th of August, to give a prototype talk and endeavour to find out the most suitable content for this area;
- (2) complete an annual census (R.O. Circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/69) using the new forms and compiling new registers;
- (3) compile an area study (Standing Instructions VI, Chapter XVII);
- (4) compile Village Information Sheets;
- (5) Attend to matters of routine administration.

The patrol should be conducted at a pace slow enough to ensure that your census figures are complete, your report progressively up to date and your talks fairly assimilated before you move on. Where possible you should sleep in the village which will in most cases mean sleeping

(65)

in a village house as rest houses are rare indeed in this area. In villages within a five mile radius of Wewak it will probably be necessary to conduct your census and talks in the evening due to the number of town workers.

Ensure that you have sufficient advance to cover patrol contingencies and such N.M.T.A. payments within the area.

For your action and report in due course, please.

D. P. Maroney

(D. P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ C.C.
District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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DPM/hs

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2/295

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

5th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/70
WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION
MR. R.C. BLACKBURN - P.O.

Refer my patrol instructions in my 67-2/81 of the
5th of August, 1969.

Attached please find 4 copies of Mr. R.C. Blackburn's
Patrol Report comprising the Situation Report and Area Study
for the Wewak Local Census Division.

You will note that the patrol is not continuous, there
being a broken period when Mr. Blackburn had to take over KUBALIA
Base Camp from Mr. P. McKay, Patrol Officer, who attended the
Administrative College. During this period (10/9/69 to 15/9/69)
Mr. Blackburn also conducted a special patrol in the KUBALIA area
(KUBALIA Patrol No. 1 of 69/70 not WEWAK No. 4 of 69/70 as men-
tioned in his report).

Mr. Blackburn's report is monumental having 51 pages of
narrative and 8 pages of appendices: the report took 4 days just
to type out. Mr. Blackburn has obviously gone to much trouble
to follow the standing instructions and the information given is
useful reference material.

The Wewak Local Census Division is something of an
enigma. Here is an area which had had the closest contact with
the Administration since the 1920s and with the Germans before
that when they established the plantations at MOERM and BORAM and
the Roman Catholic Mission station and plantation at WIRUI. Yet
notwithstanding this close contact and the high proportion of
educated people from this area (4 at University in 3193 pop-
ulation), they are still highly susceptible to demagogues such as
JOHN KASUA HAMINA, former President of the Wewak-But Local Govern-
ment Council, or psychopathic charlatan such as "TEK" NAMBIGAU.
The promise of a nativistic millennium or the morbid phobia of
sorcery are enough for the reasonably sophisticated Wewak people
to revert completely to traditional through-patterns: most of
them could be said to be schizophrenic, the nativistic character
being submerged whilst the westernised character is obtaining the
maximum benefit from contact with expatriate society and re-
surfaces when the tradition ideas hold the possibility of greater
reward.

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There are no resthouses as such in the Census Division but Mr. Blackburn took the trouble of camping at most villages, even at those on the edge of town such as MAGOM, MINGA, KREMENDING and SAURI. As a result his patrol was much more effective for disseminating political education and more perceptive in interpretation of native thought. The people appreciated the gesture of the patrolling officer putting himself out to camp in the village and the best house was invariably made available.

The 20 villages are quite small, averaging 150-160 and all but 3 are less than 200 population and 5 are less than 100. Much of the Wewak people's identity is being lost in the sea of squatters on the periphery of the town of Wewak and of course by the influence of the town itself. The squatters are making much better use of the land than the owners ever did, the local people seem powerless to prevent unauthorised squatters who follow in the train of those foreign natives who originally have obtained the owner's permission. The squatters are the dominant and dynamic group; the local people seem to be intimidated and withdrawn, because of the numbers of foreign people on their land. Perhaps this accounts for their schizoprenia which is probably a form of "soul-searching" in view of their changing status in relation to their land.

Mr. Blackburn's comments on "TIK" NAMBIGAU (p. 13) are most interesting. He is seen: his revelations occurred when he visited the toilet. Presumably his "visions" were of such splendour as to transcend the mundane beginnings in his latrine "time-machine". It is on the one hand gratifying that the people have rejected him by an symbolic act (the burning of his house - no complaint laid) but tragic that it took the people 7 years to identify such a transparent fraud. It would be interesting to find out if the discrediting of "TIK" was in any way related to the fall from grace of John Kasua who has been the Councillor of KREMENDING/KOIKEN/MARIK for the duration of the cult and who was charged with "forging and uttering" in February of this year - just before "TIK's" house was burnt. There have been no formal complaints about his sexual monopoly and it is thought that his recent marriage will go some way to allaying the SAUWARING people's fears.

The attitude of the Councillors and towards the Council is most regrettable (p.8). The fact that only one of the 9 Councillors regularly makes visits within his Ward outside his village of birth, is distressing. The communication to and from the Council must break down and this is the inherent danger in multi-village Wards.

The people have a road fixation; whilst the need for good access is a pre-requisite for economic growth one can hardly see the justification for the demand by WEWAK village for a road when they have a 30 yard-long all weather dirt access road connecting their village (MENI) to a bitumen town road. All but 2 of the 20 villages have a reasonable road within 1/2 a mile of their village and most adjoin good roads. But whereas the Administration equates "road" with access, the village people regard it as access and a road that they do not have any responsibilities for: someone else can build it and maintain it, "after all we pay Council tax." This is the essence of one of

(B)

the main problems of Local Government in the Territory:- the inability of the people and even some Councillors to relate the cost of projects to the people's capacity to pay for them. The people have become accustomed for years to Administration projects and services, helping the community at no cost to them. Then the Council provides only a few projects and services at considerable cost to them: they feel in a sense cheated. It is this kind of economic unreality that corrodes the authority of the Council and leads to outlandish uneconomical impractical suggestions such as the WOGINARA people wanting a helicopter service to uplift their cash-crops when they discovered that a road could not be built within Public Works Department tolerances (refer my 42-2-10/283 of the 3rd of November, 1969). Involved in their economic unrealism is also their inability to follow the price structure for produce (p.48).

The third increase in this year's agricultural production is gratifying. However any increase in income must have a corresponding affect on the standard of living if it is to be of any benefit to the community and individuals. I am afraid that the current social habits of parties (misc. p. 14), tends to dissipate any economic advancement.

The bombs mentioned on p.19 will be passed on to Sgt. G. Mitchie of the Bombs Disposal Team who is due to visit WEWAK for a fortnight before Christmas.

Mr. Blackburn's investigation into the social organisation is interesting. The dual organisation of the moiety is evident by the usual breakdown of villages into PERI and WAMA (black and white kind) clans. The status of the MANDATUA is high and it is a pity that so few Councillors are from these ranks.

In all an excellent patrol report which perhaps errs in having too much factual material without enough analysis of that material or quite enough observations and interpretations of the situation.

It is well presented with only two spelling mistakes (expatriot, poliginous, P.13, P.22).

Camping Allowance claim attached for payment, please.

For your information.

(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.
Mr. R. C. Blackburn,
Patrol Officer,
KUBALIA BASE CAMP.

Encl.

RCB/HS
27/10/69

(6)

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1969/70

JOURNAL

6-8-69 Wednesday

Left WEWAK Sub-district Office 1000 hours arrived SUAMBUKAU 1050 hours.

The day, until 1700 hours, spent in conducting census, village inspection, writing new census books, compiling village information sheets. Slept SUAMBUKAU.

7-8-69 Thursday

Until 1350 hours heard complaints and enquiries, collected information for Area Study, listened to Political Education Talks given by the Assistant District Commissioner.

1350 hours - 2000 hours - half hour's drive to YARAPOS, collected information for Area Study, census and compilation of new census book, one complaint, listened to tapes on political education. Slept YARAPOS.

8-8-69 Friday

0700 hours - 2050 hours - Made notes on Political Education from tapes for talk to villagers, complaints mainly re councillor, gave talks on Council, House of Assembly, Political Parties and Independence, completed Population Register for two places, talked with villagers.

Walked and drove to WOM, conducted census in village and wrote census book; new forms. Prepared notes for Area Study. Slept Wom.

9-8-69 Saturday

Observed and slept WEWAK.

10-8-69 Sunday

Read Political Education pamphlets and talked with people of WOM re problems and collecting Area Study information.

11-8-69 Monday

0700 hours - 1175 hours. Work on census figures, notes and pamphlets for political talks. Gave political talks to villagers. Inspected village and drove to MINGA.

1175 hours - 2100 hours. Village inspection MINGA, talks with villagers, reading political pamphlets. Slept MINGA.

12-8-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 2100 hours. Political talks and questions on them - many members of Christian Democratic Party. Village Information Sheets, census and associated work, talks with villagers re traditional life in an independant country. Notes.

(60)

13-8-69 Wednesday

Talks with villagers in MINGA until mid-day.
1200 hours - 1950 hours - mainly talks with SAURI people
in SAURI.

14-8-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 1700 hours. Talks on village
problems, census in old book only because of size of
village. Talks on Politics, transcribing census details
into new book. Village population register. Slept
SAURI.

15-8-69 Friday

0775 hours - 1500 hours. Talks to villagers
in SAURI. Talks and census of WEWAK village and
associated work. Slept WEWAK.

16-8-69 Saturday

1000 hours - 1200 hours. Visit YARAPOS Girls
High School for Area Study information. Slept WEWAK.

17-8-69 Sunday

Observed WEWAK.

18-8-69 Monday

0775 hours - 1750 hours. Political talks
WEWAK village, census figures and collecting information
from Education Department and Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries. Slept WEWAK.

19-8-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 1200 hours. Visit to YARAPOS to
act as witness to a land lease agreement.

1300 hours - 1600 hours. Work on notes and
visit to KREER village to inform the people of visit
Wednesday. Slept WEWAK.

20-8-69 Wednesday

0775 hours - 1650 hours. Census KREER village,
Political Education talks and notes. Slept WEWAK.

21-8-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 2100 hours. Collected patrol gear
and proceeded to Kremending. Talks with villagers,
census and associated work, notes. Slept KREMENDING.

22-8-69 Friday

0775 hours - 2200 hours. Political Education
talks, census KOIKEN, talks with people re ground at
Catholic Mission, WIRUI. Village inspections, notes and
Village Information Sheets. Slept KREMENDING.

(4)

23-8-69 Saturday

1300 hours - 1800 hours talks with village people about multitudinous worries. Slept KREMENDING.

24-8-69 Sunday

1100 hours - 1550 hours to SAUWARING to visit one of the houses of "Tik" the man who had a cargo cult active in KOIKEN and KREMENDING for seven years until early this year.

1850 hours to 2050 hours - notes. Slept KREMENDING.

25-8-69 Monday

0775 hours - 2200 hours. To MAPRIK. Census and information finding discussions in ex Luluai's hamlet and four miles away at ex Tultul's hamlet. Political Education at first hamlet. Talks and notes. Slept MARIK.

26-8-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 2100 hours. Political talks at second hamlet. Inspection of village and water supply, talks with people at both hamlets, notes. Slept MARIK.

27-8-69 Wednesday

0775 hours - 1800 hours. To SIMBLANGU, notes, general talks and census in village. Slept SIMBLANGU.

28-8-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 2100 hours. Political Talks, discussions on the topic and visit to Wewak at request of Assistant District Commissioner. Slept SIMBLANGU.

29-8-69 Friday

0775 hours - 2100 hours. To HAMBERAURI and back for political education talks and census and associated work. Writing notes. Slept SIMBLANGU.

30-8-69 Saturday

0800 hours - 1200 hours. Notes and Area Study writing. 1600 hours - 1900 hours to WEWAK for notes on various topics to aid patrol. Slept SIMBLANGU.

31-8-69 Sunday

1000 hours - 1300 hours and 1400 hours - 1900 hours re-writing part of the notes. Slept SIMBLANGU.

..4

1-9-69 Monday

0775 hours - 0900 hours talks with people while waiting for transport to PALIAMA.

0900 hours - 1200 hours to PALIAMA. Census and related work.

1300 hours - 1700 hours. Talks on political topics and answering questions.

1800 hours - 2100 hours. Notes, Population Register and work on Area Study. Slept PALIAMA.

2-9-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 1200 hours. Talks with villagers and village inspection.

1300 hours - 2250 hours. Talks, complaints and questions on many varied points. Slept PALIAMA.

3-9-69 Wednesday to Monday 22-9-69

To KUBALIA to take over as Officer-in-Charge, and to conduct Patrol No. 4 of 1969/70. 22-9-69 to PASSAM. Slept PASSAM.

24-9-69 Wednesday

0775 hours - 1500 hours talks, questions on politics and enquiries. 1500 hours - 2100 hours writing new census book, notes and Area Study. Slept PASSAM.

23-9-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 1300 hours - census.

1300 hours - 1500 hours Political Education talks.

1500 hours - notes and new census books. Slept PASSAM.

25-9-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 0900 hours. 3 miles drive to KUMBAGORA.

0900 hours - 2200 hours - census and associated work re questions, problems, information and population sheets. Notes and Area Study. Slept KUMBAGORA.

26-9-69 Friday

0775 hours - 1900 hours. Political Education talks, questions and notes. Slept KUMBAGORA.

27-9-69 Saturday

0775 hours - 2200 hours. To BUNGARIPMA (1 hour's walk) with census, Political Education talks and enquiries. Return Kumbagora for notes, writing new census books and other associated work. Slept KUMBAGORA.

(57)

28-9-69 Sunday

0900 hours - 1600 hours. Talks to villagers and work on notes. Slept KUMBAGORA.

29-9-69 Monday to Monday 6-10-69

at KUBALIA.

7-10-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 1200 hours. Political Education talks at MAURE.

1300 hours - 1600 hours to WEWAK for TEREBU Census Book with MAURE village name in it. Slept MAURE.

8-10-69 Wednesday

0775 hours - 1350 hours. Census and queries.

1400 hours - 1600 hours WEWAK at request of Deputy District Commissioner and removing of belongings from WEWAK house.

1600 hours - 2250 hours. Return MAURE, notes, village population and information sheets. Questions and complaints. Slept MAURE.

9-10-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 1200 hours. Move 3 miles to SAUWARING - waited for people to assemble, meanwhile completing notes and figures for MAURE.

1200 hours - 1600 hours - census, writing new books and questions and complaints. Slept SAUWARING.

10-10-69 Friday

0775 hours - 1200 hours. Political talks,

1200 hours - 1650 hours. Questions on the talks and on various topics. Slept SAUWARING.

11-10-69 Saturday

0750 hours - 0900 hours to MOEM.

0900 hours - 1200 hours. Census, complaints and enquiries.

1400 hours - 2200 hours. New census books, notes and Area Study. Slept MOEM.

12-10-69 Sunday

1000 hours - 1400 hours - talks on politics, questions. 1500 hours - 1900 hours notes, report. Slept MOEM.

(56)

13-10-69 Monday

0700 hours - 1200 hours - visited and was shown around Boram Hospital, census and complaints MAGOM.

1200 hours - 1300 hours various discussions.

1300 hours - 1400 hours visit WEWAK to see Assistant District Commissioner - was asked to leave MAGOM tomorrow for a by-election at WOM, MINGA, YARAPOS and SUAMBUKAU.

1400 hours - 1800 hours - Political Talks. Slept MAGOM.

14-10-69 Tuesday

0775 hours - 1600 hours. To WEWAK thence to WOM, MINGA, YARAPOS, SUAMBUKAU, to explain forthcoming elections to all. Previous radio coverage did not produce any immediate nominations. Slept SUAMBUKAU.

15-10-69 Wednesday

0775 hours - 1600 hours - morning SUAMBUKAU and afternoon YARAPOS elections. Slept MINGA.

16-10-69 Thursday

0775 hours - 1400 hours - morning WOM and afternoon MINGA elections.

PATROL STOOD DOWN

RCB/H/S
27/1/70

-7-

(5)

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1969/70

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol covered the WEWAK LOCAL Census Division and was for the purpose of compiling new census books after a census revision, giving extensive talks on political topics - the House of Assembly, Political Parties, Independence, the role of the Local Government Council and the work of the Central Government. Matters of routine administration were attended to and Village Information Sheets were compiled.

The patrol was split because of a course in Port Moresby, attended by Mr. P. McKay, which necessitated Mr. Blackburn's taking over from Mr. McKay as Officer-in-Charge, KUBALIA. During the period, Mr. Blackburn, Patrol Officer, conducted Patrol No. 4 of 1969/70 to URIMO, for five days.

The reason for spending two days at each village is that the new census books prolonged the annual census work. Political Education talks took many hours in some villages and it was often requested that questions about various political points be dealt with the next day, after the people had had time to talk about the topics and think about questions to ask. Work on general complaints and enquiries and village inspections took up the time remaining of the two days.

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SITUATION REPORT

(a) Political

Local Government Council & Councillors.

The main attitude in the Wewak Local Census Division towards the Council is, "What has the Council done for us in this village?" Explanations about the Council's work and the method of preferential allocation of funds were not accepted in most cases. The fact that the road people want would lead to an area of minimal population and no economic activity is not considered important by the villagers, nor is the fact that a water supply installed in a "village" which is scattered over a large area would be quite illogical. In many cases it was considered almost criminal that the Council should spend money anywhere before their village needs were satisfied.

The following is a list of Councillors and an assessment of their value to their wards:-

1. Councillor SAEWI - YARAPOS AND SUAMBUKAU.

This Councillor shows little interest in the people of YARAPOS Village, he is a SUAMBUKAU man, and it is likely that Yarapos people do little to help him. It was stated that he never visits YARAPOS to hear the people's wishes and complaints, and after council meetings does not inform them of the Council's decisions and business.

The SUAMBUKAU people want the Council to construct a road from the main WEWAK road to their village, about one mile. The present road is in poor condition and there is no near source of material for the people to use to make a lasting improvement on it. The new road would serve a total number of 115 people, spread over quite a large area, who have no economy apart from cattle.

The YARAPOS people, population of 77, want a pump or tank for their Aid Post. The village is compact and surrounded by a large number of squatters, who have been there, in some cases, for over ten years. The pump would be a useful service to the area; although the village has no cash economy.

2. Councillor MARKU - WOM & MINGA.

Councillor MARKU has the same failings as Councillor SAEWI (see above). He is an old man and does not visit MINGA village, which is a different linguistic group from WOM, his own village. He does not have influence in WOM, where the village is extremely untidy and dirty. MARKU does not hold meetings in his ward, of his electors, to hear their worries and wishes from which he would be able to formulate his speeches to the Council. After council meetings he does not inform these two villages of any of the Council business.

The people of WOM want the Council to construct a road to their village, about 300 yards, although they have a reasonable road already. The total population of

the village is 148 with no economy.

MINGA villagers want a road where their half mile of unkept road is at the moment. The road would lead to a village of 110 people who have quite an extensive copra project which is now almost abandoned because, they say, of not having a good road for transport to come in to collect the copra.

Councillor NERIGU - of SAURI, HAMBERAURI & SIMBLANGU.

Councillor NERIGU looks after a ward in which the villages are scattered over a large area. His own village of SAURI is split into three widely separated parts and has signs that the traditional leadership system is virtually non-existent. Where the new village of SAURI is situated there is an aid post, but very few people. The Councillor has not visited SIMBLANGU or HAMBERAURI during the last two years.

The Sauri villagers want a water system in the village, near the aid post and also repairs to the road to the village, which indicates idleness for not repairing the small length of bad road themselves.

SIMBLANGU wants a tank for water for its aid post and also a road to HAMBERAURI so that the two villages can have transport to get their children to school.

SAURI has a population of 403 with a P.M.V. truck and six coffee gardens.

SIMBLANGU has one coffee garden, communally owned and a population of 121.

HAMBERAURI wants the road to its village, as does SIMBLANGU. The population is 86 with six individually owned coffee gardens. It also wants the aid post at present situated at SIMBLANGU to be moved to HAMBERAURI.

Councillor KABAI of KREER, WEWAK & MAGOM.

Councillor KABAI is liked by the neat, tidy, but rather old looking village of WEWAK but not by his own village which is exceptionally untidy. The people of WEWAK village say he asks them for their suggestions for topics to bring up in the Council and reports afterwards to them on Council matters. The villagers of KREER say that he does not do this for KREER, KABAI's own village. At the time of the patrol the patrol visited WEWAK & KREER, Kabai was in the police station following a case of drunken behaviour in Wewak Town in which he was involved.

MAGOM village has not been visited by KABAI for two years. Most of the villages are actively against him - refusing to cut the grass on village roads until he has seen them.

WEWAK village wants a new road to the village itself, though it has quite a respectable one already - population 52 - cash economy nil.

KREER wants their small road repaired and a water system (pump and catchment) constructed. Population 121. Economics coffee and 2 vehicles (passenger contract).

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MAGOM wants the Council to provide them with a water supply. They also want to take their land complaints to the Lands Titles Commission.

KOIKEN, KREMENDING & MARIK.

JOHN KASUA, now in the Corrective Institution, BORAM, for fraudulently uttering a forged document, i.e., one Council receipt. He owed most of his power in the village to the Cargo Cult. See Section C of this Report.

New Councillor -

KREMENDING and KOIKEN are now living in one village on the main road as well as having a few people in the old KREMENDING, in the hills to the West of the road, and in the old KOIKEN, near the road but further on towards PASSAM. The two original villages are neat and tidy, with houses lined and grass cut. The new village on the road is straggling and not very tidy.

The ex council president, JOHN KASUA, seems to have had a strong hold on the people, but this was helped by his association with the Cargo Cult in these villages.

MARIK is now divided into two, the ex-Luluai and his brothers and their families living near the aid post on KOIKEN land and the rest of the people living four miles away, still on the main road. The ex-Luluai's village is clean and neat but the other is untidy looking because it is situated on rocky ground.

The MARIK people want a water supply because of the distance they have to travel through the forest to the stream. The ex Tultul's group also want help to clear a place for their village, which is now, of necessity, somewhat scattered.

The KREMENDING people want a water supply but nothing else, as they are just free of an economically devastating cargo cult.

PALIAMA & PART PASSAM.

Councillor YAMPALI-LAPO looks after the village of PALIAMA and about half of PASSAM. His ward includes a tightly knit community where there is considerable economic progress. The Councillor is active and progressive.

The PALIAMA people want the introduction of new economic crops and a definite scale of payments for coffee sold at the PASSAM Society. They also want a water supply in their village.

PASSAM NO.2 wants more money for their sales of coffee.

PASSAM NO. 1, KUMBAGORA and BUNGARIPMA.

Councillor JAMBAKAU is well liked in the village of PASSAM NO. 1 and the village is tidy, as are KUMBAGORA and BUNGARIPMA. These places are scenes of progressive economy and a high percentage of men are Co-operative Society members. Village houses are, in places, old, but well kept. The Councillor does not visit KUMBAGORA or BUNGARIPMA.

(51)

The three villages wish to have council or government aid for their internal road. They also want higher prices for their coffee.

KUMBAGORA wants a tank for a water supply in the village.

BUNGARIPMA wants a tank for water, aid with the KUMBAGORA-BUNGARIPMA road they are making and school and aidpost facilities at the village.

MAURE

Councillor MAMBI-TANGIAN is a very effective Councillor and is aware of his position, its importance and scope.

The people have only one wish, to settle the boundary of their land which they claim reaches to the BRANDI RIVER. The area from BRANDI to MANDI, therefore, would be in the TEREBU Census Division.

SAUWARING & MOEM

Councillor KHUANJafa-KWIAREI is somewhat ineffective, leaving most of the policy making and talking to MARIWA, the village businessman who would himself be councillor but for his commitments..

The SAUWARING people want a water supply, a "slow" sign on the road to warn of the presence of a school in the village, near the road and a higher rate of pay for trucks working on the MAPRIK road. They also want the land on which MAURE is situated to be marked by the Demarcation Committee as being their land, as it has been acknowledged in government maps and the Village Index.

MOEM wants a water supply in the village. Each house has a corrugated iron roof which would be useful if a tank could be positioned in the village.

(a) Political

House of Assembly and Members.

In the WEWAK Local Census Division there is some understanding of the House of Assembly and in each village a few people know who their members are for the Open and Regional Electorates.

During the patrol Political Education talks were given to each village, and where the distance between Hamlets was great a talk was given at each Hamlet so that the old and the sick could hear, and not just those who were able to walk the distance to the meeting place.

The talks were, in general, appreciated and lively interest was noted about various topics considered. The main topic which was questioned and debated was that of Political Parties. Having heard talks on the radio about Parties, many people wanted more information, because a large number of people have contributed 50c as membership to the Christian Democratic Party. It is a point of concern

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that so many people became members of a Political Party without knowing its aims, and were prepared to vote for this Party for the simple reason that they were asked to. This brings ill-feelings between village and party because most of the villagers have heard no more about money or party.

The villagers in the WEWAK LOCAL Census Division wanted to know how the party system would help them. In Societies they can purchase goods cheaper and in clubs the beer is less expensive, therefore a political party must be decreasing the price of something. This attitude was the hardest thing to overcome in the talks.

The general topic of the work of the House of Assembly and the future independence of the country brought many questions. The main worry of the people on this subject is that when the country is independent the people in the inland areas, away from towns, should be ready for it. The fear of many people is that if independence is granted by Australia at a time when some places are positioned so that their children are not educated and the people themselves have not had enough opportunity to form a cash economy, then the enlightened areas would reap the benefits of all the allocated funds in the budget and the people outside the town areas would be left without any financial help. This would apply as well, they think, to provision of schools, hospitals, roads, etc.

The members of the House of Assembly have had contact with some of the villages in the area and for the others it was advised that they ask the members to visit their area to give talks on the work of the House, if the people wish to hear from the Members. All of the villages, it was found, want to see and hear from the Members.

The effects of the Political Education talks cannot be assessed. They were elementary and as short as possible, so that questions could be asked about all the topics, and some would not be forgotten or confused. Continued broadcasts on the subject are bringing understanding to these people and it was found easier to let most of the time spent on political talks to be taken up in questions and discussions.

One observation made during the talks was that the people do not consider and are not particularly concerned that all other Districts send representatives to the House of Assembly. Their ideas about politics are limited to their own area and even to their own village, instead of being general in conception and having an interest in the country as a whole.

The value of radio broadcasts about politics is marred in some villages where a person owning a radio will not pass a news he hears on the radio, because he personally paid for the set and he considers that all that issues from it is his property.

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(c) Cults & Unrest.

The villages of SUAMBUKAU, YARAPOS, WOM, MINGA, SAURI, KREER, KREMENDING, KOIKEN all have trouble with squatters on their land. These squatters usually have permissive tenancy and are accused with many things including stealing coconuts, stopping people from collecting and hunting on their own land and not paying the village people for the right of tenancy. Most of the complaints are started by the envy of the landholders, who see the squatters doing honest work and making money with trade stores and economic crops where they, the landholders, are too lazy to do anything themselves. On the question of leases the villagers prefer to have the right to allow or expel people from their area, and consider a lease is giving the lessees a right over the land and the people who will live on that lease area.

The village of KREMENDING is disturbed by the Catholic Mission at WIRUI where, the villagers say, the Mission bought some of the land and took over another large area, giving the present Catholic Mission holding at WIRUI. This complaint is made by the people because of present food shortage at the village. The land at WIRUI takes all of their traditional sago area and sago is their main food. It is also claimed by the people that the payment for part of the area was given to people of another village who do not own the land. One man made the statement that if anybody in the village became angry about this matter and killed an expatriot it would only be the fault of the Mission.

The people of KREMENDING and KOIKEN have been following the teaching of an man called "Tik" MEMBIGAU for seven years. He has told them that he can show them the way to obtain Cargo but cannot bring it personally. During his many 5 minutes "visits" to America, Japan and many other countries, he is alleged to have been making the way for them. Part of his teachings were that they must kill all animals not fenced in (they have cattle at KREMENDING) because animals can eat part of your body when you die and you will return to earth, at the time the cargo comes, injured.

Using the Bible to substantiate his words he has forbidden them to sleep with their wives or to allow young people to marry. During the seven years he seems to have been able to persuade the women of the villages that this rule does not include their having intercourse with him.

This man's teaching, supposedly terminating in March, 1969, has successfully eliminated any economic ventures from the village except for the purchase of a Toyota Dyna.

TIK's house in Kremending was burnt down by the people in March and he has since retired to his two houses in the hills above SAUWARING and his new house on the WEWAK-BRANDI road. Occupying these houses alternately at weekly intervals he has been a menace to the women of

SAUWARING, who will not go near the gardens near the man's houses for fear of being propositioned or interfered with.

This has led to the estrangement of KREMENDING (1 clan).

MARIK village has trouble with an ex-Luluai, TEREGAU, who rings the time of day on a bomb shell and tries to exert authority equal to his powers when he was a Luluai. At one stage they were going to beat him but were restrained by the ex-Tul-tul.

SIMBLANGU village have asked for a payment of \$50.00 per head, man, woman and child, for the 2 acres taken by the transmitting mast on their land. The amount offered, \$32.00 is considered an insult and the people are very disturbed by the whole affair.

Miscellaneous.

Following a request from the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. D. P. Maroney, for information on the drinking habits of the people in the WEWAK LOCAL area, it was found that parties involving over fifty bottles of spirits are not uncommon. In HAMBERAURI, one party was held at which 92 bottles of various spirits were consumed in a night and a day as well as an unknown quantity of beer.

The system of party giving follows the traditional pattern of killing pigs and giving a feast for the members of the clan who have helped with work, i.e., house construction, garden clearing, etc. It is not a payment, but a sign of gratification, which will be returned, in turn, by the rest of the clan when they need help and give a party afterwards.

Parties are quite frequent because once a man is indebted to another, by the work the other person has helped him with or by the party he has attended, he must return the favour as soon as possible. These parties are also attended by any outsiders who appear at the festivities with a bottle of spirits, a case of beer, a bag of rice, a pig or any such consumable offering. All these contributions are remembered so that they can be returned exactly when it is time to return the favour, so assessing the amount of liquor consumed at any party can be accurate.

Community Welfare.

Community Education in the area is held-up until the Community Centre at YAUWOSORU is operational. The last Community Education Courses dealt with Parents and Citizens Associations, Councils and other matters relative to the time.

There are nine Women's Clubs in the area, associated with wives of Government employees or hospital patients, with the exception of the KOIKEN village Women's Club.

Youth activities are increasing in the field of sport. Most sports are played in the area and all are well supported by Clubs, Departments and Schools. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have a following in Wewak Town area and the nearby villages.

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Guides and Brownies meet at Wewak Hill and Wirui, and Brownies at Moem. A total of about 80 girls. These troops operate fairly well considering that there is little public support. Scouts have 10 groups and about 240 members and are well attended at meetings.

Seventh Day Adventists have boy scouts and girl guides affiliated to the church and the Catholic Missions Y.C.W., are popular and operate at St. Stephen's Church, Wewak.

Recreational centres are at the Police Barracks, the Corrective Institution and the Compound. The P.N.G.V.R. has 36 indigenous members and the Police Reserve Constabulary has 8 native members.

Education.

In the area patrolled there are Government Schools as follows:- Wewak 'A' School, Brandi High School, Kreer P.T.S., Kaindi P.T.S., Passam P.T.S., Moem P.T.S., and P.A.S., and Compound P.T.S.

Appendix 'B' and Section F (a) of the Area Study give figures for school attendance both for the school and for the Census Division.

Village people think of schools as being the equivalent to the House Tambaran. The former is the new way to prepare a young person for life, as the House Tambaran was before. Schools are generally appreciated and the proofs are easily seen by the villagers in that the children grow up to be responsible adults with good employment.

Older villagers regret the passing of traditional ways which, they say, school children ignore. The general attitude of village men is that schooling is necessary but that it encourages young men to leave the villages, in many cases without a great chance of finding employment. This causes an idle class of semi-literates who, the men say, would be most useful helping the village cash crop industries.

In certain places the lack of sufficient school facilities was mentioned. These places were PASSAM (population 595), HAMBERAURI (2 hours walk from the road), KUMBAGORA and BUNGARIYMA (5 miles from the school shared with PASSAM and BALIAMA).

Mission schools in the area are the Catholic Mission High School for girls at YARAPOS, Catholic Mission School, WIRUI, and two small prep. schools at KREMENDING and SAUWARING. The villagers attitude to mission schools is no different from their attitude towards Government Schools. Even in the case of KREMENDING, where there is friction between people and the Catholic Mission, the people express their support of the church school. There is no friction between mission scholars and those going to Government schools.

Health.

In the Wewak Local Census Division the Wewak General Hospital is situated at BORAM POINT. Easy access to TEREJU, BUT-BOIKEN and Inland is seen in the system of main roads (see map). The hospital is also close to the small ships' wharf,

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Moem, which is the barracks of No. 2 P.I.R. and Wewak Town.

The hospital has a bulk store for supplies to other centres and sub-districts in the East Sepik, and has a dispensary to supply the needs of the Aid Posts in the Sub-District.

Charges in the hospital are 20c outpatient, \$1.50 for consultations, \$2.00 per illness for native in-patients and \$4.80 per day in the intermediate ward.

The following list gives details of hospital staff at Boram Hospital at 30/6/69 and gives other general information regarding the hospital.

The Wewak Local Census Division has Aid Posts at YARAFOS, MARIK, SAURI, SIMBLANGU, PASSAM and a clinic in Wewak's Compound.

General Hospital

Cases Treated	General Medical
	Surgical
	Paediatric
	Geriatric
	Convalescent
	Psychiatric
	Leprosy
	Tuberculosis
	Maternity
	Gynaecology
Beds	360
Pay Beds	21
Staff Training	Nurses General (F)
	Nursing Aides
Facilities	Electrocardiogram
	Traumatic Unit
	Clinical Laboratory
	Biochemistry Section
	Bacteriology Section
	Pathology Laboratory
	Mortuary
	Blood Bank
	Labour Ward
	Obstetric Delivery Room
	Operating Theatre
	Outpatients Department.
	Casualty Dept./Accident Unit
	Pharmacy
	Central Sterilising Department
	X-Ray Dept. (Diagnostic)
	Mobile X-Ray Unit
	Isolation Block
	Landry
	Linen Room
	Dental Facility
	Infant Welfare Clinic

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Facilities Continued	Mobile Infant Welfare Clinic Health Education Section Malaria Control Section Health Inspection Section
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Staff	5 Doctors 1 Matron 11 Nurses 1 M.C.H. District Supervisor 4 Tutors 1 Dental Nurse 2 T.B. Control officers
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Out-Patients average (month)	2500 indigenous 45 other
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Operations average (month)	60 indigenous 10 other
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Daily average in-patients	317 indigenous 5 other
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Economic.

In the area patrolled the figures for cocoa, coffee and copra have increased, as they are doing each year. This is partly due to effort, partly to the access made possible by better roads being constructed. So far this year, three quarters having passed, the figures for these crops are in excess of last year's figures for the full year.

D.A.S.F., WEWAK, are waiting for installation of a coffee factory which will help the area in that a greater understanding of all the facets of coffee will help the people.

There is a demand for more cattle in the area and the people have accepted cattle easily as part of their village life.

Increase in the crop production has meant increased use of the markets and village plantings, which are increasing, show a continuing increase in use of marketing facilities is ensured.

Plantings, and produce resulting from present plantings, could be greatly increased. So far it is definitely a small scale, individual effort to grow crops. In isolated places the occasional man will have the drive to really increase his village business but this seldom is the case. With the extension of good roads more produce can be expected from the area.

Name of Village	Squatter's Village	Details
SUAMBUKAU	MANGERERE	A considerable number of squatters who have formed into a village group.
YARAPOS	Two groups un-named	Squatters along the Wewak main road who are on Yarapos land, a larger number than the population of Yarapos.
WOM	WOM No.2	An economically established group on the main Wewak road.
MINGA		Two groups of settlers, one on the road, one off it. More settlers than villagers of MINGA.
SAURI	YARAMURU KAINDI	Established but not economically stable group near the village of SAURI is YARAMURU. Settlers on the KAINDI road are also on Sauri land and are well established.
KREER	KREER NO.2	These people live opposite P.W.D. and have been surveyed by Mr. G. Watts for land tenure system.
KREMENDING	MANDOWUM	This group is near the Council Chambers and is not very large.
MOEM	MERIWARUM	The MOEM people are limited in their land holdings and have allowed only a few settlers.
MAGOM	Two Groups	The squatter group near the airstrip are popular with only a few MAGOM people, who consider that they cause trouble. The other squatter group are being taken into the village as co-owners of land.

Reports of Unexploded Bombs

Village	Details
IRIMENDING	<p>4 bombs reported, one near the meeting area and school, 20 yards from road, approximately 250 lbs.</p> <p>The village people have buried mortars away from the village area.</p>
MARTH	<p>1 bomb at old village near previous Aid Post site.</p> <p>Other bombs are known to be in this area too.</p>
SIMBLANGU	<p>4 bombs on a hill leading to NIMOT, quite near to the village.</p> <p>1 bomb in stream, the only water supply when drums are exhausted.</p> <p>Other bombs a distance from the village.</p>
MAGOM	<p>2 mortars near village.</p> <p>2 bombs in hill village - Yimbuatin.</p> <p>1 bomb in between village and airstrip.</p>

PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1969/70

AREA STUDY.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Wewak Local Area lies to the North West, South East and due West of the Town of Wewak. It is comprised of the coastal lowlands and leads up into the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range. The four villages of PASSAM, PALIAMA, KUMBAGORA and BUNGARIPMA, are on the foothills of the inland plain which stretches south of the Prince Alexanders down to the Sepik River.

Vegetation changes, from Coastal Mangrove areas with stretches of Kunai and then forest to the denser forest of the hills. In the Wewak Local Census Division there are no extensive areas of Kunai grass.

Rainfall for the 1968/69 fiscal year was 6,634 points with highest months of rainfall in October, January, February, March and June. On the coast, days and nights are hot throughout the year, but in the hills, especially at SIMBLANGU, the nights are considerably colder than the days. In SIMBLANGU and HAMBERAURI there is mist in the evenings and mornings, sometimes lasting throughout the day.

(b) All the villages in the area patrolled have road access to WEWAK, which has the Sub-district Office, District Office, and heads of all Departments. Roads link WEWAK to aerodromes, shipping points and is the road head for all inter-District roads. WEWAK, on the coast, is at the central point for access to the Wewak Local Census Division. See map appended to this report.

(c) The Wewak area, around WIRUI, was purchased about 1911. The German occupation was relieved, and in the 1920's TOWNSEND pushed inland spreading Administration influence. The WEWAK LOCAL area is nearest to the Administration Headquarters and has had intensive influence.

Even though the area has been so near to all the Departmental Headquarters and has had constant contact with Administration personnel, the people are not advanced in work or thought.

The villages are isolated by their pathological lack of understanding of European ways and Administrative aims even after such a period of contact. There are economical pursuits and a seldom business venture but the people are very unchanged, almost doggedly rejecting advance in their thought processes.

The villagers have lost their traditional patterns of behaviour and beliefs and very few have taken to imported cultural patterns.

In the villages of KOIKEN and KREMENDING, there was a cargo cult, which finished in March this year - after seven years. The leader was "TIK" Nambigau, who has houses at the old village of SAUWARING, KREER and KREMENDING. The house at KREMENDING is now destroyed by disillusioned followers. His teachings are still believed by some people of MAGOM, SIMBLANGU, KOIKEN, KREMENDING and SAUWARING. The cult was based somewhat on Christian teachings and was against business ventures - this is similar to the teachings of the Jehovah's Witnesses at KREMENDING.

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POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

Section B.

(a) Total Population Last Census (19)		2,713
Add Migrations IN	137	
Births	<u>367</u>	<u>504</u>
		3,217
Subtract Migrations OUT	69	
Deaths	<u>81</u>	<u>150</u>
Total Population This Census (1969)		3,067
Add population MAURE (1st Census)		<u>126</u>
		<u><u>3,193</u></u>

Village Population Registers attached.

(b) HAMBERAURI and BUNGARIPMA are the only villages in the WEWAK Census Division not linked by road to WEWAK. Section J gives lists of mileages for Secondary and Main roads to the villages. In the case of BUNGARIPMA, the people are constructing their own road to KUMBAGORA. This road will be of average width for this type of road and the people are aware that in two places it is so steep that vehicles would never make the grade. They are preparing to detour these sections.

MARIK and SIMBLANGU were originally situated off the road, but the villagers have moved to the main road to build their settlements.

MOEM has moved to the present position because of the purchase of village land and the surrounding area for the site of the barracks of the No. 2 P.I.R., MOEM.

(c) Absenteeism is due to schooling for the young and the older villagers who did not attend the meetings of census compilation, were working. The Section Ks figures will give details of work being performed by absentees and Section F gives a list of school children, both on a village-by-village basis.

The following is a summary, giving percentages only, to clarify the absenteeism.

(40)

Population Distribution and Trends.

Village	% + Schools	% + Workers in District	% + Workers other Districts	Village Population
BUNGARIPMA	8	3	1	151
HAMBERAURI	14	6	8	86
KOIKEN	27	7	5	121
KREER	11	6	8	121
KREMENDING	22	10	3	106
KUMBAGORA	12	2	3	256
MAGOM	21	2	4	111
MARIK	9	9	1	118
MAURE	15	3	6	126
NGA	23	4	11	110
MOEM	16	16	-	82
PALIAMA	16	5	2	191
PASSAM	14	3	6	596
SAURI	25	6	3	403
SAUWARING	21	7	1	125
SIMBLANGU	12	9	7	58
SUAMBUKAU	6	-	1	155
WEWAK	15	10	8	52
WOM	24	2	5	148
YARAPOS	20	-	3	77

+ Percentages are to nearest whole number.

Social Groupings

Section C.

(a) In the area being surveyed there are two distinct social groups dependant upon language:-

- 1 Wom and Wewak.
- 11 All the other villages in the area.

There is a lesser social grouping between

- 1 The coastal people
- 11 The inland people.

(b) The Nuclear Family.

The family, in relation to the society as a whole, is a minor social group. It is purely functional in that children must be looked after and their mother must have the security and protection of a man.

The family is sometimes polygynous, but not always; it depends upon the social position and wealth of the man concerned. The family is patrilineal, with land passed down to son or sons and the lineage being traced through the male line, (see Land Tenure, Section (E) of the Area Study). Often, while conducting a census, it is noticed that a man does not remember his wife's father's name.

The family has few duties, as a unit, in the Social Group. It depends upon the clan for a house, the clan helping to collect building materials and construct the building, working with food provided by the women, not as payment but as refreshment. The same applies to the clearing of a garden site, where the clan works on the same basis. After the clan has helped a man in any way, the man will provide food and drink afterwards, as a party for his clan - again not as payment (see Miscellaneous, Section (d) of this Situation Report).

The father's function in the family group is to do the heavy work; breaking the ground to plant yam and mani, breaking the ground for his wife to plant all the other garden crops, cleaning the sago and helping with house building and forest clearing for garden purposes. The wife's work is to clear the weeds away from the gardens, harvest the crops and carry food and firewood to their house. The man will help clean the area in which economic crops are growing and may help harvest, though this is mainly woman's work.

The man teaches his sons the stories and customs of the tribe and takes them around his area of land so that they know their inheritance and learn the ways of the forest; how to trap pigs, which berries and plants not to eat, etc..

The woman teaches the daughters their chores and teaches them the stories which women alone learn. She is mainly a beast of burden in the society and bears children to provide the next generation.

Social Groupings

Section C.

(b) The Phratry.

The phratry is the main system in the community. The economy of the tribe depends upon how much influence the Mandatua, or Head Man, has upon each clan to make it compete against the other clan for production. He must spur each clan on to more work without causing an adverse reaction. This also depends upon the sorcery of the Mandatua which is indicated by the people's success in hunting, in the case of the coastal people, and the produce of the gardens in the case of the inland people.

In the coastal areas the Mandatua will inform one clan, say Peri, of an approaching feast. The Head Man of Peri (The Kinyau) will tell his wiawara, or leading men who will each allocate the tasks to the workers, or hambiwara. These workers go out to hunt or trap game, with the assistance of the Mandatua's sorcery, and will bring back their pigs and smaller animals and birds which will ascend the ladder of command, finally reaching the Mandatua for appraisal. The Mandatua then informs the other clan, Wama, of the success of the Peri clan and the men of Wama will try to equal the performance. The numbers of animals and birds must be equal because when the meat is cooked and given in traditional exchange it is an insult to try to give more than is given to you, as it puts a person in a position of obligation to you.

A girl cannot marry in her own clan, she must marry into the other clan, even if her husband is from another village, each village is comprised of the two clans, Wama and Peri, except in the case of KREMENDING, (See Cargo Cults, Section (C) of this Situation Report).

A man of the one clan must provide food and shelter for a man of that clan from another village. This does not apply in times of tribal warfare, but where a warrior knows his enemy is from his own clan he will usually give him a chance to escape.

Feasting is now not common in this area, where many men work and live away from the village. In the tribal feasts the Mandatua was Master of Ceremonies and in some cases was a woman.

(b) The Felinduo.

The word felinduo means friend, but it is used in such a way that a person calling another his Felinduo is distinguishing him from all his other friends. To be a person's Felinduo is to accept great responsibility, and each male is given as a Felinduo, and accepts that person as his Felinduo, when he is initiated.

The Felinduo is seen in his most important role in times of need. A man is ill and his Felinduo does his work for him and looks after him and his family. When the man dies it is his Felinduo who buries him and, where necessary, adopts his family and looks after his land until the children are old enough to inherit it.

When a woman is pregnant her husband's Felinduo's wife will look after her during childbirth and during the two week period when she is confined to the woman's house. She cooks for the pregnant woman and her husband looks after the father-to-be, who is not allowed to work or enter his garden. When it is all over there is a big party in honour of the Felinduo (see Miscellaneous Section (d) of this Situation Report).

After the child is weaned there is another party for the Felinduo. The Felinduo accepts a man's food and gives food to the man in traditional exchange at Feast Times; thus they are of different clans.

At the time of the "Singsing Nyangra", when the village children are initiated, the Felinduo beats the man's children to make them men, beating them with stinging nettles and sticks. This is the final process in a ceremony which started with the children being kept in the House Tambaran for one or two months, fed by their father's Felinduo.

The Kinyau.

In the Society the Kinyau is an influential person, he is the head of his clan and in charge of allotting group work to individuals. He is second only to the Mandatua.

Inside the clan he suppresses fights and arguments and there was a time when continued wrong doers were killed by sorcery. In times of tribal fighting he decides whether the clan will join in the fight, thus influencing the tribe who may not fight with half their numbers gone.

The badge of office of a Kinyau is a sign-of boar's tusk worn in a band around his arm. This is a sign of strength, as is the normal custom of a man wearing his father's jawbone around his arm.

(b) One method of grouping the society is according to age and sex. This grouping includes males and females during infancy, adolescence, as adults and in old age.

The male and female children enjoy almost unlimited freedom during the first six or seven years of their life, until they either have to go to school or start to work in the village, having reached the age of initiation.

Young females contribute to the work of the family, by carrying firewood, working in the garden, cleaning the house, making bilums and cooking for the family. As they grow older their work increases until they are married and move from their parents house. Now the girls marry at an early age, where before they were not considered of an age to marry until their breasts had fallen.

Young men have a less strenuous time, their work being to help clear garden areas, plant yam and mami, wash sago and learn the stories of the people. They are at an age when they are given a social position and attend meetings where decisions are made, but naturally do not have a great deal to say in the matters.

When the young men and women are teenagers they take over their father's and mother's work, doing all the work for the family. The young man has now become a real member of the society and the young woman is a beast of burden.

Men and women of the society often work together now whereas before their duties were different. The women still have monopoly of the tedious work however.

(36)

Old men carve spears and make bone instruments and tell stories, the old women make bilums and little else.

(b) Locality.

Groupings concerned with locality involve the village and the hamlets.

The villages involve themselves in warfare with no apparent system. One village will fight alongside another village one year where they had fought against each other the year before. This means that a village which makes a feast for another village or gives its women in marriage to that village could fight against it with moral restrictions only on the fathers or brothers whose affines live in that village.

An exception to this statement is seen in the villages of WEWAK and WOM, who speak a language different from the other villages in the Census Division. They are so outnumbered by the language group with whom they had no intercourse that they clung together for what small support each could afford the other.

The hamlets which together form a village or tribe are closely linked. The land of these hamlets is sacred to each hamlet, guarded from people not of the tribe and allowed, upon request, to be used by people of other hamlets in the tribe.

Remarkable is the case of Koiken and Kremending which were both exogamous villages, formed on the lines of one clan of a phratry. Kremending is still like this, all of the men being of the clan Wama but Koiken has some outsiders accepted into the clan and now is more like a village. It has had a marriage inside the village group. (See Cargo Cults Section C of this Situation Report).

(b) General.

The overall pattern of the area is one of superficial links between the villages where inter-marriage is seen. Land rights are the main hinderance to a closely knit society and most of the unrest is caused by land disputes. Each village considers itself as having been the original landholder of most of the area of the census division and all other villages being there through the charity of that village.

The major social groupings are still observed but mission influence and the number of men working and living away from the village has weakened the tradition. There are villages where traditional feasts and functions are no longer observed and most of the villages no longer have a House Tambaran and the children and even some men are not initiated.

In the case of Wom and Wewak villages, the lines of Social Grouping conform to those of the rest of the Census Division, only the clan names change. That is why consideration of the Phratry is restricted in names to those used in the rest of the area. In Wewak Village many men do not know which clan they belong to and the traditional system is almost non-existent. Wom still holds the Kinyau system and the tradition of the people.

-7-

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Social Groupings

Section C.

(c) The language spoken by the people of WOM & WEWAK is spoken by the islands of YUG, WALIS, TARAWAY, MUSCHU, and KARASAU. The people associate themselves closely with the islands and depend upon one or two villagers to translate into the Saussia language.

The Saussia language is spoken in all the other villages in the Census Division and also But-Boiken census division and the Kubalia area. It is bordered by Terebu Census Division to the East, Yangoru to the North and Dagua to the West.

(d) This is dealt with in (a), (b) and (e).

(e) The Wewak Local Census Division is separated from Terebu and Kubalia, in the West and South, by its language. Half of the But-Boiken Census Division speaks Saussia.

The language barrier is no different than the normal distance barrier. People tend to have friends in villages within easy walking distance whether they are linguistically opposed or not. In the case of Wewak and Wom villages they are so outnumbered by the Saussia speaking people that they are quite isolated, but the large linguistic groups bordering the area do not present a great social schism.

(4)

Leadership

Section D.

(a) & (b)

Village	Particulars
SUAMBUKAU	Councillor SABWI who is Mandatua of the small but scattered village. Schooling nil, work nil, convictions nil. He is not an important leader.
YARAPOS	Former Councillor YAKEI who is Kinyau of the Wama clan. Schooling nil, work nil, convictions nil. Is well respected in his small village but has no power outside this group.
WOM	IRINGIN (F) is Kinyau of the Peri clan. Schooling nil, convictions nil, was a cook in Rabaul. Important in Yarapos area.
MINGA	NYAMUGWAI is a hereditary leader of the tribe, is of the Taraga clan. No schooling, convictions nil, work nil. Is too young to be a real leader.
MINGA	Councillor MAKOLUK is Kinyau of the Mangwai clan. No schooling, no convictions, has been a sailor. Has almost no influence even inside the village.
MINGA	WAMU is Kinyau of the Peri clan and is greatly respected in his village. No schooling, no convictions, work nil. His position, as all Kinyaus, is hereditary, and he is almost as powerful as a Mandatua.
MINGA	WARINGIAN was Councillor for four years and is Kinyau of the Wama Clan. His influence is slightly less than that of Wama. Pidgin School, no convictions, has been a sailor.
SAURI	*See Social Groupings Section C of this Area Study.
SAURI	This is a split village, having people scattered along the main road and in other locations, and has no real leadership. The Councillor, NERIGU, is not influential.
WEWAK	This village has no actual leader, the spokesman for the village is an outsider.
KREER	LAPUNINGA, owner of two Isuzu Trucks, associates himself with the village and is respected more than the old men of the place.
KOIKEN)	The Councillor is not to be considered a leader.
KRESENDING)	John KUBAI, ex-president of the Wewak-But Council was a leader who held his leadership through association with the local Cargo Cult. John is now in Boram Corrective Institute.
KOIKEN)	'TIK' Membigau was leader of the cult in these two villages and held great power for seven years. He is now rejected leaving the village leaderless.

Section D

(a) & (b) Cont.

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Village	Particulars
MARIK	No real leader. When told of coming elections for a Councillor they stated they have no one to do this kind of work.
SIMBLANGU	There are only six men in this village and none of them is actually a leader.
HAMBERAURI	NARISAMBWI is the Kinyau of Wama clan and is virtually Mandatus. His influence is only felt in the village and is strictly conservative. No schooling, no work, no convictions.
KURUBA	KURUBA is the Kinyau for Peri clan and is the Aid Post orderly. He is a young man for his position in the tribe and not very influential. His small influence, however, is felt in MARIK and SIMBLANGU. No schooling except for A.P.O. work, owns a trade store, no convictions.
PALIAMA	HOMALIA-WAPIP is the traditional leader, little influence except in traditional matters - no education, no work, 1 council tax conviction.
	Councillor YAMPALI-LAPA, Mission School in village language, no convictions, labourer, 2 years WAU, 7 years LAE A.P.O., 2½ years. Influence is due to his work away from village, people feel that he is learned in the ways necessary to lead them.
PASSAM	Councillor YAMPALI-LAPA and Councillor JAMBAKAU-WAKRI have only influence in council matters. No schooling, medical orderly and no convictions for JAMBAKAU; YAMPALI as above (Paliama).
	Two men have great say in the village life - HAURUPMA and MARINGIAN (both of Peri Clan). They are traditional, hereditary leaders with influence in the village only. Neither has schooling, HAURUPMA is an ex-councillor and MARINGIAN has been to prison for one week for fighting.
KUMBAGORA	MANDAWIN is Mandatus of the Peri clan. His word is absolute in the village. No schooling he was once the village Tultul. For two years before the war he worked at Boram as indentured labourer. One conviction was for 3 months for possessing a Japanese rifle.
	MUNJI was chairman of the Passam Co-operative Society, thus having quite a widespread influence in the area. No schooling, he has worked; 1 year labourer MOEM, 2½ years with Sepik Timbers, 1 year labourer LAE, 1 year plantation labourer NAMAPANAI, 1 year Navy workshop MANUS, then Luluai in KUMBAGORA. He served three months Corrective Institution, Boram, for possession of a Japanese rifle. He is Kinyau of the villages WABEI clan.
	MAI'AU has no schooling, was 2 years herdsman on BOGIA and 1 year labourer WEWAK. He served three months in the Corrective Institution, Boram, as above. A Kinyau, as MANUI, but for Peri clan he is responsible directly to MANDAWIN and is influential in the village.

Section B

(a) & (b) Cont.

52

Village	Particulars
KUMBAGORA (Cont).	KWIMBURI is a business man, known locally. He is owner of the Tipper truck in the village. No schooling, he worked for 2 1/2 years for Mewak Timbers. One year Rabaul with various agricultural works, ships crew for 5 months and had a lease at SAUWARING. Imprisoned for 2 months for hitting the ship's captain.
BUTWAGARIPWA	Ex-councillor, PUNDIMBURI-MIRAU, is a traditional hereditary leader of the Pari clan, as WINARA is for the Wana Clan. The village is too small for them to have great influence.
	KWIMBURI of KUMBAGORA is influential in business matters in the village.
MAURE	Councillor MAIMBE-TONGIAN represents, to his village and to many more, the businessman. He has had schooling in Pidgin English by the Catholic Mission and has worked as follows:- 2 years Rabaul collecting insects for Public Health Department, 2 years with Burns Philp Rabaul, general work, 5 years A.P.O., Borua, and a further 2 years as "Bosboi" at the hospital. 16 years with D.A.S.F. with rice, peanuts, then coffee. Now he is Councillor of MAURE and MANDI, Portfolio Councillor for Agriculture in the Mewak-But Council, chairman of the Kiram Kanan Rural Progress Society and President of the Sepik Co-operative Society Association. He has had no previous convictions.
	Traditional matters have no great following and no leaders are found in this aspect of village life.
SAUWARING	MARIWA is a leader by being a businessman known to a large number of people. He encourages his village people in all forms of business. He served 6 weeks for driving driving with an expired licence and left school after 2 years only. He worked 2 1/2 years driver P.I.R. Moem, 6 months building the barracks at Moem, D.C.A. driver, 2 years, then started his own driving business.
	MEIRA-KUMULI, ex Luluai, is leader in ceremonial matters.
MOEM	There is little sign of leadership in this small village. The Councillor is ineffective and the formulator of industrious ideas is MARIWA of SUAMBUKAU village.
MAGOM	WOMASAGI, an old man, is leader in all village matters. He is traditional and hereditary leader and has started the first business ventures in the village - coconuts and coffee. He has been Tultul and later Luluai. No school, no convictions.

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Section D.

(c) At present the traditional pattern of leadership (See Social Groupings Section C (B)) is not being followed to a great extent. The old man of the village, wise in the laws of the village and the forests, is being overshadowed by the man with modern knowledge. The accent upon power is shifting more and more to money and the qualifications necessary for obtaining it.

The Councillor, or the ideal in people's minds of what a councillor should be, is a powerful figure because he is able to obtain benefits for the village by his association with the Council, i.e., an Aid Post, a village water well, etc. This man holds power and therefore is respected and leads his people.

Where, as is often the case, the Councillor is not very efficient, it is the man who has been places and has a relatively wide knowledge of procedure in matters related to approaching Government Officers or the Council, who sways the people with his knowledge. He is an important man as far as the Administration is concerned because the people hear and heed what he says. If he misconstrues anything the people will not hear the correct story. He is also capable of bringing the people to hold the same unjust dislikes or wrongful trusts of people or situations as he holds. He often has a distorted sense of values, as seen in SIMBLANGU where one such man has made the people ask for a figure amounting to about \$1,200 for two acres of land. This state of affairs is seen at its worst in KOIKEN and KREMENDING where a man returned from Rabaul and started a cargo cult which lasted for seven years with serious effects to the economy of the people.

In an economic society it is necessary for leaders to have knowledge of economy and to be able to apply it to their villages. The people of the villages are worried that too many young men with knowledge of various kinds of work will not come back to the village from their present place of work. Those who have returned are revered by the villagers, but there are not many who return.

(30)

Section (E)

(a) In the village the land is held firstly as tribal land, which is separate from the land of surrounding villages. The land is bounded by streams, roads, tracks or combinations of local trees which mark the extent of each tribe's holding. The villagers may cut wood, vine and other housing material within the area of tribal land with little dispute, although they have to ask permission to collect within the land boundaries of the other clan. There is more restriction on hunting in the other clan's area, and the person killing, say, a wild pig in an area not owned by his clan may not be entitled to any part of the meat.

The garden area of each man, and his small personal area of forest is within his clan's area. All the tribal land is property of one or the other clan, there is no common land. Each clan usually owns an area which has water, forest, swamp and part of any other good or bad characteristics of the tribal land.

The members of a clan have their personal land in the clan's area. They grow their food in their garden and keep the rest of the land for gardens when their planted area is exhausted and is left to revert to bush for a dormant period. The period of use of one garden is as short as one year, in the case of SIMBLANGU. The man's son or sons will inherit the garden land, dividing it amongst themselves but not being allowed more land in the case of a large family. Where there is no son in the family the oldest daughter will inherit the land, her husband tending it until her sons can inherit.

A man often plants sago so that if his daughter marries in the tribe she will be given this sago to make a firmer economic basis for the marriage.

Village land has many uses - the children are taught about the land when they are young, accompanying their father to see the land boundaries and being taught about the forest. They learn what is edible and what foods have significance or restriction at the various festivities and seasons. At this time they are shown the methods of hunting and trapping wild animals.

The general uses of the land are for housing materials, gardens, sago, water and capturing wild animals. Some people use their land to plant economic crops - coffee, coconuts and cacao, or for cattle rearing. They erect rough buildings to use as trade stores or lease or sell their land, or give it to friends on a freehold or permissive occupancy basis.

Special uses of the land are property of individual owners or the clan. It is usual that any special attributes of the land; stone for axes, salt springs, are shared with the rest of the tribe, especially in the smaller villages.

In times of village warfare the victorious group would share the spoils of war - the land of the defeated village. Wars were not always fought to destroy a village entirely, there are pay-back fights to equalise the death of one or two villagers and

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Section (E)

(a) Cont.

in this case there would be no forfeiture of land. In the large battles, villages would be burnt; men, women and children killed; crops destroyed and domestic animals killed. Only when the visible signs of the defeated tribe were erased would the victors inhabit the land. The survivors of the defeated tribe would seek refuge in another village and live on this group's land until strong enough to wage a return fight. Thus land boundaries constantly changed and areas were seldom under single ownership.

Villages which were previously in areas of arable land and well situated have moved to be near a main road (Marik, Kremending, Koiken and Simblangu). This has produced a situation where some tribes live on poor land, too far away from the better areas to really look after gardens there.

(b)

Electricity Commission Lease.
D. Waldon - Kreer business.

Leases in the area are:-

- Extension of Boram Power Station
- J. Bula, YARAPOS - business lease
- J. Gordon, YARAPOS - residential and business
- Extension of Yarapos School
- Manasi of Yauwosoru - Agriculture lease
- Quarantine Station
- T. Mosuruo - business
- Boram - Mission lease
- Krambara (Minga) Mission
- Soro - Minga - Agriculture lease
- Pantagusi - Wom, Yarapos - Agriculture lease
- Mandi and Kreer - business lease
- Menga - Kamasi - business lease
- Kreer P.T.S. lease
- Wewak Wharf lease
- Public Works Department Depot lease.
- Moem Army and Airforce lease.
- Brandi Water Scheme lease
- Public Works and Compound lease
- Brandi Gorge Road lease
- E. Glaus, Kreer lease - business
- Wharf lease - Kreer
- Administration Gravel Pit - Kreer
- R. Worcester - business lease, MOEM.
- T.S. Jong - Wewak village general lease
- Moem access road lease
- M. Davies - general business lease, Boram.
- Mission lease - Kremending
- E. Baines - Menga - general business
- Yacht Club, Boram, lease
- F. Richardson - D.C.A. lease residential
- Koiken Gravel Pit lease
- Catholic Mission lease - Kremending - general lease

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Section (E)

(b) Cont.

- Kaindi - D. Parkinson - General and business
- J. Bula - Yarapos - business lease
- Receiving Station - Kaindi
- Moem Plantation lease - Crown Lands
- Crown Lands lease - Power House
- Kaindi School lease
- Sauwaring Business lease - Mariwa
- Cemetery site - Boram - lease
- Yauwosoru Community Centre - lease

(c) Cash cropping is carried out in most of the villages in the Census Division. Most of the crops, coffee, cacao and copra, are owned individually. The person's clan helps him to clear the land for planting but after that it is mainly a family matter. When there is a large amount of work, men of the village may help the owner of the crops, for a share in the money obtained from the sale of the produce. This share is given in payment for the work done.

In SIMBLANGU the village has a garden of coffee run on a communal basis. All the people share the work and the profit. This is an exception in the area.

Cattle is one cash industry where the money of the tribe is used to purchase the animals and the profits are shared. At present D.A.S.F. Wewak, has difficulty meeting the demand for cattle from the people in the area.

The village of Passam has communal coffee looked after by fifteen men and with three men as representatives, almost managers. Other coffee is individually owned. One village man has a large share in a truck and sells vegetables to schools, the hospital and anywhere else he can find a steady market.

Std. 3	5		Form 2
Std. 4	6		Std. 1
Std. 5	2	Wewak	Std. 1
Std. 6	3		Std. 2
Form 1	1		Std. 3
Form 2	1		Std. 4
Prep	1		Std. 5
Std. 1	3	Mariwa	Prep
Std. 2	2		Std. 1
Std. 3	1		Std. 2
Std. 4	1		Std. 3
Std. 5	2		Std. 4
Std. 6	2		Std. 5
Std. 7	1		Std. 6

Section (F)

(a)

Village	School Children	Village	School Children
SUAMBUKAU	Prep	MINGA	Pre School
	Std. 1		1
	Std. 3		5
	Std. 4		4
	Std. 5		2
	Form 3		1
YARAPOS	Prep	SAURI	Form 1
	Std. 1		1
	Std. 2		1
	Std. 3		1
	Std. 4		22
	Std. 5		9
	Std. 6		23
	Form 1		16
	Form 3		6
WOM	Prep	WEWAK	Std. 1
	Std. 1		13
	Std. 2		8
	Std. 3		3
	Std. 4		1
	Std. 5		1
	Std. 6		1
	Form 1		1
	Form 2		1
	KREER		Prep
Std. 1		5	
Std. 2		2	
Std. 3		2	
Std. 4		2	
Std. 5		1	
Std. 6		2	
Uni		2	

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(a) Cont.

Village	School Children	Village	School Children		
KREMENDING	Prep	6	SIMBLANGU	Prep	1
	Std. 1	6	Std. 1	3	
	Std. 2	1	Std. 4	1	
	Std. 3	2	Std. 6	1	
	Std. 4	6	Form 1	1	
	Std. 5	2	HAMBERAURI	Prep	1
	Form 3	1		Std. 1	2
KOIKEN	Prep	5	Std. 2	2	
	Std. 1	9	Std. 3	4	
	Std. 2	3	Std. 4	3	
	Std. 3	8	Std. 6	1	
	Std. 4	2	PALIAMA	Prep	4
	Std. 5	2		Std. 1	2
	Std. 6	2		Std. 2	1
PASSAM	Std. 1	8		Std. 3	5
	Std. 2	1		Std. 4	4
	Std. 3	20		Std. 5	1
	Std. 4	11	Std. 6	4	
	Std. 5	21	Form 1	2	
	Std. 6	10	MAURE	Prep	4
	Form 1	1		Std. 2	5
	Form 2	1		Std. 3	1
	Form 3	2		Std. 4	1
	Tech	1		Std. 6	6
Uni	1	Form 1		2	
KUMBAGORA	Std. 1	1	SAUWARING	Prep	26
	Std. 2	-		Form 2	1
	Std. 3	8	MOEM	Prep	2
	Std. 4	7		Std. 1	2
	Std. 5	7		Std. 2	2
	Std. 6	7		Std. 3	2
	Form 2	1		Std. 5	1
BUNGARIPMA	Std. 1	4	Std. 6	2	
	Std. 2	1	Form 2	2	
	Std. 3	1	MAGOM	Prep	4
	Std. 4	2		Std. 1	3
	Std. 6	4		Std. 2	5
		Std. 3		4	
		Std. 4		1	
		Std. 5	3		
		Form 1	2		
		Form 2	1		

Section (F) Cânt.

(b) Appendix "F" to this report gives numbers of people literate in the village, in that it was found that all English speakers, although some spoke very poor English, could also read and write to some extent. The figures would be accurate to within a few percent, these being people working or absent through sickness whom nobody knew well enough to assess his abilities or lack of them.

In each village there are literate people who would be able to read any messages or instructions sent to them.

(d) The following is a list of those people in the area receiving higher education:-

LINGUS-SURAMUN (M) - Minga Village - University, Port moresby.
TOPURU-SURAMUN (F) - " " - School, Queensland.
NARAKOIBA-PANDIRUO (M) - Suri Village - University, Port Moresby.
LAI-YAPAKAKU (M) - Kreer Village - University, Port Moresby.
SAURUPU-MAIAU - Passam Village - University, Port Moresby.

(e) Each village in the area has a number of radios, and the people listen to them - even though some people switch off the set if the music stops and talking begins. Newspapers are seldom read by villagers.

Standard of Living.

Section (G)

(a) Appendix "E" gives a list, village-by-village, of percentage of houses built off the ground and those of more traditional inland design build on the ground. As can be seen, the numbers of those of traditional design are minimal - usually being occupied by old men or women who cannot negotiate the steps of the more modern design.

Housing is mainly neat and clean with exceptions notable in SAUWARING, MINGA and SAURI. The village area around the houses is usually tidy.

The villages of PASSAM, BUNGARIPMA, KUMBAGORA, and PALIAMA, were the only ones where it was found that some women wear grass skirts and men wear only a small apron. Otherwise the percentage of men wearing shorts and shirts and of women being clad above as well as below the belt was very high. In the case of the older men, shorts and shirts are worn until they are falling off. Shoes are not worn normally and seldom on special occasions.

European artefacts are used in all houses. These include bowls, spoons, knives, towels, cooking pots, cups and plates. Outside the houses spades, sarifs, files and bush-knives. Use of artefacts of traditional pattern and make is almost unknown, this is due to the length of time of contact with Europeans.

It was found that each village had adequate sanitation with the exception of WOM village.

(24)

Section (G)

(b) Food eaten in area.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Yams | Cassowary |
| Sago | Dog |
| Taro | Cat |
| Mami | Rat |
| Kaukau | Coconut |
| Banana | Sugar cane |
| Tuleap | Pitpit |
| Aupa | Mango |
| Apika | Breadfruit |
| Pineapple | Beans |
| Corn | Tomatoes |
| Spring Onion | Salt from seawater or reduced |
| Water Melon | from wood which has been in the |
| Pumpkin | sea, e.g. driftwood or mangrove. |
| Cucumber | Tinned Meat No. 2 Trade Store |
| 3 types of insects | Tinned Fish No. 1 Trade Store |
| and grubs | Trade Store |
| Pawpaw | |
| Fish | Salt |
| Lobster | Sugar |
| Crab | Tea |
| Eel | Coffee |
| Prawn | Rice |
| Turtle | Bread |
| Crocodile | Biscuits |
| Snake | |
| Pig | |
| Flying Fox | |
| Birds | |
| Eggs | |
| Small animals | |

(c) In the area there are Women's Clubs as follows:-

<u>Name of Women's Club</u>	<u>Approximate Membership</u>
Boram	10
Compound	20
Corrective Institution Wives	20
Dept. Civil Aviation	12
Koiken	10
Moem Barracks	40
Police	25
Public Health	25
TB Patients	10

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are:-

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Wewak Hill | - Guides and Brownies |
| Wirui | - Guides and Brownies |
| Moem | - Brownies |

(23)

Section (G)

(c) Cont.

There are the above 3 girl-guide packs with a membership of about 80.

Scouts are found in 10 Groups in the area with a membership of about 240.

Community Centres in the area are at YAUWOSORU - not yet functioning - the Police Barracks, the Corrective Institution and the Compound.

36 natives are P.N.G.V.R. members and 6 are in the Police Volunteer Reserve.

Sport is played in the Wewak Town area and villages nearby, but inland less occasion is taken for sport. In Wewak most sports are catered for with a large following.

Missions

Section (H)

(a) In the area patrolled all villages identify themselves to some degree with the Catholic Mission except for half the people of SAUWARING who are Jehovah's Witnesses. There is no apparent conflict between villagers of different religious beliefs.

The people who accept the teachings of the church are mainly middle aged or young. The older men, with few exceptions, will not accept religion.

(b) Mission services are as follows:-

Catholic Mission WIRUI -

Sunday 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

Weekdays 6.30 a.m.

Thursday 8.00 p.m.

Special Services are advertised.

Catholic Mission KAINDI -

Sunday 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Catholic Mission WEWAK HILL -

Sunday 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Wednesday 6.30 a.m., 5.00 p.m.

Thursday 11.30 a.m.

A.O.G. Missions WEWAK HILL -

Sunday 9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. (Brandi 7 p.m.)

Tuesday 7.45 p.m.

Wednesday 9.00 a.m.

Thursday 3.00 p.m. Children's Service

Saturday 7.30 p.m.

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Section (H)

(b) Cont.

Wewak Christian Fellowship WEWAK -

Sunday 9.00 a.m. and every second Sunday 7.30 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission -

Saturday 9.30 a.m. Children's Service.

10.45 a.m.

evening and morning each day at KREER.

(c) The usual attitude towards Missions is one of tolerance. This varies from person to person, some being fully in support of the Missions, attending the services, some ignoring the Missions completely.

Mission schools are attended by many children and bring mission influence into the homes in the village. The village people realise the importance of schooling and are pleased that Missions give this service.

The Catholic Mission is the most influential in the area and is regarded as a business, having aeroplanes and a large store at WIRUI.

The Missions which are based in the town area only are known by their name or not at all.

The village of KREMENDING does not look upon the Catholic Mission favourably, although there is a mission school in the village. This is because WIRUI Mission is on KREMENDING land and the village people say that the Mission paid for a part of the land, giving the payment to a village who had no title to the area, and took the rest. The area was Kremending's sago area and sago is the main food of the people in the census division. Although the argument over this piece of land has been going on for five years the KREMENDINGS are still very disturbed about it.

Non-Indigenous

Section (I)

In the Wewak Local Census Division, the main non-indigenous business and industrial area is WEWAK township. The town absorbs one hundred and eleven people of the neighbouring villages into various types of work (See Section K).

It is doubted whether the commercial establishments could employ more than they do already. There are many school leavers and other people who are in need of work and who are not satisfied when they enquire in Wewak.

Wewak town has a market which is well used by the population of the Census Division to sell their garden produce. Societies and Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, purchase economic crops from the people.

The market for local produce is, at present, sufficient for the production rate, except in market gardening, and this is limited by the nature of the produce - such items being grown in abundance everywhere.

Communications

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Section (J)

(a) Roads.

In the Wewak Census Division there are three main roads; (i) The Wewak-Maprik road passing through the villages of WEWAK, KREER, KREMENDING, KOIKEN, MARIK, SIMBLANGU, PASSAM and PALIAMA. The road is a formed road with coronas surfacing and gives an outlet to the rice and coffee from YANGORU, WOSERA, DREIKIKIR and MAPRIK. Large amounts of produce are taken to Wewak from BAINYIK Agricultural Station. From WEWAK to MAPRIK materials are taken for buildings constructed by Missions, Government Departments, Local Government Councils and private enterprise. Much fuel is taken on this road for the transport in the MAPRIK Sub-district.

With the airstrip at DREIKIKIR due to close it is envisaged that the Maprik-Dreikikir part of the road will have increased use. In the Wewak Local Census Division the road is an outlet for market produce, which is the only economy of many villages.

The Wewak-Maprik road can be used by any transport at present in the Sub-district or District.

At PALIAMA a minor road links KUMBACORA with the main road. This road also goes to the Kubalia Council area, making a wide sweep and returning to the Wewak-Maprik road at TOANUMBU.

(ii) The WEWAK-DAGUA road passes through YARAPOS and has side roads going to MINGA, WOM, SAUWARING and one, via the Catholic Mission, WIRUI, to SAURI. This latter falls mainly in the class of the Wewak Town road complex.

The Wewak-Dagua road is a formed road with coronas surfacing and Public Works Department constructed, bridges and culverts. The road connects the villages mentioned above, and the But-Boiken area with Wewak where there is a market for all the various kinds of produce of the area.

This road has no limits concerning size of transport on the roads because, at present, there is no transport in Wewak capable of damaging it. Catterpillar-tracked vehicles, however, stay to the side of the road where possible because of their effect on the surfacing of the road.

At WOM is the site for a rifle range for the P.I.R., and the Surrender Memorial and swimming beach are there. This makes the road a busy one and the future means of access to the rifle range will increase traffic on it.

(iii) The Wewak-Terebu road connects Wewak town with the hospital at BORAM, the Airstrip, also at Boram, the barracks of the 2 P.I.R. at MOEM, and the Corrective Institution, BORAM.

Communications

20

Section (J)

Mileage to Villages from WEWAK Sub-District Office.

SIMBLANGU	7.8 miles on Wewak-But Boiken road. 1 mile side road.
YARAPOS	6.2 miles on Wewak-But Boiken road.
WOM	5 miles on Wewak-But Boiken road. 2.5 miles subsidiary road. 0.25 miles side road.
MINGA	2.8 miles on Wewak-But Boiken road. 0.5 miles on side road.
SAURI	1.25 miles to Catholic Mission, Wirui. .5 on old Maprik Road.
WEWAK	0.5 miles on Wewak-Boram road. 0.25 miles on side road.
KREER	3 miles on Wewak-Maprik road.
KREMENDING	6 miles on Wewak-Maprik road.
KOIKEN	6 miles on Wewak-Maprik road.
MARIK	7 miles on Wewak-Maprik road 1 hamlet 11 miles on Wewak-Maprik road 1 hamlet
SIMBLANGU	8 miles on Wewak-Maprik road.
HAMBERAURI	8 miles to Simblangu on main road. 1½ hours walk to village.
PALIAMA	15 miles on Wewak-Maprik road.
PASSAM	15 miles on Wewak-Maprik road. ½ miles on side road.
KUMBAGORA	15 miles on Wewak-Maprik road. 3 miles on side road (Old Maprik road).
BUNGARIPMA	15 miles on Wewak-Maprik road. 3 miles on side road to Kumbagora. 1 hours walk to village.
MOEM	7 miles on the Wewak Terebu road.
SAUWARING	9 miles on the Wewak Terebu road.
MAGOM	5 miles on the Wewak Terebu road.

Air facilities

Section (J)

C. Air facilities.

Catholic Mission, WIRUI.

Cessna 185 out of action.

2 Dorniers in use and Cessna 180.

Services mainly East Sepik District.

No other Catholic Mission strips in Wewak Local.

2 Dorniers total 120 hours monthly.

180 Cessna " 40 hours monthly.

185 Cessna " 50 hours monthly.

Mission Aviation Fellowship.

3 Cessna 185s

1 Cessna 206

1 floatplane

Services in Sepik District and Highlands.

The planes fly an average of three planes out all the time.

No other M.A.F. strips are in the area.

Both M.A.F. and C.M. planes use WIRUI strip.

Boram Airstrip - 5020 feet long by 200 feet wide.

Planes per month average -

1716 total of which 46 are military, and

176 are Friendships and DC3s.

Flights are local and inter-District.

Clerical & Technical SkillsSection K.

(18)

Village	Details
SUAMBUKAU	1 Worker - P.W.D. Wewak
YARAPOS	1 General worker - Kavieng 1 Warder Corrective Institution Boram
WOM	1 Driver Rabaul 1 Nurse Wewak 1 Private P.I.R., Moem 2 Police Constables, Lae & Moresby 1 Worker P.W.D. Wewak
MINGA	1 Labourer Rabaul 1 Private P.I.R. Port Moresby 1 Plantation worker (self employed) Kavieng 1 Mechanic C.D.W. Lae 1 Carpenter Goroka 1 Worker D.A.S.F. Livestock Madang 1 Carpenter P.W.D. Wewak 1 Store girl Catholic Mission Wirui
WEWAK	2 Drivers, Bursn Philp, Lae and Wewak 1 Worker Hotel Wewak 1 Painter P.W.D. Wewak 1 Office worker P.W.D. Wewak 1 Trainee Dentist Buka 1 Trainee Nurse Port Moresby 1 Storegirl Wewak
SAURI	1 Grader driver Wewak 3 Carpenters Wewak 6 Drivers Wewak 2 Drivers Lae 1 Driver Kavieng 3 Storemen Wewak (1 D.A.S.F.) 1 Constable R.P.&N.G.C. Goroka 1 Clerk Transport Wewak 1 Clerk Treasury Maprik 1 Teacher Madang 1 Teacher Dreikikir 2 Plumbers Wewak 1 A.P.O. Sauri 1 Private P.I.R. MOEM 1 Sergeant P.I.R. Moem 2 Teachers Catholic Mission Sayssia 1 Nurse Boram 1 R.P.&N.G.C. Officer Cadet Port Moresby 1 Fireman Lae 1 Mechanic Mount Hagen
SIMBLANGU	1 Clerk Sauwaring 1 Groundsman, Golf Club, Wewak 2 Constables R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Teacher M.M. Sassoia 1 Council Messenger, Wewak 1 General worker, Catholic Mission, Wirui.

Section (K) Cont.

Village	Details
KREER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Village Herdsman, Kreer 1 P.W.D. Carpenter, Wewak 1 Trainee Dentist, Buka 1 Trainee Sailor 1 Corporal Corrective Institution, Boram 1 Warrant Officer Corrective Institution, Boram 2 Teachers, Aupik and Mount Hagen 2 Storemen, Wewak 3 Drivers, self employed Wewak, employed Moresby and employed Vanimo.
KREMENDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Drivers, Wewak 1 Announcer, Radio Wewak 1 Storeman, Wewak 1 Worker Sawmill, Wewak 2 Teachers, Wewak 2 Cattle Stockmen, Wewak 1 Cook, Wewak 1 Sergeant P.I.R., Wewak 1 Power Station, Worker, Wewak
MARIK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Storeman, Sauri 1 Private, P.I.R., Vanimo 1 Council Clerk, Vanimo 8 General workers, Wewak (F. Martin & P.W.D.) 1 A.P.O., Marik 1 Driver, Wewak 1 P.W.D. Carpenter, Wewak
IKEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Foreman P.W.D. Wewak 3 Privates P.I.R., Moem 2 Teachers, Passam & Goroka 1 Trainee Dentist, Bulolo 1 Trainee Nurse, Rabaul 1 Ambulance Driver, Port Moresby 1 Constable R.P.&N.G.C. Mount Hagen 1 Plantation Worker, Rabaul 1 Carpenter, Wewak 1 Council Clerk, Yangoru 1 Stockman, D.A.S.F., Wewak 1 Storeman, P.H.D. Boram
HAMBERAURI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Drivers, Wewak and Lae 1 Constable, R.P.&N.G.C., Rabaul 1 Storekeeper, Simblangu 1 P.& T Clerk, Port Moresby 1 A.P.O., Simblangu 1 Worker, Land lease, Mount Hagen 1 Bank Clerk, C.T.B., Wewak 1 Administration Driver, Lae 2 General Workers, Lae and Wewak
PALIAMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 General workers, P.I.R. Moem 1 cook, P.I.R., Moem 4 General workers (2 Wewak, 2 Lae) 3 Drivers (1 Hagen, 1 Lae, 1 Wewak) 1 Carpenter, Catholic Mission, Wirui 1 Mechanic, P.W.D., Wewak 1 Constable R.P.&N.G.C. Lae

Village	Details
PASSAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Teacher, Numindagum 1 Painter, P.W.D., Hagen 2 Drivers, Lae, 1 Hagen, 1 Buka 1 Stockman, Rabaul 1 Cook, Hospital Boram, 1 Moem 1 Sergeant, R.P.&.N.G.C. Madang 1 Constable R.P.&.N.G.C. Buka, 1 Lae, 4 Maprik, 1 Rabaul, Hagen, 3 Telefomin, 1 Popondetta. 3 Labourers Moem, 4 Madang, 1 Wewak, 1 Buka. 3 Domestic servants Wewak, 1 Madang, 1 Rabaul. 3 D.A.S.F., former Trainees, Passam. 5 Workers - 1 Kar, 1 Kavieng, 2 Hagen, 1 Lae. 1 Worker, Government Store, Wewak. 1 Worker, D.C.A. Boram. 2 Storemen, Mount Hagen. 1 Carpenter, Wewak. 1 Hospital Orderly, Boram 2 Workers, Sepik Timbers
KUMBAGORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Drivers Kumbagora, 1 Lae, 1 Maptik 1 Private P.I.R., Moem 1 Worker Malaria Spray Team 1 Clerk, Ansett, Goroka 1 Trainee Nurse, Boram 1 Farmer Trainee, D.A.S.F., Passam 3 Labourers, Moem, 1 Passam 1 Constable R.P.&.N.G.C., Port Moresby 1 Mechanic
NGARIPMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dental Assistant, Boram 1 Mechanic D.C.A. Boram 3 Drivers, Wewak 1 Labourer, Boram 1 Painter, Goroka
MAURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Domestic Servant, Port Moresby 1 Worker Laundry, Lae 2 Drivers Village 1 Constable R.P.&.N.G.C. Rabaul 1 Sub-Inspector, R.P.&.N.G.C. Goroka 1 Worker Brewery, Lae 1 Foreman, Coffee, Goroka 1 Worker Timber processing, Bulole 1 Cook, Wewak 1 Clerk Ansett M.A.L. Wewak
SAUWARING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Builders, Wewak 10 Drivers, Wewak 1 P.&.T. Trainee, Port Moresby 1 Medical Assistant, Boram
NOEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Drivers, Wewak 1 Sergeant, P.I.R., Moem 1 Private, P.I.R., Moem 1 Mechanic, Sauwaring 1 Cook, Wewak

(15)

Section (K) Cont.

Village	Details
MAGOM	1 Corporal, P.I.R. Moem 1 Private P.I.R., Moem 1 Trainee Meteorological Officer, Rabaul 1 Ship's crew, Daru 1 Carpenter, Wewak 1 Driver, Wewak 1 Teacher, Angoram 1 Nurse, Boram

Section (L).

Stage of Political Development

Comprehension of the political system and the machinery of the present form of government is very limited. Radio broadcasts and patrol work is spreading the basis of an understanding, but much is to be done before the multiplicity of strange ideas held by the people is overcome.

The Wewak-But Local Government Council is in the area and many people have observed meetings, but the full knowledge of the Council's work is not understood. Before fully understanding the people must look further than their own village and understand that the council area includes many villages.

Ideas on the work of the Government are limited to the idea that the Government is there to give them facilities without their having to help themselves.

The people are at a stage where they need to understand the machinery of the Country's government. Without this knowledge they will be very slow to start helping themselves because their ideas are out of perspective. The villagers are not ready to learn yet, they still have too many false ideas about every situation involving the Government and do not understand the extent of the system.

The population is fragmented. Villages are friends or enemies of other villages in a way handed down for generations. There will be no real community spirit until things like land boundaries are settled.

Section (M)

Economy of the Area

(a) See Appendix B for figures of mature and immature crops.

(b) & (c) Cocoa produced five tons of marketable produce in the 1968/69 year from 2910 trees. This number of trees is capable of producing 5.4 tons per year at an ideal 8 cwt. per acre yield.

(4)

Section (M)

(b) & (c) Cont.

Coconuts produce 38 tons of copra during 1968/69. This figure is low, as this number of trees could produce 277 tons per annum at an ideal 10 cwt. per acre.

Coffee total of 83,679 trees produce 15 tons which could yield 75 tons at 9 cwt. per acre.

This information is supplied by Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, from their Annual Financial Report 1968/69.

(d) The Wewak Market is used by approximately 11,500 people per year. Every village in the Census Division uses the market regularly and a total, from facts at hand, of earnings from market gardening, would not be possible.

No market gardening project is carried on in the area, the money earned in this was is garden surplus foods sold at the market.

(e) Wage earners in the area would secure an amount of about \$4,000 per year. Other earnings would be considerable, as seen by the purchasing power of the people in cars, trucks, alcoholic beverages and clothes.

(f) There are Co-operative Societies in the area with a large number of members in the villages.

A singular miscalculation on the part of the villagers is their misunderstanding of prices. The Co-operatives naturally pay less for coffee beans than D.A.S.F., WEWAK, and many people consider that the Co-operatives are cheating them. Upon explaining the function of a Society and its advantages it is considered that the people still prefer to pay a high price for hire of a vehicle to take coffee to D.A.S.F., WEWAK, without realising the basic economics of the matter.

Generally, though, the people like the idea of Co-operatives because they feel more part of the system.

Passam Society Store is to be moved to TANGORI NO.1, KUBALIA and YARAPOS store is to be moved to NUNGORI for better service to the members.

The Co-operatives Officer at WEWAK, Mr. R. Stam, says that he is very satisfied with the progress of the Societies in the area.

(g) There are two well known entrepreneurs in the area, LAPUNINGA and MARIWA. MARIWA is from SAUWARING Village and LAPUNINGA is linked with KREER village, but is a native of YANGORU. Between them they own, or are vital partners in many landrovers, trucks and cars.

LAPUNINGA is striving to secure contracts which will enable him to purchase more vehicles to increase his business. He has the sanitation and garbage contract for WEWAK and wishes to obtain a contract to supply materials to the Councils of DREIKIRIR,

(15)

Section (M) Cont.

(g)

MAPRIK, YANGORU, GAWI and WOSERA. He was interested, also, in a tender for transport of all goods to and from MOEM.

His ideal in business is obtaining contracts, upon the security of which he can purchase new vehicles. He employs a non-indigenous manager for his business and is eager for WEWAK to have a permanent Business Advisory Officer to help him and other business people. He is an advocate of a Sepik Truckers Association.

MARIWA is starting a taxi service in WEWAK with two Holdens of recent model. He has trucks working on road schemes and smaller work on market days for fare-paying passengers. He is also interested in contracts but is aware of the limitations of some of his vehicles. He has bought a machine to make "K" wire fencing but has sold little to date.

With LAPUNINGA he is interested in a Truckers Association and in the Business Advisory Scheme. He wishes to acquire any information possible for the advance of his business.

Many people in the area who own or are part owners of trucks consider LAPUNINGA and MERIWA as leaders and wish to imitate them.

(i) There has been difficulty in payment of tax in WEWAK village because of the lack of land for economic development. This was the only place which mentioned a strong feeling towards tax payments.

(j) Because of the predominance of Wewak town in considering the earnings of the people - in casual work, permanent work not declared to the patrol - it is not possible to give a realistic assessment of an average per capita income figure.

Section (N)

Possibility of Expanding the Economy

(a) & (b) There is sufficient land available in nearly all of the villages for increased plantings of economic crops. The villages where land is not readily available are Wewak Village, Moem village, and Magom village. Here the town of Wewak has taken much of the native land.

Market gardening could be increased but the demand for the type of food-stuffs grown is limited. At present there is sufficient market for the produce.

(c) Local employers are getting most of their skilled and semi-skilled workers locally (this includes a greater area than that covered by this patrol). There is an excess of semi-skilled and unskilled people in Wewak and these are not only local, but from throughout the District.

Manpower for increased labour requirements would not necessarily hinder primary production as it is at the moment.

12

Section (N)

(c) continued

Were the production of cash crops to increase and the people work at this then less manpower would be forthcoming from this area. 25% of the village population consists of males of working age in the village.

(d) New cash crops could be introduced, but at present the villagers are not making enough use of crops already planted and it is considered that the villagers should improve on what they have first, before starting new crops. The villagers want new crops because of stories they have heard about oil palm, etc., where, they believe, money is earned while no work need be done.

(e) It would not be a popular idea to work hard, even for more money. The reasons for the people to work harder is to attain a certain standard and most people have reached this standard - i.e. subsistence level. Most of the people need only purchase a minimum of clothing and pay their tax and school fees. Above this there are regular parties (Situation Report, Miscellaneous) and any more money in excess of these needs is not really required. It is not even wanted if hard work is involved.

Section (O)

Attitude towards Local Government

The attitude of the people towards Local Government is limited, and sometimes biased, by their lack of knowledge. Not enough of the people have seen a meeting in process and many have not received news of the business of the Council from their Councillor.

During the course of the patrol Political Talks given to the people explained the work of the Council. Questions and complaints arising from the talks illuminated this lack of understanding.

The people understand the duty of the councillor to be that he looks after their interests at the council meetings and should report to them the Council's decisions regarding finance, council rules and general topics of public interest. They seldom understand the system used in distributing Council Capital Works programmes, the duties and limitations of the work of the Adviser and the powers of the Council as conferred upon it by Statute.

In many cases the people have need of a water supply and do not realise the limitations of a Council, which do not allow it to supply every village with water in one year. In a few cases the people are quite content with the work of the Council and willingly pay tax.

Of great importance in giving the people a favourable impression of the Council is the Councillor. Those villagers who have observed a council meeting remark upon the number of Council "Back-woodsmen" and the scarcity of vigorous and intelligent speakers. This, of course, is limited by their own opinions of what Council moves would be advantageous, i.e., does it help them personally. In cases listed in the Situation Report (a) Political of this report, the councillors do not visit each village in their Ward.

Section (O) (Cont).

Of great importance is the education of the people in the ways and meaning of the Local Government Council. By this they can choose efficient Councillors to represent them and they will understand if he is unable to secure for them the capital works they need, because they will understand the system of allocating funds.

In general there is no village or group in the Wewak Local Census Division who resent the Council strongly or have dangerous attitudes towards it.

Upon the subject of the ex-Council President, JOHN KASUA, the villagers have no strong feelings. They know he has done wrong and is being punished but it is difficult to persuade them that there was no financial indiscretion on the part of the Council because his name is so firmly linked with the Council in the people's minds.

Section (P)

Attitude towards Central Government

Attitudes towards central government are affected by the different images each person has about the Government. The variants on this subject include theories that Departments are separate from "the Government" and that it is all part of that great unknown quantity called the Administration which is all part of a system in which Australia has the main position, and that if "Australia" was withdrawn from the complex there could be no Government and no Departments.

Explanations about the various facets of the government of the country are hindered by the short time in which all these ideas and all this information has to be given to the people in a way it can be understood. Before success can be achieved the people have to "unlearn" their incorrect assumptions.

Thus any attitudes have to be accepted firstly as attitudes towards any image which differs from person to person and is, in some cases, of the most strange and incorrect nature.

It can be ascertained, however, that the people understand the Government to be a body whose work is to help the people in many ways, mainly through agriculture and main roads. It is also important to the observer that the villagers acknowledge the varied and highly skilled nature of much of the work of the Government and are therefore eager that their children should be taught these mysteries so that they, in the future, can help the country by being a useful worker in the country's Government.

M. Stubbins P.O.

APPENDIX A

VILLAGE TOTALS OF ECONOMIC CROPS

Village	Coffee		Cacao		Copra	
	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature
Bungaripma	926	2110				
Hamberauri						
Koiken	610					
Kreer	1658					
Mending					254	213
Kumbagora	1995	1551			254	213
Magom						
Marik	225	240				
Maure	1387				2520	885
Minga						
Moem						
Paliama	1565	4503			506	114
Passam	7685	13405			537	685
Sauri	236	120				
Sauwaring	814					
Simblangu						
Suwambukau						
Wewak						
Wom						
Yarapos	306	1371	371	2297		

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APPENDIX B

SCHOOLS

Name of School	Grade	Pupils	Teachers
Yarapos (Registered)	Prep	38	13
	Standard 1	34	
	2	32	
	3	30	
	4	37	
	Form 1	52	
	2	47	
Wewak 'A' (Registered)	3	27	7
	4	25	
	Prep	32	
	Standard 1	25	
	2	23	
	3	17	
	4	25	
Brandi High (Registered)	Standard 1	24	25
	2	17	
	Form 1	232	
	2	151	
	3	92	
	4	52	
Kreer P.T.S (Registered)	Prep	41	7
	Standard 1	32	
	2	24	
	3	32	
	4	44	
	5	42	
	6	47	

APPENDIX B CONT'D

8

Name of School	Grade	Pupils	Teachers
Kleer P.T.S. (Registered)	Prep	41	7
	Standard 1	32	
	2	24	
	3	32	
	4	44	
	5	42	
	6	47	
Kindi PTS (Registered)	Prep	32	7
	Standard 1	26	
	2	23	
	3	38	
	4	42	
	5	50	
	6	47	
Kassam PTS (Registered)	Standard 1	30	5
	2	Nil	
	3	42	
	4	38	
	5	35	
	6	23	
Moem PTS & PAS (Registered)	Prep	PTS 21 & PAS 7	PTS 3 & PAS 2
	Standard 1	18 8	
	2	10 9	
	3	6 8	
	4	9 6	
	5	6 3	
Rosary School for Girls (Registered)	Standard 5	22	3
	6	8	

APPENDIX B CONT'D

7

Name of School	Grade	Pupils	Teachers
Compound P.T.S. (Registered)	Prep	63	12
	Standard 1	77	
	2	65	
	3	71	
	4	75	
	5	38	
St. Mary's S.M. School (Registered)	Prep	35	11
	Standard 1	66	
	2	74	
	3	74	
	4	42	
	5	33	
Koiken (exempt)	Prep	30	1
Sauwaring (exempt)	Prep	30	1

APPENDIX C

Village	No of Vehicles	No of Radios	No of Shotguns	No of Economic Ventures	Type of Water	% European type Houses
Suambukau	-	4	9	1 Coffee 1 Cacao	River	all
Yarapos	1	5	4	1 Coffee 1 Cocoa 2 Coconuts	River	all
Wom	-	10	4	1 Cacao	Drum	all
Minga	-	3	6	5 Plantations 6 Coconuts	River & Drum	all
Sauri	2	13	23	6 Coffee	River Drum Soaks	all
Wewak	-	7	-	-	-	all
Kreer	2	3	3	1 Coffee	Drum & Creek	all
Kremending	1	4	4	22 Cows	Drum & Creek	all
KOIKEN	-	4	7	1 Coffee	Drum & Creek	all
Marik	-	4	3	1 gdn Coffee	Drum	90%all
Simblangu	-	1	3	1 gdn Coffee	Drum	90 %
Hamberauri	-	3	4	6 gdn Coffee	Hole Water	all
Paliama	1	8	3	26 gdn Coffee all have Copra 3 Pig projects	Hole Water	all

APPENDIX C CONT'D.

Village	No of Vehicles	No of Radios	No of Shotguns	No of Economic Ventures	Type of Water	% European type Houses
Passam	1	17	11	4 Pig projects 15 men in comm. Coffee 64 Coffee owners 4 Family Coffee	Creek & Drum	75%
Kumbagora	2	9	5	28 Coffee gdn 5 Cows 17 plns Copra	Hole Water	all
BUNGARIEMA	2	3	4	25 Coffee gdn 5 Copra 1 Pig	Hole Water	all
Maure	1	9	3	25 gdn Coffee 5 Pigs 1 goat	River Hole & Water	all
Sauwaring	5	11	4	20 gdn Coffee 1 gdn Rice	Drum	all
Moem	7	7	2	Nil	Soak & Drum	all
Magom	-	5	5	1 Cacao 1 Copra	Drum & Stream	all

APPENDIX D

Language

Pidgin Only		English		Village	Total	English
Male	Female	Male	Female	Name	Population	%
All	All	4	7	Suambukau	155	15
All	All	11	7	Yarapos	77	23
All	All	25	11	Wom	148	24
All	All	14	11	Minga	110	14
All	All	68	35	Sauri	403	25
All	All	6	5	Newak	52	21
All	All	9	5	Kreer	121	12
All	All Except 2	15	11	Kremending	106	24
All	All	23	8	Koiken	121	25
All	All	7	6	Marik	118	11
All	All	5	2	Simblangu	58	12
All	All	8	4	Hamberauri	86	14
All Except 4	All Except 18	20	1	Paliama	191	11
All Except 7	All Except 8	56	20	Passam	596	13
All	All Except 16	28	8	Kumbagora	256	14
All Except 1	All Except 15	10	5	Bungaripma	151	10
All	All	17	9	Maure	126	21
All	All Except 4	19	18	Sauwaring	125	30
All	All	15	-	Moem	82	18
All	All	15	8	Magom	111	20

M

APPENDIX E
ECONOMY

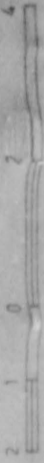
	Natives Employing Natives			Natives Self Employed			Groups Co-operatives Basis			Natives Employed		
	Primary	Store	Other	Primary	Store	Other	Primary	Store	Other	Primary	Store	Other
Suambukau				3								10
Yarapos	1						1					2
Wom				1								10
Minga	1			6								21
Sauri				4								37
Wewak											1	8
Kreer	1			1							2	11
Kremending						1				1		12
Koiken				1						2	1	13
Marik										1	1	12
Simblangu		1									1	10
Hamberauri	1			6			1					14
Paliama				12							1	45
Passam		1		64	1		1		1 (car)	4	2	13
Kumbagora			1 (car)	21	1		7		1 (car)	1		7
Bungaripma			1 (car)	16			6					1 (car)
Maure				25			1		1 (car)			5
Sauwaring				20	1				1 (car)			6
Moem	2								1 (car)			8
Magom							2		1 (car)			

PATROL REPORT No OF 1969/70

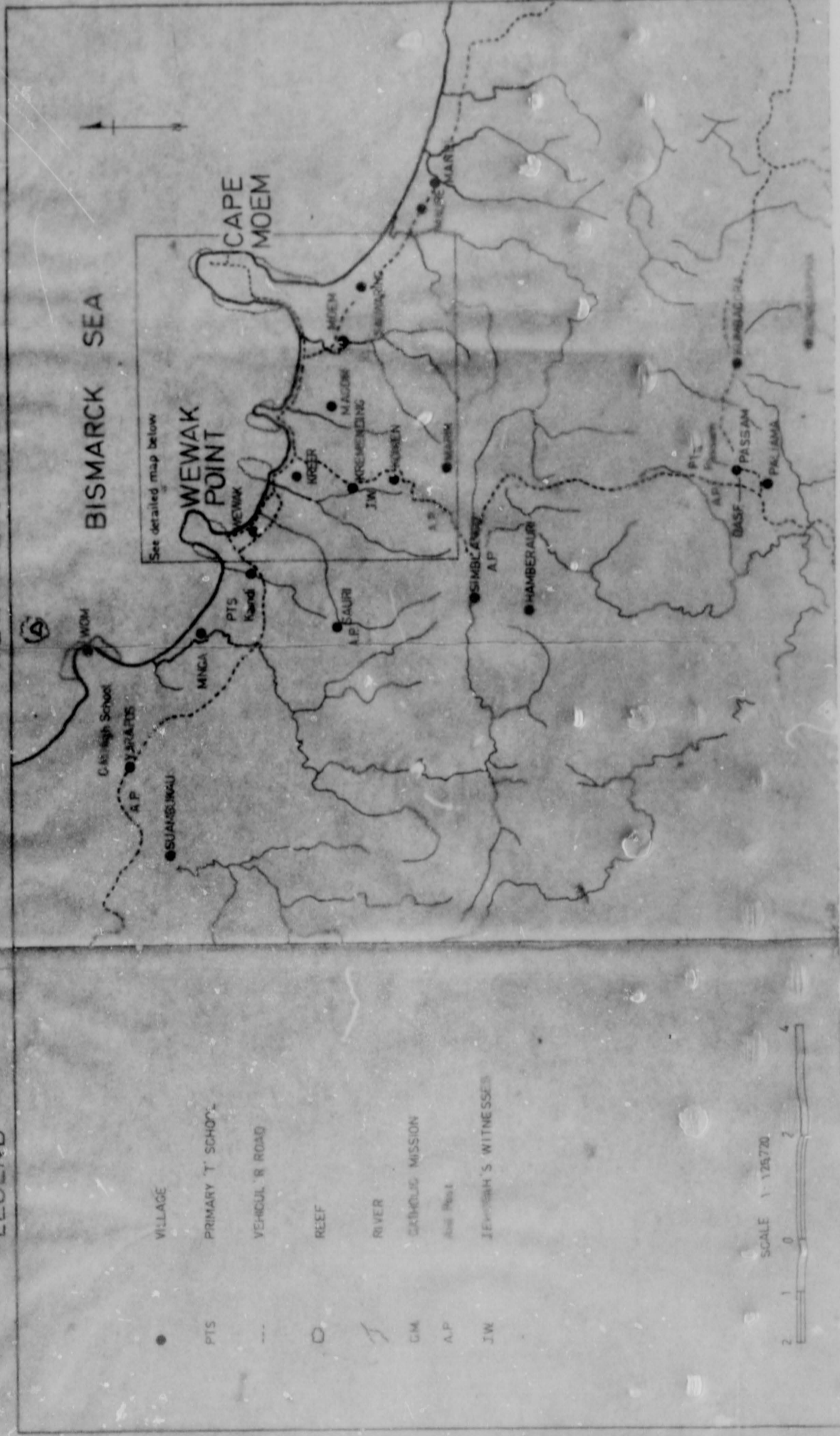
LEGEND

- VILLAGE
- PTS PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL
- VEHICLE R ROAD
- REEF
- ⚡ RIVER
- GM CATHOLIC MISSION
- A.P. Airstrip
- JW JEWELER'S WITNESSES

SCALE 1:126,720



WEWAK LOCAL C.D.

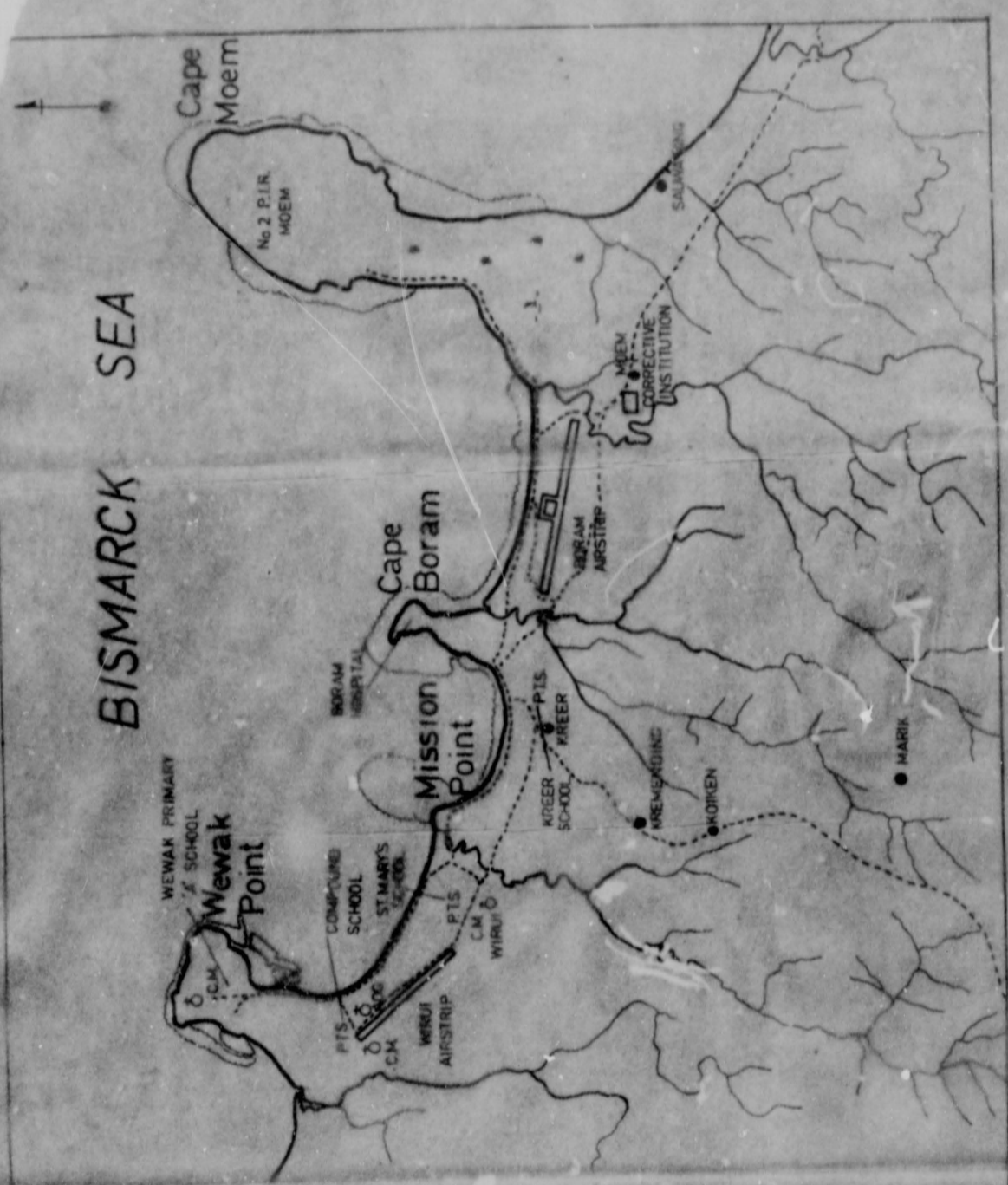
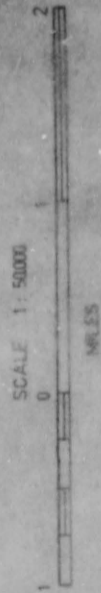


WEWAK

BISMARCK SEA

LEGEND

- VILLAGE
- C. L'ROH
- PTS PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL
- SWAMP
- VEHICULAR ROAD
- REEF
- ~ RIVER
- C.M. CATHOLIC MISSION
- A.O.G. ASSEMBLIES OF GOD MISSION



EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1969-1970

WEWAK -3 1969-70

Patrol conducted by K.P. Wearne

Area patrolled But Boiken

Mr. Stanley D. ...

67

67-8-53.

HRD/JT.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,

8th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 3-69/70.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 20th March, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. Wearne of the But-Boiken Census Division.

Mr. Wearne is to be commended for this well documented and precise report covering so well the aims and objects of the patrol. Mr. Wearne should, however, record in future patrol diaries details of where the patrol camped overnight, as this information is always helpful to officers patrolling the area in future years.

I gather from page 24. of the Area Study that the patrol used Catholic Mission accommodation at Boiken.

I trust Mr. Wearne will continue this high standard of field work and reporting, and look forward to further reports from this officer in due course.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. K.P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67-8-53
~~67-8-53~~

(66)

Reference: 67-1-5



Division of District Administration,
District Office,
WEMAK.
East Sepik District.

20th March, 1970.

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oo
t.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEMAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70
ANNUAL CENSUS/AREA STUDY
BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

The abovementioned report with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

Your comments cover the report very well; however I cannot agree with your costing of the report as the Patrol Officer and Police would be drawing their salaries if they were not on this patrol; thus Patrol expenses and Camping allowance divided by 96 days is a mere \$6.73 per day - even on your figures the amount would be \$23.19 per day which is well worthwhile for a patrol such as was undertaken, which in your own words is "par excellence". Mr. Wearne is to be commended on a very sound piece of administration and I consider his report of the highest standard I have yet seen in this District.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

For your information and records please
E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(65)

Reference: 67-2/672

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
WENAK,
East Sepik District.

DPM/mw

10th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

WENAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/70

ANNUAL CENSUS/AREA STUDY

BUT SOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find 4 copies of Mr. K. P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer's report on his patrol to the But Soiken Census
Division.

This monumental report follows closely the format for
Area Study in Chapter of the Departmental Standing Instructions.
The report is a credit to Mr. Wearne and it is difficult to find
fault with. The standard of reporting is very high for an officer
of Mr. Wearne's experience notwithstanding the adequate time that
he had during and after the patrol to collect, compare and arrange
his material.

The report is an example ^{pat} ~~of~~ excellence of an Area Study
and therein lies its chief strength is that it provides a wealth of
information of the area; its weakness that the cost of compilation
makes one wonder whether such patrols are worth the effort and cost
especially in view of current staff shortage. I have estimated the
cost of the report as follows:

Patrol Officers salary	
4 months @ \$4000	\$1330
Patrol expenses	380
Police salary	250
D.D.A. Camping Allowance	191
Police camping Allowance	76
	<u>\$2227</u>

Whilst it can be argued that Mr. Wearne's patrol was at a
fairly leisurely pace the five year gap in census in some of the a

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political education talks and the necessity to collect all the required information, together with the oft-repeated demand for effective contact with the people, make this period not unreasonable the circumstances.

My comments on the patrol are as follows:-

Political.

The neophobia mentioned in para 3 of the Situation Report is typical of the local people's reaction to political change. The talks given (para 4) were based to a great extent on tapes of Mr. Dan Banetts talks, loaned to us by permission of the ABC.

The traditional affiliations and animosities in para 17 of the Area Study are most interesting and provide good background material for the area. I can vouch for the accuracy of some of the character sketches of Councillors mentioned in paras 22-45 of the Area Study: Mr. Wearne has made his character analysis with almost surgical skill. Mr. DONIGI SAMUEL of LOWAN (as para. 43-44) could be the next members of the House of Assembly if he canvasses his image outside his home area.

Economic.

The WOGINARA road (SR. para.19) could not be developed officially because the steepness of the terrain would not permit the construction of a road within the maximum slope tolerances permitted by the Department of Public Works.

The resettlement investigations (SR. para. 20-21) were most disappointing but it is hoped that the HAWAIIAN area will be investigated shortly. The people expect the Administration to buy land for resettlement but most of the land offered so far has been unsuitable because of terrain and accessibility: the presumption is that the Administration will construct a road into the area despite the terrain and so open up the owners land adjacent to the Administration purchase.

Mr. Wearne no doubt means in para.6 (AS) that it was not necessary to reconcile the figures - to say that no attempt was made to reconcile them sounds too self assured. The figures do not reveal a large natural increase as the increase of 641 in the population of 7,747 is an overall of 8.3 % for the 5 years period as 1.66% per annum. As one third of the area has been censused within the last 5 years the figure would be somewhat higher bringing it closer to the average natural increase of around 2.5%. The absentee figures are distressing (para.8-9) but it seems to be an irreversible fact of life.

It is doubtful that the people can really afford the luxury of the mobility provided by inefficiently run village trucks (para.94) - the proportion of the Gross National Product which goes on transporting must be extremely high for such a developing country.

The use of comparative figures of production in previous years would have been helpful instead of the general observation in para.115.

SOCIAL

With the exception of the But area the Census Division is well serviced by schools. The figures of 237 attending secondary

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school and 34 at tertiary institutions speaks for itself. One village AUTOGI had 4 students (not 3 as in para.132 counting the student at Sydney University) at university last year and this year there are an additional 3 going making 7 undergraduates in a village of 208. Surely this must be the highest rate (1.29) in Papua and New Guinea!

The 69% of the 6-15 year age group attending school is encouraging (Appendix As) as is the 13% literacy of those remaining in the village (para.56).

The choice of the word "orientals" is unfortunate (para.4 AS). I have detected a certain ambivalence in the peoples attitude to Japanese. This is quite good co-operation with War Graves Teams, yet residual hostility remains - perhaps the same ambivalence currently felt towards Australians.

Claims for Camping Allowance are attached.

For your information, comments and onforwarding, please.

Attach:



(D. Caroney)

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. K. P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
WESWAK.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(62)

Reference:67-1-1/687

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

KPW/mw

13th March, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO.7 - 1969/70.

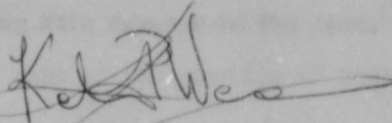
SPECIAL - PUBLICITY of PROSPECTING

AUTHORITY NO.P.A. 167.

Reference your 67-1-1/654 of 26th February, 1970.

2. Due to circumstances only the first part of the Patrol has been completed. Further to our conversation on Tuesday 10th March, 1970 this memorandum will cover only that portion of the Patrol which was completed.
3. From Monday 2nd March until Friday 6th March, I visited PINJIN, ARIN, SALIMBUA, JAPUAIN, WOGINARA 1 and 2. Other villages which attended talks at these villages were WAINJO, NUMIENGWAI, PARINGA, JAMBARAMBA.
4. Detailed talks were held at each place dealing with the Prospecting Authority application by GEM EXPLORATION and MINERALS LTD. The talks covered the nature, of the application, its scope and nature, the set time and place of lodging objections, and the hearing date at Wewak. Other points in Land Circular 67/142 of 3rd November, 1969 concerning Mineral rights, ownership, etc, were also fully explained.
5. There were no objections raised at any time. All places wished the Company to enter the area.
6. I believe that even after the full talks, most people failed to understand that they are not entitled to payment for Minerals within their land.
7. Places within the area applied for, which have not been visited are: - WALANDUM, MAJOM (MASUAM), KOANUMBO, NUMIEGUN, NUMBATUI (YALUNG), RAINIMBO, AUTOGI, and KWANGEN. As you mentioned on the 10th, they can be done by the Wewak-But Council election team.

For your information.



(K. P. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.

67-2

DPH/ek

(61)
Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
NEWAK.
East Nepal District.

6th August, 1969.

Mr. K. P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-district Office,
NEWAK.

NEWAK PATROL NO. 1-69/70
BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION.

Further to our various conversation would you please prepare to mount a patrol to the But-Boiken Census Division; upon completion of the Town Register in August, 1969.

The area has not been patrolled fully for considerable time. Therefore you will be required to visit the whole of the Census Division. The patrol is not of any fixed duration, but try to have it completed by the end of the calendar year.

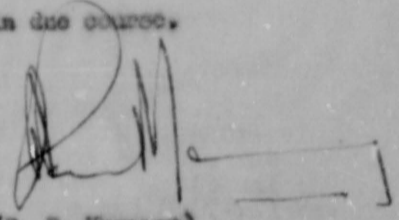
Your Patrol instructions are:-

1. Give elaborate political education talks. Make sure you note the 7 tapes by Mr. D. Barrett. You will have to judge the best style and content for the division.
2. Complete an annual census (H.Q. Circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/69) using the new forms and compiling new registers.
3. Compile an Area Study as per standing instructions vi, chapter xviii; and H.Q. Circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/69.
4. Compile village information sheets.
5. Investigate the 6 parcels of land for proposed resettlement (refer 35-1 of 29/5/69, and 35-1/67-2/213 of 1/10/69), and report separately on these areas.
6. Report on the absenteeism in WOHINARA/URIP areas (DC's 51-1-1 of 20/9/68).
7. Report under Confidential name your findings on the running of B. SIMOGUN's Agricultural lease at URIP.
8. Check file for attention for any further matters.
9. Make any outstanding NMTA Payments in the area.
10. Revise the present maps of the division if necessary.

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The patrol should be at a pace which allows you to keep your census figures complete and report up to date. Gather statistics and information for the Area Study from the other departments and the missions, prior to leaving, thus enabling you to have most of the report handwritten when you complete the patrol.

See your action and report in due course.



(D. P. Mackay)
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WARAK.

PATROL DIARY

59

Monday 18/8/69:

0800 - 1100 : In MAMING - village inspected.
1100 - 1340 : 4 Political education tapes played.
2 P/Education tapes played. Discussed political movements with Councillor Kalpa.

Tuesday 19/8/69:

0815 - 1230 : Played and noted last P/Education tape.
Census revised MAMING - new register.
1230 - 1430 : Talk on P/Education, covering work of House of Assembly, its functions, work of M.P.As, the Budget, application of priorities, political parties functions, Independence and Self-Government. General talks followed.
1430 - 1530 : Census figures compiled.
1700 - 2130 : Complaints and enquiries heard. General talks with various individuals. Area study information.

Wednesday 20/8/69 HENAK REPORT NO. 5. - 69/70

0300 - 1330 : To NUMBATUI (Yaulung); census revised.
1330 - 1415 : Census figures compiled.
1500 - 1915 : P/Education talks - inspected village.
2030 - 2200 : General talks; enquiries and complaints.
BUT - BOIKEN

Thursday 21/8/69:

0800 - 1000 : Notes on patrol. One complaint.
1000 - 1530 : Complaints and general talks. Written report on hamlets. SITUATION REPORT Sing'gad, to resolve dispute.
1630 - 2115 : General talks re history and customs. Area study information.

Friday 22/8/69:

0800 - 1100 : Talked to NUMBEGUN - census revised.
1115 - 1230 : P/Education talk.
1230 - 1200 : Complaints and enquiries. Area study information.
1500 - 1600 : To NUMBATUI (Yaulung).
1600 - 0330 : Talks with individuals at NUMBATUI.

Saturday 23/8/69:

0800 - 1400 : To PAHM - census revised. Loaded P.M.V. vehicle.
1430 - 1730 : Inspected 2 hamlets, general talks.
1730 - 2130 : Area study information. General talks.

Sunday 24/8/69:

1030 - 1200 : Census figures compiled.
1330 - 1800 : P/Education talks. General enquiries and complaints heard.
1920 - 2030 : Notes.

PATROL DIARY

(58)

- 0800 - 1230 : To Hawaii Vocational School - spoke with Mr. Inskip. Also spoke to Fr. Kummeling at Hawaii Catholic Mission. To Nevak.
1. Monday 18/8/69:
 0800 - 1500 : To RAINIMBO - village inspected.
 1500 - 1840 : 4 Political education tapes noted.
 2 P/Education tapes noted. Discussed patrol movements with Councillor Kaipa.
2. Tuesday 19/8/69:
 0815 - 1230 : Played and noted last P/Education tape.
 1230 - 1430 : Census revised. RAINIMBO - new register.
 Talk on P/Education, covering work of House of Assembly, its functions, work of M.H.As, the Budget, application of priorities, political parties functions, Independence and Self-Government. General talks followed.
3. Wednesday 20/8/69:
 0800 - 1330 : To NUMBATUI (Yaulung); census revised.
 1330 - 1415 : Census figures compiled.
 1500 - 1915 : P/Education talks - Inspected village.
 2030 - 2200 : General talks; enquiries and complaints.
4. Thursday 21/8/69:
 0800 - 1000 : Notes on patrol. One complaint.
 1000 - 1530 : Complaints and general talks. Walked to both hamlets, Mulumugu and Sing'gan, to settle dispute.
 1630 - 2115 : General talks re history and customs. Area study information.
5. Friday 22/8/69:
 0800 - 1100 : Walked to NUMLEGUN - census revised.
 1115 - 1230 : P/Education talk.
 1230 - 1500 : Complaints and enquiries. Area study information. General talks.
 1500 - 1600 : To NUMBATUI (Yaulung).
 2000 - 0030 : Talks with individuals at NUMBATUI.
6. Saturday 23/8/69:
 0800 - 1400 : To PAROM - census revised. Booked one over-loaded P.M.V. vehicle.
 1430 - 1720 : Inspected 2 hamlets, general talks.
 1720 - 2130 : Area study information. General talks.
7. Sunday 24/8/69:
 1030 - 1200 : Census figures compiled.
 1330 - 1800 : P/Education talks. General discussions. Complaints and enquiries heard.
 1920 - 2020 : Notes.

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8. Monday 25/8/69:

- 0800 - 1230 : To Hawain Vocational School - spoke with Mr. Inskip. Also spoke to Fr. Kemmerling at Hawain Catholic Mission. To Wewak. Saw individuals, one land
- 1300 - 1600 : Spoke to A.D.C. re course in Moresby. Inspected 3 hamlets, especially water supplies.

9. Monday 26/8/69:

- 0800 - 1130 : To KWABUN.
- 1130 - 1415 : Spoke with Councillors Maut and Yakandua.
- 0900 - 1400 : Census revised. Figures compiled KARAINU.
- 1415 - 1620 : Census figures compiled. Area study information. Complaints heard. on problems and ideas.
- 1650 - 2200 : General talks and queries with people.

10. Tuesday 2/9/69:

- 0800 - 1000 : General talks, more complaints heard. Census heard.
- 1000 - 1300 : To KRUPIER.
- 1400 - 1840 : Spoke with DASF officer re cocoa and copra dryers in area. General talks with men of village concerning politics. Area study information.
- 1950 - 2150 : Talks with P. Maut and others re future of the Territory.

11. Wednesday 3/9/69:

- 0800 - 1100 : Census revised. Spoke with Mr. Lofena (LCM).
- 1200 - 1500 : Census figures compiled. General talks and discussions. Minor complaints, enquiries and ideas heard.
- 1500 - 1700 : Talks with Maut and Yakandua. Inspected village. Spoke with D.O. Taylor and Fr. A. Crapp (PIR) re Moginara road.
- 2030 - 2200 : General talks with group of men.

12. Thursday 4/9/69:

- 0800 - 1240 : To BOIKEN (Ingor) - census revised. Spoke with Fr. Swift. Toyota to Wewak. Saw A.D.C.
- 1310 - 1515 : Complaints, enquiries, and ideas all heard. Inspected village.
- 1530 - 1730 : Visited Catholic Mission station BOIKEN. Evening there for dinner. Talks with Fr. Swift.

13. Friday 5/9/69:

- 0800 - 1430 : Census figures compiled. Area study information. P/Education talks for Krupier, Kwabun, Boiken.
- 1520 - 1600 : Spoke with 3 P & T officers after their walk to hamlet MUMAYAN. Census figures compiled.
- 1600 - 1700 : Complaints, enquiries, and thoughts heard. General discussions. Inspected

14. Saturday 6/9/69:

- 0800 - 0900 : To KARAWOP.
- 0900 - 1150 : Census revised, figures compiled. Area study information. Village inspected. General talks and complaints. General discussion.
- 1400 - 1700 : Spoke with Councillor Maut and others re political future of Territory.

15. Sunday 7/9/69:

- 1200 - 1700 : Complaints, enquiries, and ideas heard. General discussions on problems.

(6)

16. Monday 8/9/69:

- 0800 - 1250 : Saw P.W.D. road supervisor. P/Education talks at KARAWOP.
- 1430 - 1730 : General talks with few individuals, one land dispute settled. 4 canoes to KARASAU Island.
- 1730 - 1830 : Inspected 3 hamlets, especially water supplies.

17. Tuesday 9/9/69:

- 0800 - 1400 : Census revised, figures compiled KARASAU.
- 1440 - 1920 : Area study information. Complaints and enquiries. General discussions on problems and thoughts.

18. Wednesday 10/9/69:

- 0800 - 1410 : Census figures KARASAU. P/Education talks and discussions. Complaints, ideas, problems heard.
- 1410 - 1600 : To YUO by canoe.
- 1600 - 1715 : Inspected 2 hamlets, L.G.C. well, local hole. Spoke with the 'komiti' re various hamlets on Muschu and the coast.

19. Thursday 11/9/69:

- 0830 - 1400 : Census revised YUO.
- 1400 - 1530 : Census figures compiled.
- 1600 - 1750 : Area study information.
- 1930 - 2230 : Talks with older men on legends, land etc.

20. Friday 12/9/69:

- 0800 - 1215 : P/Education talks and discussions.
- 1215 - 1315 : Minor complaints, enquiries, problems heard.
- 1350 - 1450 : Boat to Boiken.
- 1450 - 1730 : Spoke with Fr. Swift, Toyota to Wewak. Saw A.D.C.

21. Monday 22/9/69:

- 0800 - 1100 : To BOIKEN, then walked to KOANUMBO.
- 1230 - 1600 : General talks with Councillors Maut and Yakandua. Inspected village. Enquiries and ideas heard.
- 1930 - 2130 : Talks with men re problems and ideas.

22. Tuesday 23/9/69:

- 0800 - 1340 : Census revised KOANUMBO. Census figures compiled. Area study information.
- 1500 - 1850 : Complaints heard. General discussions. Inspected water supplies.

23. Wednesday 24/9/69:

- 0800 - 1300 : To MASUAM (Majom) - census revised.
- 1400 - 1700 : P/Education talks and discussion.
- 2000 - 2115 : Spoke with Councillor Maut and others on political future of T.P. & N.G.

(25)

24. Tuesday 24/9/69:

0800 - 1130 : General talks, ideas, enquiries, complaints. Area study information. Land problems discussed.
1130 - 1500 : To SALIMBUA.
1600 - 1715 : Spoke with Councillor Honjuaro and others.
1930 - 2110 : Discussions on politics, roads, cash cropping with men from village. Mission to collect gear.

25. Friday 26/9/69:

0800 - 1430 : Census revised SALIMBUA.
1500 - 1615 : Census figures compiled.
1700 - 1830 : Inspected village, Catholic Mission School, spoke with various villages.
1915 - 2130 : Talks with Councilor Maut.

26. Saturday 27/9/69:

0830 - 1620 : P/Education talks and discussions. Complaints and enquiries.
1730 - 1900 : Area study information.

27. Sunday 28/9/69:

1000 - 1200 : Photographed items in village, some villagers. Visited new cocoa fermentary and dryer.
1300 - 1630 : More complaints and enquiries. Long talk on road.

28. Monday 29/9/69:

0800 - 1150 : To PINDJIN via ARIN Hamlet, inspected Aid Post there.
1230 - 1515 : Census revised, figures compiled.
1540 - 1640 : Discussions with villagers on road, missions, and schools.

29. Tuesday 30/9/69:

0800 - 1215 : Census revised PARINGA and NUMIENGWAI.
1315 - 1700 : P/Education talks and discussion.
1920 - 2140 : Talks with groups of villagers on legends, land, L.G.C. and debts for PMV vehicle.

30. Wednesday 1/10/69:

0800 - 1240 : Area study information. Complaints, enquiries, and ideas heard. Land problems discussed.
1350 - 1610 : Walked to Catholic Mission School at TITHOGU, central to PINDJIN, PARINGA, and NUMIENGWAI.
Checked cocoa plantings on return.

31. Thursday 2/10/69:

0800 - 1510 : Walked to NUMIENGWAI, PARINGA, SALIMBUA; thence to YAULUNG (Hawain bridge). Crossed flooded Hawain 4 times.
1510 - 1630 : To BOIKEN in L.G.C. truck.

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32. Friday 3/10/69:

- 0900 - 1230 : To Hawait Catholic Mission for talks with Fr. Kemmerling re roads, local situation, etc.
- 1230 - 1600 : To Wewak, saw A.D.C.

33. Tuesday 7/10/69:

- 0800 - 1230 : To BOIKEN Catholic Mission to collect gear. To BANAK.
- 1230 - 1800 : Talks with 'Komiti' re movement of patrol. To KARAWOP, KWOTAI, DAGUA, and BOGAMETA to explain when patrol will visit them, plus when P/Education talks on.
- Spoke with 5 Councillors en route to Wewak. General talks with men from KOFI, WALANDUM, KWANGEN, and AUTOGI.

34. Wednesday 8/10/69:

- 0800 - 1230 : Census revised BANAK and KOFI.
- 1400 - 1620 : Complaints, enquiries, etc heard. Discussion of 'base' areas.
- 1930 - 2130 : Visited C.M. BOIKEN, spoke with Fr. Clerkin re Woginara road.

35. Thursday 9/10/69:

- 0830 - 1300 : P/Education talks and discussions for people from BANAK, KOFI, KUMUDU, KARAWOP, BOGAMETA, WALANDUM, KWANGEN, AUTOGI, and lease areas nearby. Extremely lively.
- 1400 - 1640 : Census revised BOGAMETA. Area study information - KOFI, BANAK, BOGAMETA.
- 1700 - 1840 : Checked trade store books. To KOFI and return.

36. Friday 10/10/69:

- 0800 - 1240 : Census revised KWANGEN, KUMUDU, and WALANDUM.
- 1315 - 1410 : Census figures compiled.
- 1410 - 1640 : Area study information. Complaints and enquiries.
- 1640 - 1800 : To Wewak. Saw A.D.C.

37. Monday 13/10/69:

- 1000 - 1430 : To BANAK.
- 1430 - 1700 : Organised carriers for AUTOGI; saw Councillor Narowen. One complaint arbitrated. Diary and notes.
- 1900 - 2030 : Discussion with men from BANAK and BOGAMETA on L.S.C., roads, influenza etc.

38. Tuesday 13/10/69:

- 0800 - 1100 : To AUTOGI.
- 1100 - 1440 : Census revised, figures compiled.
- 1600 - 1800 : General talks on economic development. Complaints, ideas, enquiries heard.
- 1930 - 2100 : Older men discussed legends and land.

(53)

39. Wednesday 15/10/69:

- 0800 - 1150 : Area study information. General talks on L.G.C. taxes, roads, cash crops. Minor complaints. Inspected village and water supplies.
- 1200 - 1600 : Walked to BANAK via WALANDUM and KWANGEN. To DAGUA by truck.
- 1600 - 1700 : Spoke with Councillor Bibigen and others. Inspected village.

40. Thursday 16/10/69:

- 0800 - 1200 : Began to write Wewak Islands village information sheets into large office register. Talks with Councillor Bibigen.
- 1200 - 1600 : To Wewak in heavy rain. Saw Fr. Kemmerling at Hawain.

41. Monday 20/10/69:

- 0800 - 1130 : Spoke with A.D.C. re Simoguns lease. To DAGUA.
- 1200 - 1530 : Census revised, figures compiled.
- 1530 - 1800 : General talks on problems and ideas.

42. Tuesday 21/10/69:

- 0800 - 1220 : Area study information. Complaints and enquiries. General discussions on land, L.G.C. road, politics, and cash crops.
- 1300 - 1600 : Walked to DAGUA Catholic Mission. Spoke with Fr. Clerkin re local situation, the schools he has, subsidies, road, and such. Back to DAGUA.
- 1920 - 2215 : Long talk with older men of DAGUA.

43. Wednesday 22/10/69:

- 0800 - 1300 : To KWOTAI. Census revised, figures compiled. Spoke with A.D.C. who dropped in en route LOWAN. Discussed local 'parties'.
- 1415 - 1630 : Area study information. General talks on land and DAGUA roundwater, plus their grievances heard. Heavy rain mid-day to midnight.

44. Thursday 23/10/69:

- 0830 - 1300 : P/Education talk and discussion for DAGUA, KWOTAI, and URIP. Interesting and lively period after talks covering all manner of subjects.
- 1330 - 1550 : To DAGUA Catholic Mission with A.D.C., G. Hamilton, then to DAGUA to attend land demarcation meeting; DAGUA Vs. BOGAMETA.
- 1630 - 1830 : General talks on 'Kotei' land re possibilities for resettlement. Land customs and legends heard.

45. Friday 24/10/69:

- 0830 - 1100 : Complaints, enquiries, and ideas heard.
- 1100 - 1300 : To URIP.
- 1400 - 1530 : Spoke with 'Komiti' and others re census etc. Inspected Simoguns lease area, spoke with 4 labourers there.
- 1530 - 1800 : Visited C.M. DAGUA. Later spoke with men re land matters and cash cropping.

(52)

46. Saturday 25/10/69:

0800 - 1400 - : To Wewak.

47. Sunday 26/10/69:

1300 - 2100 : To URIP via BOIKEM C.M. To DAGUA after report of fight. One man charged. Stayed to view small party there.

48. Monday 27/10/69:

0800 - 1440 : Census revised URIP.
1530 - 1705 : Census figures compiled.
1720 - 1900 : Visited C.M. DAGUA, spoke with Fr. Clerkin.
1940 - 2140 : Spoke with men living at Simoguns house area re running of lease; who has been running it, and whether affective.

49. Tuesday 28/10/69:

0800 - 1350 : General talks on economic development, roads, land, Development Bank loans, contracts for land use. Compliants and ideas heard. Discussed movement to Hoskins palm oil lease.
1430 - 1510 : 2 complaints arbitrated.
1530 - 1800 : Began investigation into running of Simoguns lease. Area study information. Spoke with Karos and Emi re lease monies.

50. Wednesday 29/10/69:

0800 - 1000 : Notes up to date. Spoke with 2 soldiers from PIR re Woginara road.
1000 - 1420 : MLC Mr. Mamanda arrived. To DAGUA for case arising from fight on 26/10/69. To MAGOFEN.
1430 - 1750 : Part of census revised. To URIP.
1940 - 2050 : Spoke with men re the party at MAGOFEN, and general attitude to PIR over this.

51. Thursday 30/10/69:

0800 - 1350 : Diary. To MAGOFEN. Census completed, statistics compiled.
1410 - 1640 : P/Education talks and discussion.
1640 - 1720 : To URIP.
2040 - 0200 : Returned to MAGOFEN. Long and animated talks with group of men and Councillor Managiah on missions, Administration, H of A, MHAs, future of T.P. & N.G. general feeling of locals now.

52. Friday 31/10/69:

0830 - 1410 : To MAGOFEN. Area study information. General discussion on cattle, roads, L.G.C. land rights. Discussed land 'Gweimi' for possible resettlement area. Complaints and queries heard.
1415 - 1455 : To URIP.
1600 - 1650 : Tax return completed for ex ANSETT employee.
1930 - 2100 : Talks with Pree. Wewak/But L.G.C., Beri, covering land, Woginara road, migration to Hoskins, and PIR in area.

(51)

53. Saturday 1/11/69:

- 0730 - 1500 : 2 cases of unlawfully striking at URIP. En route to Wewak investigated fight at YAULUNG involving KWABUN, KRUFIER, and NUMBATUI men. Reported this to POLICE in Wewak.
- 1900 - 0200 : To KWOTAI to view party for a deceased man. Not large, nor a 'drink' party. Returned Wewak.

54. Monday 3/11/69:

- 0800 - 1520 : To URIP, visited C.M. DAGUA, then walked to WOGINARA 2.
- 1600 - 1710 : Spoke with Councillor Saramuna.

55. Tuesday 4/11/69:

- 0820 - 1550 : Census revised WOGINARA 2.
- 1630 - 1720 : Talks with men from WOGINARA 1 and 2, re P/Education talks, party at WOGINARA 1 - few weeks back - schools.
- 1950 - 2050 : General talks with men of village.

56. Wednesday 5/11/69:

- 0830 - 1015 : Census statistics compiled for WOGINARA 2.
- 1015 - 1240 : 7 complaints arbitrated on.
- 1340 - 1600 : Discussions on absenteism, land use and ownership, possibilities of resettlement, cash crops.
- 1940 - 2130 : General talks re politics and legends with men of village.

57. Thursday 6/11/69:

- 0830 - 0930 : Inspected village, esp. latrines. Many too close to streams.
- 0930 - 1040 : Walked to URIP.
- 1115 - 1615 : To Wewak, saw A.D.C. Checked with police re fight at YAULUNG.

58. Saturday 8/11/69:

- 1000 - 1415 : To URIP, then walked up to WOGINARA 2.
- 1600 - 1915 : PIR not arrived, must be next week-end. Spoke with men re land 'SOKIBA' for resettlement purposes. Heard legends.

59. Sunday 9/11/69:

- 0830 - 1130 : At WOGINARA 2. Heavy rain all day, precluded movement to WOGINARA 1. Spent in notes and discussions with groups on subjects ranging from Hoskins Oil Palm lease to old Tambaran customs.

60. Monday 10/11/69:

- 0800 - 1330 : Area study information. Complaints heard. To WOGINARA 1.
- 1330 - 1410 : Visited C.M. School and spoke with Sister Mary Linda re JAPUAIN, and her lack of pupils.
- 1430 - 1730 : Began census of WOGINARA 1.
- 1900 - 2200 : Evening at Sister Mary Linda's.

(50)

61. Tuesday 11/11/69:

- 0815 - 1330 : Census completed WOGINARA I. 5 hours 55 minutes to compile new register, this being largest village in Census Division.
- 1430 - 1630 : Census statistics compiled.
- 1630 - 1715 : Talks with men re 'MARORGU' and 'SOKIBA' land.
- 1830 - 2200 : At Sister's house with 2 C.M. teachers.

62. Wednesday 12/11/69:

- 0830 - 1330 : P/Education talks for WOGINARA I and 2. General discussions on political matters followed.
- 1430 - 1700 : Area study information. Complaints and enquiries heard.
- 1700 - 1810 : Inspected 2 hamlets of village. Discussed census figures with Sister.
- 1810 - 1840 : Discussed viewing 2 areas of land when Kwotai men arrived.
- 2130 - 2240 : Spoke with villagers after they had completed a meeting to discuss possible resettlement. WOGINARA 2 will not move but will apply en masse for Hoskins; WOGINARA I will be divided.

63. Thursday 13/11/69:

- 0830 - 1130 : Meeting WOGINARA'S I and 2 for general talks on resettlement, land rights, road, L.G.C. taxes, and C.M. School, plus JAPUAIN children.

64. Friday 14/11/69:

- 1140 - 1530 : Walked to corner of area known as 'KOTEL' and 'AUNUM'. Climbed mountain to determine approximate size. Access impossible at present.
- 1630 - 1710 : Spoke with 5 men from KWOTAI who came up late, re land. Councillors from JAPUAIN, KWOTAI and WOGINARA I, not present to assist.
- 1730 - 1815 : Worked out percentages of those absent from 6 large villages, and those at Hoskins.

65. Saturday 15/11/69:

- 0830 - 1200 : To JAPUAIN - reasonably hard.
 - 1200 - 1300 : Inspected village, one of the most attractive spots in the sub-district.
 - 1330 - 1730 : Spoke with 'komiti' and others. Half of census completed. Asked people to consider whether they would like to be resettled or not.
 - 1920 - 2010 : Spoke with Catholic Mission teacher and 4 others re land and L.G.C. taxes.
- Completed Census JAPUAIN.
 Census statistics compiled.
 Complaints, enquiries, ideas, problems, all heard during a wet afternoon.
 Councillor Lilura arrived after having been left at URIP on Wednesday! Discussed Catholic Mission school, road, parties, and L.G.C. rules with him.

66. Sunday 16/11/69:

- 0930 - 1340 : Meeting school classroom. P/Education talks in great detail with forum afterwards. General talks on land, resettlement, school, L.G.C. rules, L.G.C. taxes, parties. (49)
- 1500 - 1630 : Inspected latrines. Area study information.
- 1940 - 2100 : 3 disputes settled. Tribal customs heard. Talks on legends with older men.

67. Monday 17/11/69:

- 0800 - 0930 : Meeting again, discussed C.M. School at WOGINARA, resettlement, and general attitude.
- 0930 - 1230 : Swam, very fast, very flooded Hawain river. Walked to WOGINARA I. Spoke with Sister.
- 1340 - 1500 : Walked to URIP.
- 1600 - 1930 : Visited C.M. DAGUA to give Fr. Clerkin absentee figures and discuss future of WOGINARA school.

68. Tuesday 18/11/69:

- 0830 - 1200 : To Wewak per PMV.
- 1400 - 1600 : Discussed land purchase of 'KRANGIAN' with D/O Lands. Saw A.D.C. re tribal progress. Notes and diary.

69. Friday 21/11/69:

- 0830 - 1300 : To RAINIMBO - completed sections of land purchase 'KRANGIAN'. Returned Wewak.

70. Monday 24/11/69:

- 0800 - 1630 : Saw Karos re Simoguns lease. Checked books at URIP. New advance taken out. Then to BUT Village. Spoke with Fr. Schenker at BUT Catholic Mission.
- 1940 - 2010 : Spoke with Councillor Phillip.

71. Tuesday 25/11/69:

- 0700 - 1130 : Walked to SMAIN, stopping briefly at BALIPEM Hamlet. Census revised SMAIN.
- 1145 - 1315 : General talks. Inspected village, water supply, and latrines. 3 complaints dealt with.
- 1315 - 1415 : Area study information.
- 1415 - 1515 : Walked back to BUT.
- 1700 - 1900 : Census statistics compiled. Talks with villagers re road, L.G.C. projects, and missions.
- 2130 - 2300 : Talks with 4 younger men on politics, P.I.R. Missions, pays.

72. Wednesday 26/11/69:

- 0730 - 0830 : Spoke to Council tractor driver. Inspected trade store.
- 0830 - 1115 : Census revised BUT.
- 1115 - 1300 : 3 complaints arbitrated. Spoke with bomb disposal Sgt. Assisted 2 other officers in completing details on new map.
- 1400 - 1700 : Visited BUT C.M., spoke with Fr. Schenker.
- 1900 - 2030 : Talks with Councillor Phillip and others on various topics.

73. Thursday 27/11/69:

- 0800 - 1015 : Area study information. General discussions of worries, ideas, enquiries. 2 complaints.
- 1015 - 1300 : New approach to P/Education, after outline of programme heard at Wewak last week. Discussion of questions with about 14 men and 2 female listeners.
- 1415 - 1630 : To LOWAN. Inspected one hamlet.
- 1830 - 2230 : Councillor Donigi and others involved in talks on politics and councils.

74. Friday 28/11/69:

- 0730 - 1150 : To KUMINIM, inspected village. Census revised, figures compiled.
- 1200 - 1450 : Area study information. General discussion, ideas, enquiries. 3 complaints dealt with. One for Wewak.
- 1500 - 1540 : To LOWAN.
- 1730 - 2310 : At Councillor Donigi's house with 4 'Komiti' and study remaining leaders and interested men from KUMINIM and 3 hamlets comprising LOWAN. Long evening of stories, discussions of politics, laws, land customs, culminating in killing of 10 ft. python. The new approach to P/Education used here.

75. Saturday 29/11/69:

- 0800 - 1215 : Census revised LOWAN. L.G.C. rules, school fees.
- 1215 - 1340 : Area study information.
- 1340 - 1415 : General talks on missions, shotguns, L.G.C.
- 1415 - 1540 : Census statistics, compiled.
- 1600 - 1830 : To KUMINIM for 'sports' afternoon.
- 2130 - 2230 : Talks with small groups around village.

76. Sunday 30/11/69:

- 1400 - 1730 : P/Education programme with about 12 men at rest house.
- 1900 - 1940 : 2 complaints heard - for welfare Wewak.

77. Monday 1/12/69:

- 0700 - 1200 : To MISUAM, then AROHEMI.
- 1215 - 1530 : Census revised AROHEMI, figures compiled. Inspected village. Area study information.
- 1530 - 1630 : General talks on L.G.C. road, and missions. No complaints.
- 1630 - 1710 : To MISUAM.
- 1710 - 1820 : Camp set up, inspected village.
- 2000 - 2200 : Talks with people of MISUAM. Area study information. Complaints, ideas, enquiries heard. P/Education programme.

78. Tuesday 2/12/69:

- 0800 - 0930 : Census revised MISUAM; figures compiled.
- 0930 - 1045 : General talks with people from MISUAM and AROHEMI.
- 1045 - 1315 : Cessna 206 observed in low sweep 0900 - A.D.C. on road survey!
- 1330 - 1700 : To SOWAM on bush track. Census revised SOWAM, figures compiled. Area study information. Complaints heard.
- 1700 - 1740 : General talks and discussions of problems.
- 1740 - 1840 : To KAUK - road survey en route of all drains etc.
- 1930 - 2030 : Talk with Councillor Ailaban re his ward and road from LOWAN turnoff.

79. Wednesday 3/12/69:

- 0830 - 1130 : Census revised KAUK, statistics compiled.
- 1130 - 1315 : Area study information. 2 complaints to be settled in Wewak. General discussion of road, L.G.C. projects, the produce prices.
- 1400 - 1700 : General P/Education discussion for SOWAM and KAUK. Questions thick and fast. Very satisfactory meeting. No women attended though.
- 1940 - 2130 : Talks with men on Co-ops, Palm oil, L.G.C. estimates, lease grounds, general attitude of people.

(47)

80. Thursday 4/12/69:

- 0800 - 1200 : To BALAM via 'BAI' N.G.G.M. Station. Spoke with Mr. J. Davidson re local situation and his school. Inspected station and saw-mill. Gave 10 minute talk to Standards 2-4 on work of Patrol Officer.
- 1300 - 1750 : Census revised BALAM, statistics compiled. Area study information. Complaints, queries, ideas heard.
- 2000 - 2300 : P/Education programme covering most points for about 18 men of village.

81. Friday 5/12/69:

- 0800 - 0930 : General discussion on L.G.C. rules, school fees. Inspected village.
- 0930 - 1030 : Walked to Smain hamlet near BUT. Raining.
- 1100 - 1330 : To Wewak.
- 1400 - 1600 : Saw A.D.C. re patrol and roads. Gear unpacked.

82. Saturday 6/12/69:

- 0930 - 1630 : To BUT to collect KAUK group with I/C Atta, who would not come down yesterday. Went up Woginara road part way, then walked to Woginara 2. Spoke with new Councillor Aryus re history and character. Spoke with Fr. A. Crapp and Sister Mary Linda re PIR work on road. Inspected progress so far. Went to C.M. DAGUA. Then to Wewak - spoke with A.D.C. re damage to Toyota, and information re Aryus.

83. Wednesday 10/12/69:

- 0800 - 1430 : To BOIKEN C.M., half gear left there. To MAGOFEN then SMAIN, to collect land owners of 'GWEIMI'. To LOWAN.
- 1500 - 1930 : Walked east following NININOK river, then N/E up ridge to swampy area inside 'GWEIMI'. Camped on ridge near area called NUBOKMIT.

84. Thursday 11/12/69:

- 0630 - 1300 : Walked along ridges inspecting land known as 'GWEIMI' then down to Gohiaken creek and followed HELGAMAK river to MAGOFEN. Very poor access.
- 1300 - 1400 : Discussed land with the MAGOFEN'S and SMAIN'S. They dispute the joint ownership.
- 1400 - 1530 : To BOIKEN, gear set up in regional house.
- 1600 - 1700 : Began organising notes etc.

85. Friday 12/12/69:

0800 - 0900 : Began work on census statistic sheets in triplicate. (46)
0900 - 1130 : To MAGOFEN/URIP to see foreman and book-keeper for Simogun's lease. All have gone to JAPUAIN for large sing-sing. Returned to BOIKEN.
1130 - 1230 : To Wewak.
1330 - 1600 : Saw A.D.C. Bought food and such.
1600 - 1700 : To BOIKEN.

86. Saturday 13/12/69:

1000 - 1500 : To WOGINARA I and 2. Most man gone to JAPUAIN for sing-sing. Unable to contact next of kin of P.W.D. plant operator killed last month. Father meant to be at MGARARA. Returned to BOIKEN.

87. Sunday 14/12/69:

1000 - 1200 : Diary up to date. Notes and such organised. Modified map more accurately.
1600 - 1800 : To Wewak via C.M. Hawaii - spoke to Fr. Kemmerling re sing-sing at JAPUAIN.

88. Monday 15/12/69:

0745 - 0900 : To BOIKEN.
0900 - 1200 : Census statistic sheets in triplicate.
1300 - 1400 : Census statistic sheets in triplicate.
1400 - 1730 : Diary written out for report.
1900 - 2130 : Evening at Catholic Mission with Fr. Swift.

89. Tuesday 16/12/69:

0740 - 1140 : Diary written out for report.
1140 - 1230 : 2 Welfare girls brought letter from A.D.C. Matter for attention at KWOTAI.
1230 - 1430 : Diary written out for report.

90. Wednesday 17/12/69:

0800 - 1200 : Area Study - Social Groupings.
1245 - 1630 : To KWOTAI, investigated land matter.
1730 - 1830 : To URIP - checked running Simoguns lease. Letter A.D.C. re land matter.

91. Thursday 18/12/69:

0800 - 1200 : Area Study - Social Groupings.
1300 - 1700 : Area Study - Leadership.

92. Friday 19/12/69:

0800 - 1230 : Area Study - Leadership, Land Tenure.
1330 - 1500 : To Wewak, heavy rain.
1500 - 1630 : Saw A.D.C. re position, typed letter out.

45

93. Saturday 20/12/69:

0900 - 1015 : To BOIKEN.
1200 - 1700 : Area Study - Land Tenure.

94. Sunday 21/12/69:

1100 - 1300 : Area Study - Literacy.
1530 - 1730 : Area Study - Literacy.

95. Monday 22/12/69:

0600 - 0715 : To Wewak.
0745 - 1705 : To KAIRURU Island to check possible sites for P and T Tropospheric Scatter System.
1810 - 1915 : To BOIKEN.
2015 - 2145 : Area Study - Standard of Living.

96. Tuesday 23/12/69:

0800 - 1200 : Area Study - Appendices A, B, C.
Packed gear completely.
1300 - 1630 : To Wewak; gear unpacked. Spoke with A.D.C. Patrol stood down.

44

POLITICAL:

(A) Local Government and Councillors:

1. There are 15 wards with a total of 19 councillors in the But-Boiken division. The standard of councillors runs from abysmal to excellent; see Area Study paragraphs 22 - 48. General attitude to the council is one of increasing dependence on it, to fulfil projects, and to provide all necessary funds and equipment to assist them, without the people contributing more than minimal taxes.
2. The role of the councillor is not fully understood by either the councillors or the villagers. Until this can be rectified many misunderstandings will remain. Firstly the councillors need a set of pidgin-english rules with explanations on how they can prosecute villagers who break these rules. Secondly they should be told exactly what is expected of them within their village and the other villages in their ward. Too many of them have never had these obligations explained clearly. It is likely they will have to be told each year, but a reminder such as this would not go astray.
3. The villagers need to be made aware of the council rules - via Radio Newak would appear suitable as well as by patrols by portfolio councillors. If, after they have been told these things, they persist in the present unrealistic, selfish, and ridiculous claims and demands, then the councillors should be made to prosecute under the council rules. In this division very few of the rules are followed at any villages.

(B) House of Assembly and Members:

4. The two M.N.A.'s for this division are M. Somare (Regional) and Beib' Yabandu (Open). Nearly all villages complained of not seeing or hearing from their Members. The feeling against Somare (as voiced to this patrol) is high, mostly due to his statements against the Administration policies, which the people feel will not assist their cause.
5. The House of Assembly is clearly not understood. In some way it is believed tied up with Self-government and the laws, but exactly how only a few really know. Yet the basic fact that it does form laws and can bring pressure on the Administration has not escaped them. Many places felt that the younger, educated men should not be elected as M.N.A.'s, as they would change too many laws and also criticize the "Gavman" (Administration) more than older men would. This fear that the status quo may change, bringing new circumstances, is in evidence through all of the more sophisticated places in the division. They fear the Members of the House will take things upon themselves, rather than consult the people, and bring about changes which help only the city dwellers, the educated ones.

(43)

(C) POLITICAL EDUCATION:

- 6. One of the objects of the patrol was to continue with political education discussions. These proved particularly interesting sessions at about half the places, continuing on for considerable time. Other places showed little interest in understanding and obviously did not wish to participate in a forum.
- 7. The average number of persons who would come to these discussions was around 20. On only a few occasions were women present, and at no time did they really participate. If the new political education scheme is to be effective it must reach some of the women. The small, evening groups will not include women, nor will they come into the groups of their own accord.
- 8. The main interest in the talks centred on political parties and 'self' (Self-government). In many instances it was apparent that the group had learnt things quite new. Whether they retain this without changing the meanings, and pass it on to others, remains to be seen. Certainly many groups were grateful for the talks, and expressed a desire for more such patrols, as this was the first of its type they had experienced.

ECONOMIC:

- 9. See paragraphs 91 to 111, Area Study.

SOCIAL:

- 10. (i) Education : The division has a good coverage of primary schools as shown by high percentage attending schools within the area. Many others would have the opportunity to attend if their parents would make an effort to build houses near schools. This they refuse to do even though permission has been given by the landowners.
- 11. (ii) Health : The division also has a reasonable coverage of Aid Posts, with a total of 5 Council Aid Posts, one Catholic Mission clinic, and one Catholic Mission hospital at DAGHA. There is no excuse in most places for ill people being left in their villages.
- 12. (iii) Law and Order : During the whole patrol (over 4 year) only 3 cases were brought to the Local Court Magistrate. Many other minor complaints were settled within the village. The Councillors could serve a useful purpose in this regard, but rarely act as mediator in these minor disputes.
- 13. There were complaints against groups over actions at some of the drink parties (see Area Study paragraph 126) and it is incredible that no serious fights have occurred on these occasions.

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(12)

MISSE-LANBON

14. Village sites and settlements:

Along with all the leases near the road many settlements have sprung up. These comprise mostly Yengoru people who have no real permanency. Many complaints were voiced against these groups - especially that they use land outside the lease, for hunting, house building materials, and for food gathering (such as sago). An accurate census of these groups would take time and be out of date within 3-6 months. This patrol took only those who had been on the land for 3 years or more.

15. The village of NUMBATUI no longer exists. They have moved to near the Hasbin Suspension Bridge, and call the place 'KAULUNG' or 'KWI'.

16. MASUAN is not correct, the villagers all call it MAJON.

17. The YUO Islanders have settlements on YUONU Island and along the mainland (see map). Due to the permanency of these (Place World Map II) it is recommended that YUO be broken into 3 separate census units.

- (i) MUSCHU ISLAND : PAUSAM and WABAK.
- (ii) YUO ISLAND : Those that are virtually permanent.
- (iii) MAINLAND : GRINGRIN, NALSEP, TONJERA and HAWAIN.

The censusing could be done at PAUSAK, YUO ISLAND, and GRINGRIN. This would mean that they would be split into two wards, those on Muschu into ward 32, whilst those on Yuo itself and the mainland remain in ward 21.

Woginara Road:

18. The road to Woginara I and 2 is at present being improved and repaired by voluntary workers from 2 P.I.R. Moem, under the auspices of Fr. A. Crapp. The road will never be suitable for anything other than good 4 wheel drive vehicles and a tractor. This is all that is necessary to take trade store items up to the villages and bring coffee, cocoa, and copra down to the main road. Refer file 42-2-70.

19. The people are definite they will not resettle, as all their coffee etc. is near their present villages. If they cannot maintain the road after the P.I.R. finishes, and the Administration and Council will not assist them, then they plan a mass exodus to Cape Hockias.

RESETTLEMENT AREAS:

20. Six parcels of land offered as possible resettlement areas were investigated. All proved completely unsuitable due to topography and lack of access. Refer 35-1/344 20/11/59; 35-1/356 24/11/69; and 35-1(11) 15/1/70.

21. My recommendation concerns the land from Salimbua to the coast - all of which is accessible. The land from the Hawain bridge to the coast is believed to be particularly fertile. The owners of this area should be approached with a view to purchase part of it for resettlement purposes - for the outer islanders particularly, rather than the Woginaras or Japuains.

K. J. WEARNE
K. J. WEARNE
PATROL OFFICER

REMARKS:

To the west of Wewak, stretching almost 40 miles along the coast to the West Sepik border, and inland about 15 miles, lies the But-Boiken Census Division. Only large areas of flat land are along the narrow coastal strip, which is widest at the western end of the division. The remainder is sharp steep ridges averaging 500 feet, which comprise the foothills, and part of Prince Alexander Range. Ridges and mountains over 600 feet are common throughout.

There are Sago swamps along the coast, and more and amongst the ridges. The main vegetation is tropical rainforest. Temperatures would range between 70 to 90 degrees throughout the year. Rainfall would be slightly more than Wewak, nearer 90 inches per year.

A virtually all weather road reaches as far as WENAK, running for most of its route, along the coastal strip. From there further west to KAVK and LOWAN (see map) roads are all weather. WAGOPEN is approximately 100 miles from Wewak, and all operated by missions. The coast has a large shorebreak and is unsuitable for any kind of landings or wharfs. Wewak serves as the headquarters for all activities.

BUT - BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

The coastal people have known contact with non-Indonesians since the 1890's, with some of the first mission stations being set up at But and Boiken. They well remember the Germans, and during World War II the Japanese occupation did not enhance their love of orientals.

AREA STUDY

Many 'larger than life' Administration officers, during the 20's and 30's, have left solid memories for the villagers. Regular contact since the War has continued and the Administration holds the respect of the population. There have been no cargo cults or untoward movements amongst these sophisticated people in recent years.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS:

Population registers are attached. There are 10 census units (some units actually comprise two villages) in the division. 11 of these were censused in 1964. The remaining 28 were last done in 1964. This patrol made new tax/census registers in each village using the old registers with the peoples' assistance. There has been no attempt to reconcile figures as the new registers are quite accurate.

The figures cover a period of 7 years for 2 of the division. Therefore the unrealistic birth rate of 11.3 has been averaged out to a still high 6.33. The natural increase is also high, at 4.7%. The following figures using the registers, if done within 14 months should give a more accurate figure.

AREA STUDY - BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

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LOCATION:

To the west of Wewak, stretching almost 40 miles along the coast to the West Sepik border, and inland at 15 miles, lies the But-Boiken Census Division. Only large areas of flat land are along the narrow coastal strip, which is widest at the western end of the division. The remainder is sharp steep ridges averaging 1500 feet, which comprise the foothills, and part of Prince Alexander Range. Ridges and mountains over 6000 feet are common throughout.

There are Sago swamps along the coast, and more and amongst the ridges. The main vegetation is tropical rainforest. Temperatures would range between 80 to 90 degrees throughout the year. Rainfall would be slightly more than Wewak, nearer 90 inches per year.

A virtually all weather road reaches as far as MAGOFEN, running for most of its route, along the coastal strip. From there further west to KAUUK and LOWAN (see map) depends on dry weather. MAGOFEN is approximately a 4 hour drive from Wewak. There are 4 airstrips in the division, all on the coast, and all operated by missions. The coast has a large shorebreak and is unsuitable for any form of landings or wharfs. Wewak serves as the headquarters for all activities.

The coastal people have known contact with non-natives since the 1890's, with some of the first missions being set up at But and Boiken. They well remember the Germans, and during World War II the Japanese occupation did not enhance their love of orientals.

Many 'larger than life' Administration officers, during the 20's and 30's, have left solid memories for the villages. Regular contact since the War has continued and the Administration holds the respect of the majority. There have been no cargo cults or uncoward movements amongst these sophisticated people in recent years.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS:

Population registers are attached. There are 39 census units (some units actually comprise 3-4 villages) in the division. 11 of these were censused in 1968. The remaining 28 were last done in 1964. This patrol made new tax/census registers in each village using the old registers with the peoples' assistance. There has been no attempt to reconcile figures as the new registers are quite accurate.

7. The figures cover a period of 5 years for 3/4 of the division. Therefore the unrealistic Birth Rate of 11.5 has been averaged out to a still high 6.88. The Natural Increase is also high, at 4.7%. The following census using the registers, if done within 14 months should give a more accurate figure.

Para' 7 ..cont..

38

Population previous Census 64/65	7747
Add Births	930
Mig. In	401
	<hr/>
	9078
Less Deaths	289
Mig. Out	459
	<hr/>
	8330
	<hr/>
Present Population 69/70	8607

8. (a) There are three language groups in the division. (b) See attached map. The majority of the population are situated on or within vehicular access to the Wewak road. (c) Of a total population of 8607, 3197 are absent; 37.2%. Yet of all male adults in the division 53% are absent. Most of the brighter, younger and educated men have left their villages for work or higher education. In many cases the ones away are the energetic, active men. Amongst them also are a majority of the traditional leaders and men who would have become leaders.
10. Woginara 2 has the highest absentee rate - 66.6%. Of the absentees 48% are at the Cape Hoskins Oil Palm project. The area around Dagua; encompassing URIP, WOGINARA I and 2, MAGOFEN, KWOTAI, DAGUA and AUTOCI; has an absentee rate of 51% overall. This is far higher than the average of 37% previously mentioned in paragraph 9.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

11. (a) Over the past 100 years large migrations into, and movements within the area, have occurred. After World War II Simogun influenced many places to move down to the coastal strip, and other villages to amalgamate into large settlements. A large amount of time, effort, and patience would be required to get an accurate description of the various social groups in this division. With land problems thrown in it becomes a singularly enormous effort far beyond any reasonable time limit available for this section.
12. Suffice to say that each census unit represents at least one, normally 2/3, and at times 4 or more, social groups. These have amalgamated for economic, protective, or access reasons. They still retain their own background histories and ancestral allegiances and beliefs.

(6) KWOTAI - DAGUA - AUTOCI - DAGUA WOGINARA I - URIP
 WALEKAM ... WOGINARA 2 - KWANGAN

Para' 17 ...cont...

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	<u>AFFILIATIONS</u>	<u>ANIMOSITIES</u>
(7)	KUMUDU - KOFI - KWANGEN - BOGAMETA	BANAK - DAGUA - KARAWOP
(8)	PARINGA - PINDJIN - NUMI ENGWAJ	JAMBARAMBA - RAINIMBO
(9)	SALIMBUA - MAJOM (MASUAM) - KOANUMBO - NUMBATUI - PINDJIN	KRUPIER - RAINIMBO - YUO IS. & HAMLETS
(10)	KOANUMBO - KWABUN - KARAWOP	KRUPIER - BOIKEN - PAROM - YUO ISLAND
(11)	KARAWOP - KARASAU IS. - BANAK	YUO IS. - KOFI - KUMUDU
(12)	BOIKEN - KRUPIER - PARAM - YUO IS.	KWABUN - KARAWOP - KOANUMBO
(13)	RAINIMBO - PINDJIN - KOANUMBO	PAROM - NUMBATUI - NUMI ENGUN

18. (e) There is little trading amongst the groups either within the division or outside. Most transactions are at the Wewak markets, stores, and businesses. There are various ties with Maprik and Yangoru areas which date back to an earlier period; with two main trade routes travelling inland from BOIKEN/KOANUMBO/MAJOM, and from LOWAN. These are still used constantly for travel to sing sings, to visit relatives, to marry, to avoid Council taxes, etc.

19. BUT, SMAIN, BALAM and DAGUA trade with TARAWAI and WALLIS Islands.

20. KARASAU and YUO Islands trade with their affiliates on KAIRURU and MUSCHU Islands, plus the Wom and Wewak areas.

21. Relations with adjacent groups outside the division are good. The lack of land disputes with groups out of the division plus the constant bickering within, have no doubt been the cause of this present state of general cordiality.

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LEADERSHIP:

- 22. (a)(b) Ward 17 - Kaipa - Yuinginau of Numbatui.
(Parom, Rainimbo, Numiegun, Numbatui (Yaulung).)

Kaipa is not really on a par with most of the councillors along the road. He lacks the drive necessary to control and manage the 4 villages in his ward. Popular at Parom and Numbatui he is ignored by Rainimbo, and is not really a power at Parom. Kaipa belongs to the traditional leadership clan at Parom, but has moved to the central spot of YAULUNG.

- 23. Ward 18 - Towau-Kuriagu of Pidjin.
(Pindjin, Paringa, Namiengwal)

Towau is another of the strugglers. He and his ward are amongst the least sophisticated in the sub-district. He is a tryer though and is popular at all his villages. I think he shares his power with the traditional leaders of each village, although he is a member of the main clan in Pindjin.

- 24. Ward 19 - Honjuara-Sangihori.
(Salimbua - hamlets of Arin, Wainjo, and Siro)

Here is another of the less sophisticated wards, with an old, ineffectual, figurehead for the councillor. Honjuara is too old to learn the new trends and has no idea what he represents. The people treat him as a joke. But the joke is on them as he has been councillor since about 1960. There is a power struggle between the three hamlets with no one profiting as yet.

- 25. Ward 20 - one of the two wards which have two councillors.

(1) Peter Maut of Masuam (Majom) (Vice/President Wewak/But L.G.C.)
(Krupier, Kwabun, Masuam (Majom))

Maut is a crusty veteran of Council Politics. He is mixed up in many wild schemes for quick money, which rarely come to fruition. This bleeding of people, to finance his 'schemes', has cost him in friends and popularity, but he remains articulate and influential at Krupier and Masuam especially. He is a member of the inactive United Democratic Party, founded by him and Otto Kouingrei at Boiken. Peter has a very good knowledge of politics and Administration functions, and as a councillor can organize his ward to work, if he feels he will benefit. He is often the voice of opposition to the Administration's policies.

He has been to Australia twice and seen meetings of the House of Assembly in Moresby. Overall one of the councils 'personalities' who, although not fond of the Administration and policies, realises who has the trumps at present and plays accordingly.

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27. Ward 20 ..cont.. - (11) Lawrence Yakandua of Boiken

(Boiken, Karawop, and Koanumbo)
Lawrence has the popularity and respect of his ward. He appears quiet, yet is a capable and competent councillor.

28. There is distinct rivalry between the younger Yakandua and Maut. Maut continually claims he is not interested in his work any more and will not stand again in March, thus Lawrence seems to be winning the power struggle.

29. Ward 21 - Serum Arawi of Yuo Island.

Serum appears reasonable initially, but lacks substance. Yuo Islanders rarely remain long on the island, having villages on Muschu Island and along the coast between Kwabun and the Hawait river. Serum therefore has little influence on these scattered groups, and is strictly an 'occasional' leader only.

30. Ward 22. - Gamel Sauer of Karasau Island.

Another of the older councillors, but not completely useless. He is a popular leader amongst the Karasaus, who would be the easiest group to manage in the division. Gamel has no idea of politics, the role of a councillor, or the functions of Local Government. But this does not affect the Karasaus who let little worry them.

31. Ward 23 - Wokrawi Wawanga of Japuain.

A typical Japuain. He believes he knows and understands all subjects. He has no desire to assist his village if it involves work, and will not participate in any reasonable discussion. Wokrawi is a forceful leader in Japuain but his attitude reflects their whole unrealistic out-look. He is an arrogant man who has nothing to offer as a councillor at present.

32. Ward 24 - is the second ward in the division with two councillors.

(1) Bibigen-Barigu of Dagua only.

A placid person who represents the average councillor in the division. Bibigen has some idea of his role, he understands what should be done. But like nearly all, he will not jeopardize his electoral chances by demanding action, or undertaking prosecutions for non-compliance with council rules. He has a fair grasp of politics, the working of Local Government and is definitely pro Administration, yet remains one of the passive leaders.

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33. Ward 24...cont...
(ii) Narowen-Badian of Kwotai
(Kwotai, Bogametal, Banak, Kofi, Kumudu, Kwangen, Walandum, Autogi)

Narowen is much the same as Bibigen, although slightly more effective within his own village. He is not unpopular with the group of villages around Banak, but his visits are infrequent. He is another of those who though personable, are failing to stimulate action, leaving the status quo inert, with the Council image consequently suffering.

34. Ward 25 - Saramuna Nate. of Woginara 2

Another along the lines of the preceding two. Saramuna owes his position to the fact that 66% of the people have left, including all the traditional leaders and the forceful energetic ones, amongst which the councillor would have normally come. Saramuna seems more than inadequate in his role as spokesman and leader of this rapidly fragmenting group.

35. Ward 26 - Aiyus Halatua of Woginara I

A by-election was held at Woginara I on 3/12/69 after the previous councillor, Salei, had resigned. He had been councillor in name only, living at Balipem near Smain for the past 6 years.

36. Aiyus is a temporary measure. He only intends remaining until the elections in March 1970. He is too old and infirm to travel down the mountain to Wewak and return each month. The people definitely want Aiyus as their representative, but mainly due to his brother's influence. Simogun Pita is Aiyus' brother.

37. The lack of leadership is obvious in Woginara I, reason being again that all the natural leaders have gone, leaving a vacuum. Aiyus represents the traditional leadership line. He is not capable of doing more than voicing the Woginaras' discontents at council meetings.

38. Ward 27 - Beri Miriuzi of Urip.

President Wewak/Bit L.G.C. Beri is an ex Catholic Mission teacher. He is something of an enigma; presenting an inscrutable mask on many subjects. As president he is seldom at Urip and does not participate in normal day to day running of the village. Yet Beri is extremely popular and respected throughout Urip and the surrounding area. The 'Komiti' Neibuak, a traditional leader, handles the mundane duties for Beri.

39. In the small time that I saw Beri during the patrol he impressed me as steady, realistic leader, who could have a stabilizing effect on any radical elements within the council.

(32)

40. Ward 28 - Managiah Mabut of Marofen.

A magnetic personality amongst his people, larger than life in most aspects except, unfortunately, in achieving active results. If he could channel a fifth of his drinking and garrulous energy towards village improvements, Marofen would be the shining example! But Managiah, with his at times, insufferable, overbearing, 'Lord of the Country' attitude, is not likely to change. Nor is he likely to be replaced if he nominates again this year.

41. Managiah represents the mildly anti-mission, anti-Administration elements. He feels both have taken advantage of the people and only now, with education bringing awareness to the population, do the missions and Administration give them a fair deal.

42. Ward 29 - Phillip Konbau of But.

(But and Smain)

Phillip is ineffective, lazy and unwilling to trade any popularity for results, not that he is popular at Smain. He represents the worst possible councillor, one who is capable of understanding and fulfilling a councillor's role, yet one who makes work a dirty word. This affects the whole ward. At present Phillip is anti-mission.

43. Ward 30 - Donigi-Samiel of Lowan.

(Lowan and Kuminim)

The most outstanding councillor in the division, and probably the sub-district. His intelligent, energetic approach, without being forceful, has achieved excellent results and increased his popularity. He understands the significance of Local Government, its functions, and is not afraid of physical work. Whereas nearly all councillors use their office to avoid anything more than supervising work, Donigi pitches in first and gets things done through his example.

44. Donigi's sphere of influence is extending eastwards along the coast. Throughout the Smain, Kauk, Lowan area he is already regarded as Simogun's replacement. Whether he becomes such a power will depend to a great degree on his personal ambition. If he decides to follow an expanding political career within Local Government he is sure to be successful.

45. Ward 31 - Ailaban Kambanigri of Kauk.

(Kauk, Balam, Sowam, Arohemi, Misuam)

Ailaban is one of the most unsavoury councillors encountered. He is sly, deceitful, and would never do any work except for his own personal gain. How the three main villages - Sowam, Kauk, and Balam, have tolerated him for so long is impossible to explain. Balam and Sowam voiced dislike towards him, as did villagers at Kauk, but the council elections next year will tell the story.

(3)

46. Ward 31 ... cont ...

From enquiries made it seems Ailaban has very few coconuts, no coffee or cocoa, for all his years at Kauk. If the interest he showed while the patrol was in his ward is an indication of his normal attitude then I wonder who planted the coconuts he is said to own! Ailaban holds mild anti-mission and Administration views.

47. One other person stands out, the 'komiti' for Bogameta, Juhon Nagaru. With two councillors of Dagua and Kwotai rarely visiting the 7 villages around Banak and so the burden has fallen on Juhon. He is an honest worker, extremely popular within his sphere of influence, and may become a councillor in the future.

48. (c) Traditional leadership patterns are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Within this educated, sophisticated division the value of education and experience is fully realised. But here lies the catch - the fact is that the best men amongst them have left. Either as P.I.R. members, students, public servants in all fields, general workers, and to the Palm Oil leases at Hoskins.

49. An area can only be as good as its leaders, and within this division active leaders are few. More have the capability of achieving results, yet are held by this lassitude which affects them once the talking stage is finished.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

50. (a) The whole division follows the same land system; executive ownership of land passes to the eldest son of each sub-branch, with the brothers also becoming owners. Women have rights on the land only until they marry, at which stage they use their husbands land. At no time can a woman have executive rights to land.

51. This system is not functioning well along the coastal strip. Reasons being that many places are amalgamations of 3 - 4 villages on one village land, plus large migrations in from other areas have disrupted the traditional set-up. There is a huge amount of bickering over land rights at present.

52. (b) The value of leases is fully understood and many applications are pending. The feeling at present is to gain the security of a lease, in this period of land problems. The land committee is working slowly but surely through the area, and the people appreciate its aims.

53. Leases are as follows ... their holidays and leave ... temporary.

30

Para' 53... cont ...

Leases:

29.
60.
61.

(i) AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LEASES

INDIGENOUS OTHER

17 Nil 17

(ii) BUSINESS AND GENERAL LEASES

INDIGENOUS OTHER

3 4

(iii) MISSION LEASES

2

(iv) CROWN LANDS AND PURCHASE LANDS

4

Total alienated land in the division 30

54.

(c) Cash crops in the division are coconuts, coffee, and cocoa. Most coconuts are individual plots. Coffee and cocoa are a mixture of individual and group efforts. The group efforts are only within a clan or possibly two. Individual plots are harvested by the sub-clan. Always on the clan's land, or land which the group is using. This comes back to the land problem as many groups are miles from their traditional land.

55.

LITERACY:

(a) See appendix 'A'

56.

(b) See appendix 'B'. There are 702 males and females in the villages, who are literate or semi-literate in Pidgin English or english. A total of 545 are present in the division giving an average of 1 : 7.7 persons within the division who are literate or semi-literate. The group which is absent includes the students, public servants, etc. and would have a far higher percentage of literates amongst them.

57.

(c) All those with higher education are absent. During the patrol many were seen whilst on their holidays and leave periods, but these stays were strictly temporary.

(29)

58. (d) See appendix 'C'. There are a total of 115 students attending Administration high schools, and 122 students attending Mission high schools, both within and outside the district. A total of 237.
59. A total of 34 others are at colleges, technical institutions and such; with 6 students at the University of Papua/New Guinea. Of these 3 come from one village, Autogi! There are also 2 students at Universities in Australia, and 1 student at Armidale High School, N.S.W.
60. Large numbers of the absentees are teachers (Mission and Administration), Post and Telegraph officers, seamen, P.I.R. Cadet Police officers, Patrol officers, Agricultural officers, clerks, officers in all sections of the Public Health Department.
61. Those receiving higher education are:-

Weibol Manau	24	of URIP	Brisbane University. QLD.
Muruhein Marikobi	25	of AUTOGI	Sydney University. NSW.
Suviat Preindu	17	of BANAK	Armidale H/School. NSW.
Sapaga Banau	Walandum	Administration College	Moresby
Iogienjo Sakang	Kwangen	"	"
Inau Sakangu	Kwangen	Moresby Technical College	
Mishai Haiken	Balam	Moresby Technical College	
Malus Anumar	But	"	"
Kanawa' et Beriguma	Bogametai	Lae, Inst. of Higher Technology	
Waiduo' taumok	Balam	"	"
Kaumas Waingauwi	Kwotai	"	"
Kodjil Manau	Kwotai	"	"
Niri'ebi Konyiba	But	Madang Technical College	
Hakawaru Jabako	Masuan	Kieta Technical College	
Bo'usim Warbi	Woginara 2	Rabaul Technical College	
Wabingu Hlogiri	Masuan	Kainde Teachers College	
(F) Ramoinjo Kovingrei	Koanumbo	"	"
(F) Waiwua Niamboi'wen	Boiken	"	"
(F) Momu Yauri	But	"	"
(F) Moinbogien Meik	Smain	"	"
Eiru Sebepim	Dagua	"	"
(F) Kalasau Marei	Dagua	"	"
Umug Mami	Dagua	"	"
Oki Pui	Boiken	Goroka Teachers College	
Mokias Kaumas	But	"	"
Neduwai Woisha	Magofeh	"	"
(F) Banamin Urainu	Dagua	Rabaul Teachers College	
Kamuri Wallegrei	Koanumbo	Rabaul, Vvdal Agric. College	
Niengi Preindua	Koanumbo	"	"
Andrais Kumun	Dagua	Bulolo, Forestry Course	
Kendatua Kalapwan	Karawop	Rabaul Medical College	

28

Para' 61 ...cont...

Gauri Manau	Kwotai	Moresby Medical College
Talunu Borjuar	Autogi	" " "
Abulus Magat	Woginara 2	" " "
(F)Wingamari Wargumpio	Mumbatui	Moresby Dental College
(F)Mang'el Manjiworu	Mumbatui	" " "

Samberu Maragau	Krupier	University Papua/New Guinea
Kandambi Siagaru	Kwabun	" " " "
Diga Donigi	Lowan	" " " "
Hagwiar Singiramo	Autogi	" " " "
Mariwei Iavlep	Autogi	" " " "
Elmo Rahilo	Autogi	" " " "

62. (c) There are 260 radios, fairly evenly distributed through the division. No hamlet has less than one radio. This is a ratio persons per radio, of better than 20 : 1; for the 63% of the divisions population which remains in the area.
63. Although all people can and do hear Radio Wewak and occasionally Moresby, there are only a few hard case news listeners in each village. The remainder give no attention to anything but the local music and 'tok savi' programmes.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

64. (a) Generally the housing in the division is reasonable. There are many examples of European influence on house design, which have improved the native material dwellings. The latrines still have no lids made for them, and flies proliferate around these. In some cases along the beach, especially DAGUA, SMALN, BUP, and SOWAM, the people are too lazy to build latrines and continue to use the beach area.
65. European articles such as saucepans, plates, knives, spoons, forks, cups, etc. are the rule throughout the area. About the only remaining native artefact commonly used in the house are the wooden platters. Clothing also is nearly all European for both male and females. Judging by the washing around there is a high proportion of women wearing foundation garments as well as dresses rather than the 'meri' blouse. Many men have the prestige long trousers and shoes.
66. There is tremendous resentment against the D.D.T. base Malaria spray being used inside the houses. Even after explaining, hostility remained, blaming the spray for bed bugs, rats, and the death of cats, as well as the usual one that morata and pangal rot quicker. The only claims with some validity is of the cats dying (due to D.D.T. buildup in system) and increase in activity of bed bugs (due increased sexual activity caused by D.D.T. spray - from C.S.L. observations).
67. (b) The staple diet for the division varies between sago, and yams/taro. The normal diet plus supplements is set out below:

27

Para' 67 ...cont...

Diet:

70. (a)
1. Sago. ons are established in the division, although
 2. Yam.
 3. Taro.
 4. Sweet potato. is Mission - Society of the Divine Word.
 5. Bananas. New Guinea Gospel Mission - Davidson family.
 6. Fish - birds - flying foxes - tree possums - bandicoots.
 7. Betel nut, lime, and daka (pepper vine)
 8. Saioi (native cabbage) breakdown of Catholics and
 9. Kapiak (breadfruit) also has a few converts to the
 10. Pitpit (wild, non-sweet type sugar cane)
- 71.
11. Galip (nuts) between groups over mission affiliations
 12. Pigs and occasionally sea turtles. The Catholic
 13. Pineapples - melons - sweet lemons. the BUT one
 14. Mon and haulau (2 edible tree fruits) towards the
 15. Corn. SOAN, LOWAN, SOWAN and BALAM is the
68. All places have adequate supplies of local food. This
 Preferences for European foods are:
1. Rice. yet the Catholic Mission has not officially
 2. Tinned fish/meat.
 3. Sugar/tea.
 4. Flour. at the only school relatively near is the
 5. Biscuits - sweet and navy. children will be nominal
72. These are used to supplement local foods; most people
 apparently having the 30 cents necessary each day, for rice
 and tinned fish. Other items purchased at trade stores
 include soap, and kerosene for lamps.
69. (c) There are no Community Centres, Guides or Scouts in the
 division. There are Womens Clubs active at MAGOFEN and
 LOWAN/KUMINIM; with defunct ones at two other villages. No
 sports clubs are active although soccer and softball are played
 between a few village groups; namely LOWAN-KUMINIM, and
 DAGUA-URIP areas.

26

MISSIONS:

70.

(a) Two missions are established in the division, although one is a relative new comer and has only a limited sphere of influence.

- (i) Catholic Mission - Society of the Divine Word.
- (ii) New Guinea Gospel Mission - Davidson family.

(iii) All villages are nominally Catholic supporting except for BALAM, which has about a 50/50 breakdown of Catholics and N.G.G.M's supporters. KAUK also has a few converts to the N.G.G.M's.

71.

The only tension between groups over mission affiliations is around the KAUK/BALAM/KUMIMIM/LOWAN area. The Catholic Mission school at LOWAN has been closed and the BUT one languishes under poor supervision, lack of attendance (due to its non-central location), and antipathy towards the Father in charge. The only school in a reasonably central location for MISUAM, LOWAN, SOWAM and BALAM is the N.G.G.M. school at BAI near BALAM. The Catholic Mission wants 300 hectares between the MINIHOK and ANUMBO rivers for a coconut plantation and school. But the land owners, KAUK and BALAM will not sell the land to the mission. This has led to accusations by the LOWAN/MISUAM/SOWAM people that the KAUKS and BALAMS are only doing what the N.G.G.M's tell them. As yet the Catholic Mission has not officially applied for any land in this area, and it is doubtful whether the Bishop will apply in the near future.

72.

The fact that the only school relatively near is the N.G.G.M. annoys the Catholics, yet they must send their children there. Presumably these children will be nominal N.G.G.M. converts as they become older, thus increasing the N.G.G.M's influence. At this stage it is obvious that the N.G.G.M's want to maintain the status quo; that is, supplying the only school in the immediate vicinity with the subsequent increasing influence.

73.

(b) ...cont... next page.

TOTALS:	3 Fathers.	15 Teachers.
	2 Brothers.	3 Nurses.
	5 Sisters.	33 Labourers.
	6 Lay- Missionaries.	2 Catechists.
		1 Carpenter.
	16	53

25

Para' 73 (b)

CATHOLIC MISSION - S.V.D.

POSITION	EUROPEANS	INDIGENOUS	FACILITIES
(i) BOIKEN	Fr. Swift 3 lay-missionaries	4 Teachers 3 Labourers	School - Church - First aid - coco- nuts - 50 cattle Small airstrip.
(ii) DAGUA	Fr. Clerkin 2 Brothers 4 Sisters 2 Lay-missionaries	4 Teachers 8 Nurses 5 Labourers(F) 6 Labourers(M) 1 Carpenter	School - Maternity hospital - Clinic - Church - Workshop - DCA Cat.B.Airstrip.
(iii) BUT	Fr. Schenker	2 Teachers	Small school - Church - Small airstrip.
(iv) HAWAIN	Fr. Kemmerling	3 Teachers 1 Labourer	School - Church - 4 Horses.
(v) WOGINARA I	Sister Mary/Linda	2 Teachers	School - Church.
(vi) KARAWOP	1 Lay-missionary	18 Labourers	Coconut Plantat- ion - 80 cattle.
(vii) SALIMBUA	-	1 Catechist	Small school.
(viii) JAPUAIN	-	1 Catechist	Small school.

TOTALS: 3 Fathers. 15 Teachers.
 2 Brothers. 8 Nurses.
 5 Sisters. 33 Labourers.
 6 Lay-Missionaries. 2 Catechists.
 1 Carpenter.

16 59

The only other road is a feeder road to Kallina I. This is not negotiable at the present but if it were this road will be used only by tractors and good four wheel drive vehicles and will require continuous maintenance by the Woginara people.

(27)

NEW GUINEA GOSPEL MISSION

74.

BAI : 4 Europeans
 (near BALAM) 4 Indigenous Teachers
 2 Labourers

School - Church - Sawmill.
 Airstrip.

75.

(c) There is a general resentment towards the Missions throughout the coastal villages; not a large anti-mission movement, but complete ingratitude for what the mission does. The missions are used and later abused; although all places continually ask for better schools to be provided by these missions. Yet all the inland villages with less continuous contact, and many individuals in all villages, still retain a great loyalty towards the missions.

76.

There is the outlook amongst many others along the coast that the Catholic Mission has aircraft, trucks, stores, ships, coconut plantations, and cattle; thus they should provide all services for nominal amounts or nothing. As well, the mission pays less than the Administration in wages, so why should fees, etc. be the same. When trying to explain the economics of running the mission, the cost of the schooling, and how little the people actually do contribute, it becomes clear that the people do not listen. They hear what they want to hear and nothing more.

NON-INDIGENES:

77.

(a) The only commercial venture in the division, not operated by indigenes, is the Catholic Mission Copra Plantation at KARAWOP. This is run by a lay missionary with 18 local labourers. There is a total of approx. 8000 coconut trees with annual production of near 60 tons. They also run approx. 80 head of cattle.

78.

Headings (b); (c) and (d) are not applicable.

COMMUNICATIONS:

79.

(a) Roads:

There is an all weather coronas and river gravel road from Wewak to MAGOFEN (See map). The road may be temporarily cut by water at the RAINBUNBA river and at other small creeks. The road continues on to LOWAN and also up to KATK along the coast. But this section is not passable when wet and at the present the KAUK section is in very bad condition. The Council is not capable of upgrading this road and it appears P.W.D. does not wish to touch it either.

80.

The only other road is a feeder road to Woginara 2. This is not negotiable at the present but 2P.I.R. are assisting the people to complete necessary repairs. Once completed this road will be used only by tractors and good four wheel drive vehicles and will require continuous maintenance by the Woginara people.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

23

- 81. There are roads from LOWAN to MISUAM/AROHEMI, and FAUK to SOWAN, but both of these are virtually impassable and will require large amounts of work on surfacing and culverting.
- 82. There are certain villages without any road access - those situated in the ridge country inland (See map). Roads would be expensive and difficult in most cases, but one location appears to have road possibilities. From ARIN to the Raibumba river near RAINIMBO or from SALIMBUA to YAULUNG (Hawain bridge). These routes were marked by Mr. G. Littler in 1958 but none of the villages have ever tried to upgrade either of the two walking tracks. The route from SALIMBUA to YAULUNG seems the best, with the constant supply of river gravel from the Hawain river. There are no insurmountable ridges or large bridges. The road would serve approx. 800 people who have coffee and cocoa to bring out.
- 83. (b) Sea: villages.
- 84. (c) Air:
All airstrips in the division are Mission owned and used. See map.
- 89. (1) DAGUA - C.M. : DCA Category B airstrip.
(11) BOIKEN - C.M. : Short, rough, strictly mission.
(111) BUT - C.M. : As above.
(1v) BAI (near BALAM) - NNGM : Reasonable Mission strip.
- 90. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:
- 85. As mentioned previously the division has a high absentee rate amongst the men. Almost all the skilled or semi-skilled artisans and such are away. A few ex mission teachers, clerks, drivers, soldiers, etc. remain within the division.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

22

- 86. The division on the whole is a politically sophisticated one. There is a good knowledge of the fundamentals involved in politics, due to the influence of Local Government since the mid-fifties. A great deal of interest was shown towards the Political Education talks on this patrol. From the questions and interest at various places definite levels of understanding were noticeable. Along the coast, especially around the Catholic Mission stations, the villages appeared the most knowledgeable on Territory Politics. Off the road local problems affected the people far more, and interest in the overall political picture was subsequently minimal.
- 87. ~~COPIA~~ The almost defunct United Democratic Party (previously Christain Democratic Party) was formed at BOIKEN in 1967 with Otto Kovingrei, Peter Maut, and Herman Kabai as its main spokesmen in the division. Most councillors and men contributed to the U.D.P. but voted Pangh in the elections. This sort of misunderstanding of party roles is only now being overcome. The Political Education Programme, should be quickly absorbed by the coastal villages.
- 88. Although it is true to say the area is sophisticated there remains a great deal for them to learn. At the present they have doubts regarding the Missions and the Administration. They are not yet antagonistic but a certain amount of trust once held for both Administration and Missions is now missing. Many are trying to grasp the new concept of approaching self-government, whilst others are afraid and feel the Administration and Missions are unreasonable and trying to hurry into this new phase.
- 89. There is also the need to overcome their insular factiousness which affects their thinking on all subjects. Most of this enmity is centred around land problems. The division has a shortage of flat land for gardens, crops, and projects. Add to this a large movement of villages under the auspices of Simogun after World War II, amalgamations of others, all to the central region. Now, with Simoguns overpowering shadow removed, the original landowners want the others to leave. This they cannot do as all their coconuts and cocoa would be left; hence large problems which have stirred up the traditional animosities plus making new ones. used as 1.9 cwt. per acre; cocoa 1.62 cwt. per acre; coffee 1 cwt. per acre; where the ideal is 6 cwt.
- 90. The selfishness and complete disregard for other areas, with no real understanding of how Rabaul or Bougainville really affects them, must be overcome before any national unity can possibly be successful, or even envisaged.
- 94. (d) There is no real organized market gardening. The Newak market is the only outlet, requiring paying P.M.V. fares from \$1.00 to \$2.60. This means only people from WHO and KARIDA islands; RAKHMO up the road to KARADI, regularly travel to the Newak market. Other villages send groups in when they feel inclined. Normally about 10 lots of foodstuffs travel in from each of the villages concerned. Plus the occasional group from further west. Average pay for a large bilu is \$2.00. This would be around \$200 each week from the division, a total of approximately \$10,000 a year. But much of this money goes back to P.M.V. drivers in fares, so that some money would far less.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

- 91. (a) See Appendix 'D' within the Division ...
- 92. (b) Total number of economic trees and the production, taken from D.A.S.F. Annual Report:

	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<u>COPRA:</u>	67/68	204,564	239	\$23,900
	68/69	275,161	310	\$31,000
<u>COFFEE:</u>	67/68	55,700	7	\$ 2,510
	68/69	116,900	9.6	\$ 3,438
<u>COCOA:</u>	67/68	36,477	10.	\$ 5,512
	68/69	44,290	14.3	\$ 7,652

<u>EARNINGS:</u>	1968/69	-	\$31,000	Copra
			3,438	Coffee
			7,652	Cocoa
	68/69 Surplus	\$42,090		no rebate.

- 93. (c) The production should be 3 times as much for the copra, nearly 4 times for the cocoa, and 1/2 as much again for coffee. The copra produced is 1.9 cwt. per acres; cocoa 1.62 cwt. per acre; coffee 4 cwt. per acre; where the ideal is 6 cwt. per acre for all these crops. The soil throughout the division is poor, except for a small area around the Hawain River flood plains.

- 94. (d) There is no real organised market gardening. The Wewak market is the only outlet, requiring paying P.M.V. fares from \$1.00 to \$2.60. This means only people from YUO and KARASAU islands; RAINIMBO up the road to KARAWOP, regularly travel to the Wewak market. Other villages send groups in when they feel inclined. Normally about 10 lots of foodstuffs travel in from each of the villages concerned. Plus the occasional group from further west. Average pay for a large bilum is \$2.00. This would be around \$200 each week from the division, a total of approximately \$10,000 a year. But much of this money goes back to P.M.V. drivers in fares, so take home money would far less.

20

95. (e) The wage earners within the division are Mission employees (teachers, artisans, labourers), Council drivers and labourers, and some local teachers and Aid Post Orderlies. From pays quoted their combined earnings would be approximately \$12,000.

96. Cash earnings from other sources, mainly sale of pigs, some cattle, timber, a few artefacts, motor cones, earnings from the P.M.V's owned within the division, would be around \$14,000.

97. (f) Three Co-operative Societies operate in the division. Generally the people want the societies, and support them. They do complain about the lack of rebates and the low produce prices. Even after explanations they appear unconvinced and most continue to sell to various private buyers, though this means an expensive trip to Wewak. General economics in relation to the World Market prices completely escapes all but a few, although their attitude towards the societies, appears the best I have seen in this sub-district.

98. The 3 societies are :-

(i) PAROM : 95 members.

Share capital	\$980	
Investment	\$852	
68/69 Surplus	\$237	- no rebate.

(ii) URIP : 691 members.

Share capital	\$7460	
Investment	\$3197	
68/69 Surplus	\$4182	- rebate to be issued.

(iii) KAWK : 146 members.

Share capital	\$1510	
Investment	\$ 620	
68/69 Surplus	\$1217	- rebate to be issued.

99. A total of \$24,880 was paid out to purchases copra and \$1100 for coffee. Total paid out \$25,990. Money spent in the 3 stores totalled \$14,932.

100. There was a 57% increase in purchase of copra over the societies for 68/69.

101. Total share Capital for 3 societies is \$9,950.

(19)

102. (g) For an area the size and sophistication of the division, notable businessmen are lacking. There are no real successes in P.M.V. ownership or tradestores, apart from the one at BANAK, but this is run with the assistance of G. Sesto store Wewak. In primary production there are a few large leases and areas planted, but these have not yet given high yields. In the future there will undoubtedly be men who will bear noting under this heading.

103. (h) Bank accounts amongst those still in the division are:

Savings Accounts	} 566	\$24,365
Savings & Loan Society Accounts		
		Average \$43 per account.

111. All other trading is between other groups, for pigs, cattle etc. The markets at Wewak are the only real outlet.

Village Accounts		
Trade Store Accounts	13	\$6,064
Womens Clubs, etc.		

112. One outstanding savings account is the KOFI Trade Store, with \$1,125.

104. (i) The Wewak-But Local Government Council increased tax from \$6 to \$8. In the But-Boiken division JAPUAIN, PINDJIN, PARINGA, SALLIMBUA, and NUMLENGWAI were allowed to remain at the old rate of \$6. All other villages to pay the new rate. The tax is slow in being paid but in view of the 'drink parties' held within the area, the money is there.

105. (j) There are over 2000 male and females in the 16 - 45 age group absent from the division, with approximately 2000 male and females in the bracket, remaining.

Copra	\$31,000
Coffee	3,400
Cocoa	7,600
Market gardening	10,000
Wages etc.	12,000
Miscellaneous	14,000
	<u>\$78,000</u>

106. This gives an average income figure of \$39 - 40 for the 2000 males/females between 16-45.

107. This does not include the \$24,000 known to be in C.T.B. accounts, and the \$6,064 in village accounts, plus the \$9,950 in Share Capital in Societies.

18

108. The average appears to be consistent along the coastal areas but inland where access is not so easy, the figure would be lower.

109. With at least \$40,000 in Societies and accounts it is obvious there is far more money around than appears at first impressions.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:

110. (k) Marketing facilities are :-

COCOA	-	D.A.S.F. Wewak.
COFFEE	-	D.A.S.F. / Societies.
COPRA	-	Societies / F. Martin, Wewak / Sepik Coastal Agencies.

111. All other trading is between other groups, for pigs, cattle etc. The markets at Wewak are the only real outlet for garden produce.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

112. (a) Due to the rugged ridges which form most of the division, will flat areas are at a premium. Yet throughout the coastal strip there remains large portions of untouched forest; sufficient out for permanent crop plantings. The difficulty arises over the ownership of the land, as many villages are on the coastal strip, occupying land traditionally belonging to others.

113. (b) The Wewak market offers the only large market for garden produce. Fares to and from Wewak prohibit most villages from regularly attending. Also, with the large numbers from other divisions coming in, more and more fail to sell all they brought in, and end up losing on the day.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

114. (c) Wage earning within the division could not be increased noticeably. The position will remain the same; all those interested in earning salaries travelling to other regions.

115. (d) At this stage the Agricultural Department have no plans to introduce any new crops etc. With production of the copra, coffee and cocoa in the division well below the Territory average the priority is on increasing production rather than plantings. Cattle projects are encouraged at any place interested.

116. (e) The only programme for increasing cash earnings means more work. This by way of more regular and careful supervision of coffee and cocoa, and making use of so many 'dry' coconuts that are left to rot. During the patrol large areas of cocoa trees were seen, with pods rotting on the trees and on the ground. When questioned the councillor for one village said it had nothing to do with him. A typical response showing lack of responsibility.

(17)

117. It was stressed that the cocoa which they left was money to them. But the situation is one where a man will only work when he needs the money, (tax, school fees etc.), or when he wants the money badly, (drink parties, radio, shotgun, and such).

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

118. As in so many areas the people in the But-Boiken Division expect too much to be done by the Council, failing to realise that they are an integral part of the Council also. Their disinterest in the Council, their lack of understanding reflects on the councillors, and the general complaints levelled, shows the failure to equate the council to their village life.

119. Although the division generally has a good idea of the functions of Councils, they still regard it as an organisation which remains basically above and apart from their normal existence. It has not become a familiar part of their daily living. The standard of Councillors is at fault here. They regard themselves as 'councillors', with responsibility, as such, only about 1 day a week, if that. This becomes especially noticeable when one councillor and his ward stand apart from most of the others. Ward 30 with Councillor DOMICI is the outstanding ward in the division, and shows what can be done when the Councillor is active, aggressive, interested in learning, and is a respected traditional leader.

120. There were complaints against Councillors not visiting villages within their wards, and not explaining what the Council intended doing with their money. This leaves some villages without any contact with the Council and they become disenchanted with the system.

121. Overall feelings toward the Council reflect their illusion that the Council is not doing enough for them, especially with the tax they pay. Few places make the effort themselves, most waiting for the Council to supply the roads, schools and such which will benefit them.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

122. The 'Government' is seen as a vast benevolent structure which supplies money for nearly everything. This system is now in danger of change, both from the House of Assembly and by an exodus of 'Australians', with a subsequent drop in the amount of money which the Australian Government supplies.

123. Many people want 'self' (presumably self-government) but not the 'independence', which is also a new topic to them. They associate the former with new ways of increasing their income, in much the same way as Local Government can supply work, regulate councillors salaries and such; while the latter represents a frightening change - left to themselves without Australians, or Australia's money, to face an unknown future. It is a normal fear of change, heightened by their lack of knowledge and understanding of the events surrounding the new regime.

(76)

124. Yet even with these misconceptions the Central Government is liked. It may not be understood, it is criticised (mainly for not supplying enough money, or for produce prices etc.), but most people appreciate that its aim is to better their environment and standard of living.

125. There is much talk of political parties, their motivation and aims, and many complaints against the Members of the House. The people feel that the M.H.A's are neglecting their obligations by not travelling, and are not communicating with the people or their views to the House. They are afraid the townspeople are influencing the Government, whilst the remainder languish in the villages without any say in what is happening.

128. With this sophistication it is hard to see why they remain so lethargic, and why they hold unrealistic ideas.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES:

126. The division has little to offer under this heading. Overnight stays can be accomplished at BOIKEN Catholic Mission, where there is a 12 room building not being used. Food and such has to be provided. Transport from Wewak along the road to MAGOFEN by P.M.V.'s or hire cars is available. Petrol can be bought at Catholic Mission Boiken and Dagua in emergencies. ...

129. These parties consume far more than what is paid in taxes, which due to the inflated rate is less than could be expected from the area. All villages fail to realize how little tax they actually pay, and how little they contribute towards paying for their benefits and the cost of projects. Apart from minimal tax they contribute no free labour or assistance, always demanding pay or Administration departments to complete the work.

130. The poor standard of dwellings necessitates to prepare them for the future at village level. At some stage they will be forced to accept a reasonable share of any work load for projects which will benefit them. This lack of realism extends from educated down to the middle aged. ...

131. There is embryonic anti-mission, anti-administration feeling in places along the road, especially near the Mission stations (vis - land, holdings with cattle and crop). This could be resolved by a person or organisation acting as catalyst, using last as his reagent, into a large movement. ...

(15)

SUMMARY:

127.

The But-Boiken Census Division is not an economically poor one, compared with other divisions within the Sepik districts. The people in the division are generally speaking sophisticated, with a high percentage attending or attended, school. Yet the area is still hampered by lack of co-operation, within the villages, and between them. There is no real unity of purpose or feeling which would enable group projects such as cattle, cocoa, access roads, womens/sports clubs, to be formed to assist their progress. This lack of feeling in the division shows how far removed from a National outlook they are.

128.

With this sophistication it is hard to see why they remain so lethargic and why they hold unrealistic ideas regarding the Councils and the Administration. When the immediate need arises for money then a few days work nets them the amount. But this 'need' is normally for another 'drink party'. These parties have reached large proportions as shown by the Woginara I. party; 7 cattle (bought locally \$700), 42 pigs (approx. \$900), and spirits (over 100 bottles - \$500). This does not include the amounts of beer and spirits brought by others. These parties have to be an improvement on the previous one so that the amount now spent is out of all proportion to the event. JAPUAIN and PINDJIN, which have a tax concession (\$6.00 against new rate \$8.00) managed to hold large parties for the surrounding villages costing a great deal. The one at JAPUAIN lasted 4 days.

129.

These parties consume far more than what is paid in taxes, which due to the absentee rate is less than could be expected from the area. All villages fail to realize how little tax they actually pay, and how little they contribute towards paying for their benefits and the cost of projects. Apart from minimal tax they contribute no free labour or assistance, always demanding pay or Administration departments to complete the work.

130.

The poor standard of councillors does nothing to prepare them for the future at village level. At some stage they will be forced to accept a reasonable share of any work load for projects which will benefit them. This lack of realism extends from educated down to the middle aged. While cocoa and coffee rot they request new crops (e.g. palm oil), which no doubt offer the elusive fortune without effort. The only place which shows any dynamism is LOWAN, under the urges of Councillor Donigi.

131.

There is embryonic anti-mission, anti-Administration feeling in places along the road, especially near the Mission stations (vis - land, holdings with cattle and copra). This could be resolved by a person or organisation acting as catalyst; using land as his reagent; into a large movement. The mission could be a bit disdainful of the effects of their land holdings and business-type organisation on the people. Two of the 3 active fathers in the division have lost all contact with the forces outside the mission stations.

(17)

132. A minor note here - one village, AUTOGI (pop. 208), has 3 students at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Considering the 2 hour walk to DAGUA Catholic Mission it is a fine effort. The remainder of the division can only manage 4 students at University.

133. Six possible areas for resettlement of the JAPUAINS, WOGINARAS, and outer Islanders, were investigated. These all proved unsatisfactory. There remains the area between Salimbua and the coast near HAWAIN river. See Situation Report - Paragraphs 20-21, and refer file 35-1/344, 35-1/356, and 35-1(11) of 15/1/70.

134. The division has been neglected in the past and is suffering from many delusions of fact. Further contact is required - but with a firm and straight forward approach, rather than a patronising one.

(1) <u>BARAKA NATIONAL SCHOOL</u> Administration.	1st year	83		83
(2) <u>WILLEM</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	27	19	46
	1.		19	34
	2.		21	43
	3.		21	53
K. P. WEARNE PATROL OFFICER WEWAK EAST SEPIK				82
(4) <u>MIT</u> Catholic Mission.	1.	18	7	25
	2.	11	12	23
-----oooooooooooo-----				48
(5) <u>ST. JOHN BAPTIST DAGUA</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	19	25	44
	1.	19	7	26
	2.	22	22	44
	3.	22	22	44
	4.	23	21	44
	5.	31	12	43
	6.	16	5	21
				266
(6) <u>SAVALI</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	17	13	30
	1.	22	13	35
	2.	26	10	36
	3.	28	11	33
				134

APPENDIX 'A'

SCHOOLS WITHIN BUT-BOUKEN CENSUS DIVISION		Standard	Males	Females	Total
(1)	<u>BANAK</u> Administration Primary "T" School.	1.	22	11	33
		2.	15	14	29
		3.	21	9	30
					<u>92</u>
(2)	<u>HAWAII VOCATIONAL SCHOOL</u> Administration.	1.	14	13	27
		1st year	83	10	83
		3.	15	6	21
					<u>75</u>
(3)	<u>BOUKEN</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	27	19	46
		1.	15	19	34
		2.	22	21	43
		3.	32	21	53
		4.	26	16	42
		5.	30	13	43
		6.	22	-	22
					<u>283</u>
(4)	<u>BUT</u> Catholic Mission.	1.	18	7	25
		2.	11	12	23
					<u>48</u>
(5)	<u>ST. JOHN BOSCO DAGUA</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	19	25	44
		1.	19	7	26
		2.	22	22	44
		3.	22	22	44
		4.	23	21	44
		5.	31	12	43
		6.	16	5	21
					<u>266</u>
(6)	<u>HAWAII</u> Catholic Mission.	Prep	17	13	30
		1.	22	13	35
		2.	26	10	36
		3.	22	11	33
					<u>134</u>

APPENDIX 'B'

LITERATE AND SEMI-LITERATE IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS

VILLAGE	Pidgin Eng		English		Total	Population in village at Census	Total Population
	M	F	M	F			
AROHEMI	3	1	-	-	4	53	71
AUTOGI	3	5	-	-	8	87	208
BALAM	10	9	4	3	26	108	166
BANAK	2	1	-	-	3	30	58
BOGAMETAI	7	3	2	-	12	73	104
BOYKEN	35	30	2	3	70	126	197
BUT	10	6	4	2	22	93	187
DAGUA	8	6	6	2	22	177	230
JAPUAIN	11	1	8	-	20	242	362
KARASAU IS.	6	2	1	3	12	213	306
KARAWOP	30	20	4	2	56	142	217
KAUK	6	7	2	1	16	129	163
KOANUMBO	8	4	2	1	15	68	131
KOFI	2	2	-	-	4	84	125
KRUPIER	19	12	7	1	39	81	125
KUMINIM	9	7	4	-	20	115	148
KUMJDU	4	-	1	-	5	30	77
KWABUN	6	3	2	2	13	88	123
KWANGEN	2	1	2	-	5	40	77
KWOTAI	2	1	-	1	4	95	170
LOWAN	30	20	8	-	58	302	387
MAGOFEN	9	6	3	-	18	306	546
MASUAM	2	3	2	-	7	68	92
MI SUAM	1	-	-	-	1	76	90
NUMBATUI	7	5	2	1	15	92	138
NUMIEGUN	1	-	-	-	1	61	74
NUMIENGWAI	6	-	-	1	7	88	116
PARINGA	3	-	-	-	3	98	116
PARAM	7	10	4	1	22	222	285

APPENDIX 'C'

9

STUDENTS RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION

VILLAGE	Admin Hi. Sch.		Mission Hi. Sch.		Other Higher Ed. in TPNG	Uni. PNG	Uni/Hi School Aust.
	M	F	M	F			
AROHEMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUTOGI	7	2	2	-	1	3	1
BALAM	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
BANAK	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
BOGAMETAI	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
BOIKEN	5	-	1	1	2	-	-
BUT	2	-	4	3	4	-	-
DAGUA	4	-	4	7	5	-	-
JAPUAIN	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KARASAU IS.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
KARAWOP	4	-	7	6	1	-	-
KAUK	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOANUNBO	2	-	4	2	3	-	-
KOFI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KRUPIER	4	-	2	3	-	1	-
KUMINIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMUDU	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KWABUN	1	-	2	2	-	1	-
KWANGEN	1	-	2	-	2	-	-
KWOTAI	7	-	4	2	3	-	-
LOWAN	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
MAGOFEN	4	-	6	1	1	-	-
MASUAM	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
MISUAM	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NUMBATUI	2	-	3	4	2	-	-
NUMLEGUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUMENGWAI	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
PARINGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARAM	6	-	1	2	1	-	-
PINDULIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 'C' ... cont

APPENDIX 'B'

Appendix 'C' ... cont ...

ECONOMIC TABLES AND CATTLE PROJECTS

VILLAGE	Admin Hi. Sch.		Mission Hi. Sch.		Other Higher Ed. in TPNG		Uni. TPNG	Uni/Hi School Aust.
	M	F	M	F	Inst.	Inst.		
RAI NI MBO	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
SALI MBUA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAIN	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
SOWAN	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
URIP	10	3	5	8	-	-	-	1
WALANDUM	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
WOGI NARA I	12	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
WOGI NARA 2	7	1	5	2	2	-	-	-
YUO ISLAND	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	106	9	72	50	34	685	1036	143

ROANUMBO	131	886	142	489	-	1832	2950	-
ROFI	125	3785	420	275	-	375	280	-
RUPIER	125	1931	348	-	-	-	-	-
RUMIKUM	143	9813	1710	450	740	583	1300	-
RUMBU	77	404	2596	392	-	-	-	-
KWADUN	123	3750	2123	458	231	-	-	-
KWANDUN	77	1160	725	591	518	-	-	-
KWOTAI	170	2300	1095	-	86	-	-	-
LAWAP	347	11,522	1695	3738	2271	6429	7863	10
MAGOPEN	246	12,887	3745	801	2092	3341	5	30
MASUAG	82	4953	630	412	1621	1214	416	-
MISWAN	90	2428	4901	-	300	1570	1070	-
SUMBATUI	138	2758	1951	1793	1032	-	-	-
NIMI BUK	74	1805	85	394	95	155	659	-
NIMI BUNWAI	116	813	340	-	-	2769	2726	-
PAIRIGA	116	-	-	390	1757	1271	3684	-
P. BAW	253	10,246	3630	3633	946	1817	1363	-

Appendix 'D' ... cont ...

(6) (7)

APPENDIX 'D'

ECONOMIC TREES AND CATTLE PROJECTS

VILLAGE	Pop.	COCONUTS		COFFEE		COCOA		CATTLE
		Mat.	Immat.	Mat.	Immat.	Mat.	Immat.	
AROHEMI	71	5922	435	-	1068	-	-	
AUTOGI	208	-	-	4747	544	5729	4297	
BALAM	166	6546	3794	486	1170	-	-	
BANAK	57	2005	884	-	-	531	-	30
BOGAMETAI	104	1283	820	608	1847	-	-	
BOIKEN	197	2470	1406	1591	151	1682	1070	
BUT	187	3511	6930	400	20	522	-	5
DAGUA	230	4762	3751	-	301	-	-	
JAPUAIN	362	1664	1989	13,121	3185	210	20	
KARASAU I.S.	306	2634	4005	-	-	-	-	
KARAWOP	217	6796	4542	-	-	685	1030	14
KAUK	163	8491	1962	748	2229	-	-	6
KOANUMBO	131	886	142	485	-	1832	2950	
KOFI	125	3785	6420	275	-	375	280	
KRUPIER	125	4931	348	-	-	-	-	
KUMINIM	148	9813	1710	450	740	483	1300	
KUMUDU	77	494	2596	392	-	-	-	
KWABUN	123	3750	2423	458	231	-	-	
KWANGEN	77	1160	225	591	518	-	-	
KWOTAI	170	2300	1095	-	286	-	-	
LOWAN	387	11,522	1695	3739	9571	6429	7863	10
MAGOFEN	546	12,887	3744	801	2092	3341	5	30
MASUAM	92	4453	638	412	1621	1219	416	
MI SUAM	90	2428	4901	-	200	1570	1070	
NUMBATUI	138	2798	1951	1793	1032	-	-	
NUMIEGUM	74	1005	85	394	95	155	659	
NUMIENGWAI	116	813	340	-	-	2769	2726	
PARINGA	116	-	-	850	1757	1271	3664	
PARAM	285	10,246	3630	3633	946	1817	1263	

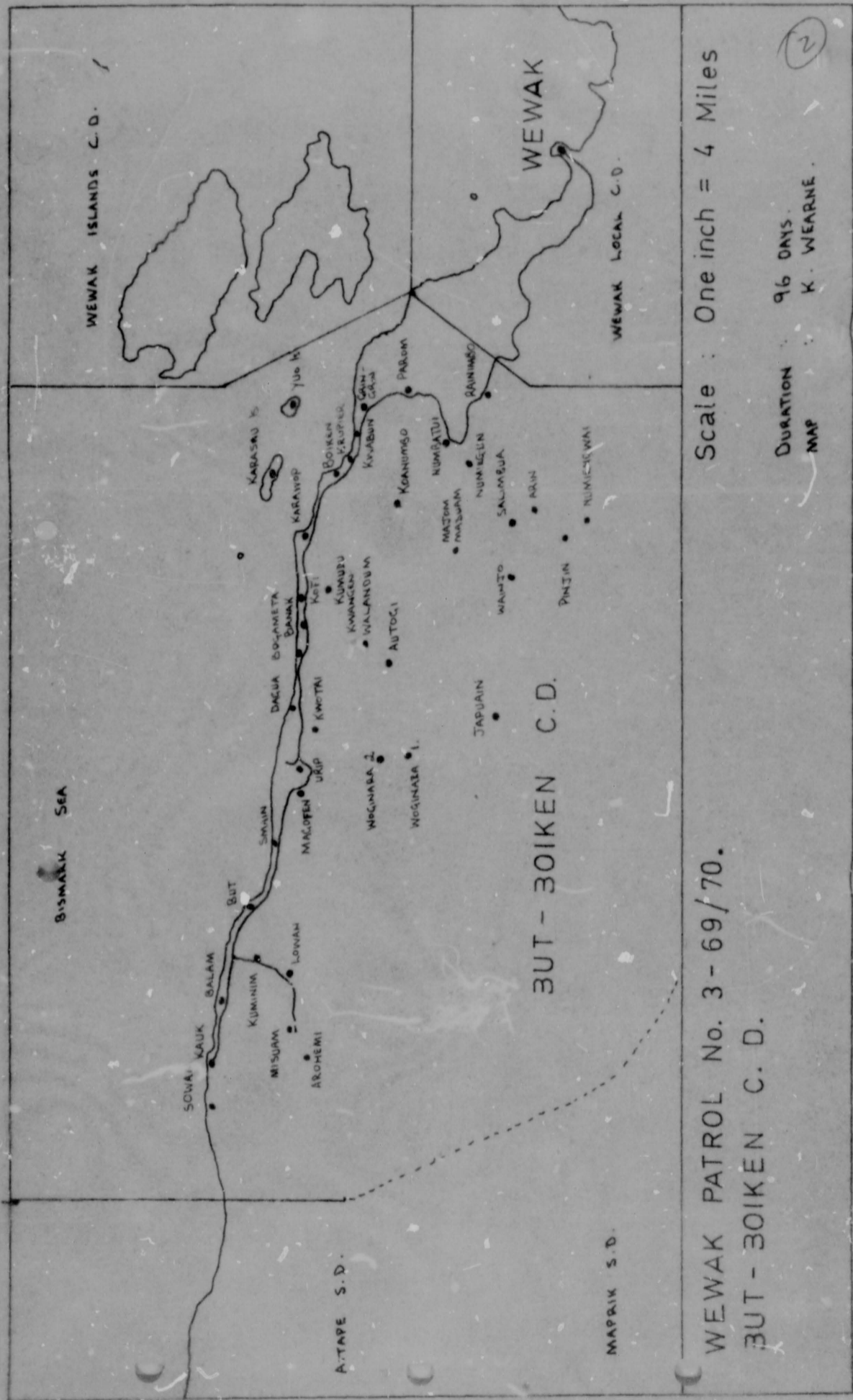
Appendix 'D' ... cont ...

Appendix 'D' ... cont ...

VILLAGE	Pop.	COCONUTS		COFFEE		COCOA		CATTLE
		Mat.	Immat.	Mat.	Immat.	Mat.	Immat.	
PINDJIN	127	587	43	2848	1174	1666	4021	
RAI NIMBO	208	7433	1522	1598	1369	1895	4675	
SALIMBUA	399	2782	589	3385	614	5312	8535	4
SMAIN	190	3821	2578	50	542	-	-	
SOWAN	142	4904	1965	-	-	259	-	
URIP	503	10,320	3411	1234	491	7246	3823	6
WALANDUM	69	51	130	-	2136	-	-	
WOGINARA I.	689	2623	428	11,480	6074	6191	4366	
WOGINARA 2.	655	1778	2761	10,543	7832	9215	1003	
YUO ISLAND	531	1783	3763	-	255	536	16	
SOWAN LEASE	-	1027	12,441	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	8607	152,064	82,072	66,712	50,091	64,940	55,060	105

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3
 JULY 20 1962

MARITIK
 DISTRICT



Scale : One inch = 4 Miles

DURATION : 96 DAYS
MAP : K. WEARNE

(2)

WEWAK PATROL No. 3 - 69/70.

BUT - BOIKEN C. D.

BISMARK

29

28

27

30

31

24

26

25

23

SOWAM
EX-SERVIC
LEASE

MAPRIK SUB
DISTRICT

SOWAM

KAIR

BALAM

KUMINIM

BUT

SHAIN

MISUAM

AROHEMI

LOWAN

MAGOFEN

URIP

KWOTAI

DAGUA

BOGAME

WOGINARA 2

CM WOGINARA 1

AUTOGI

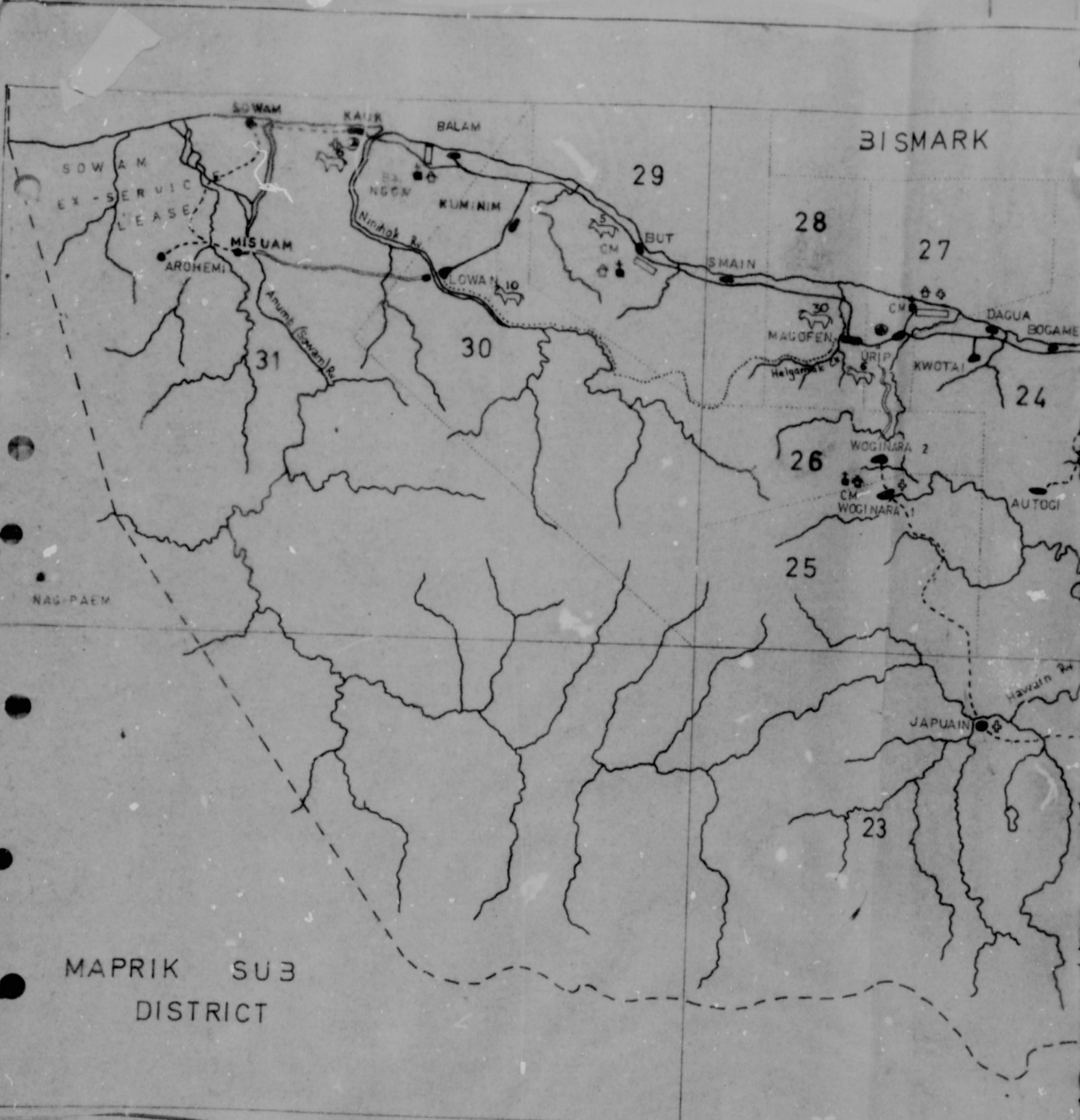
NAG-PAEM

JAPUAIN

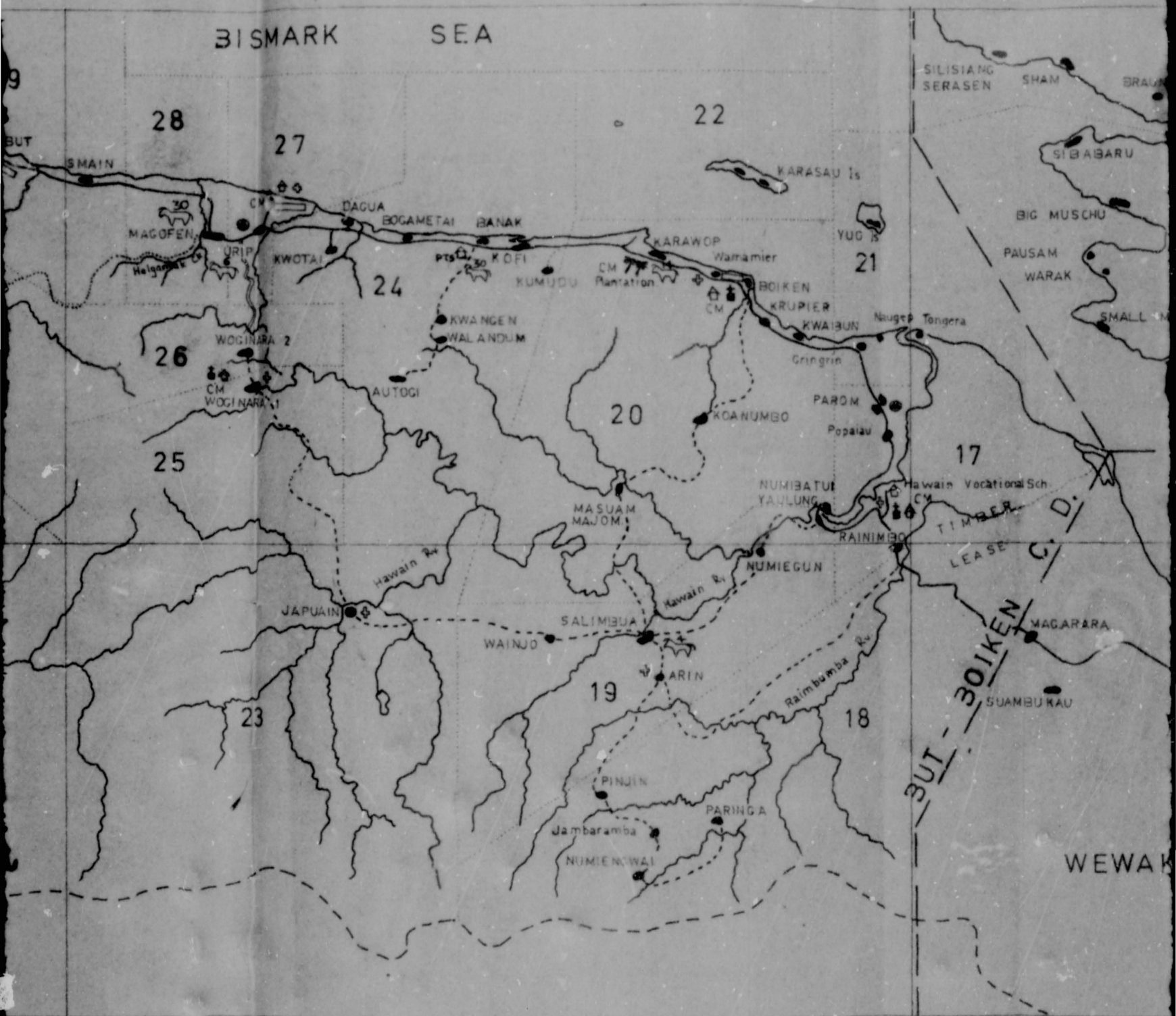
HAWAIN R.

Nimhak R.

Anum (Sowan) R.



BISMARCK SEA



10 copies

WEWAK PATROL
NO. 3 - 1969

BUT - BOIKEN

Incorporated into the
But LGC with four
numbers 17 to 3


LEGEND


SCALE : 1 INCH = 2 MILES


VILLAGES : LOWAN


CAMPS : Vuo

MAIN ROAD : 

SECONDARY ROADS : 

WALKING TRACKS : 

TIMBER LEASE : 


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AIRSTRIPS : 

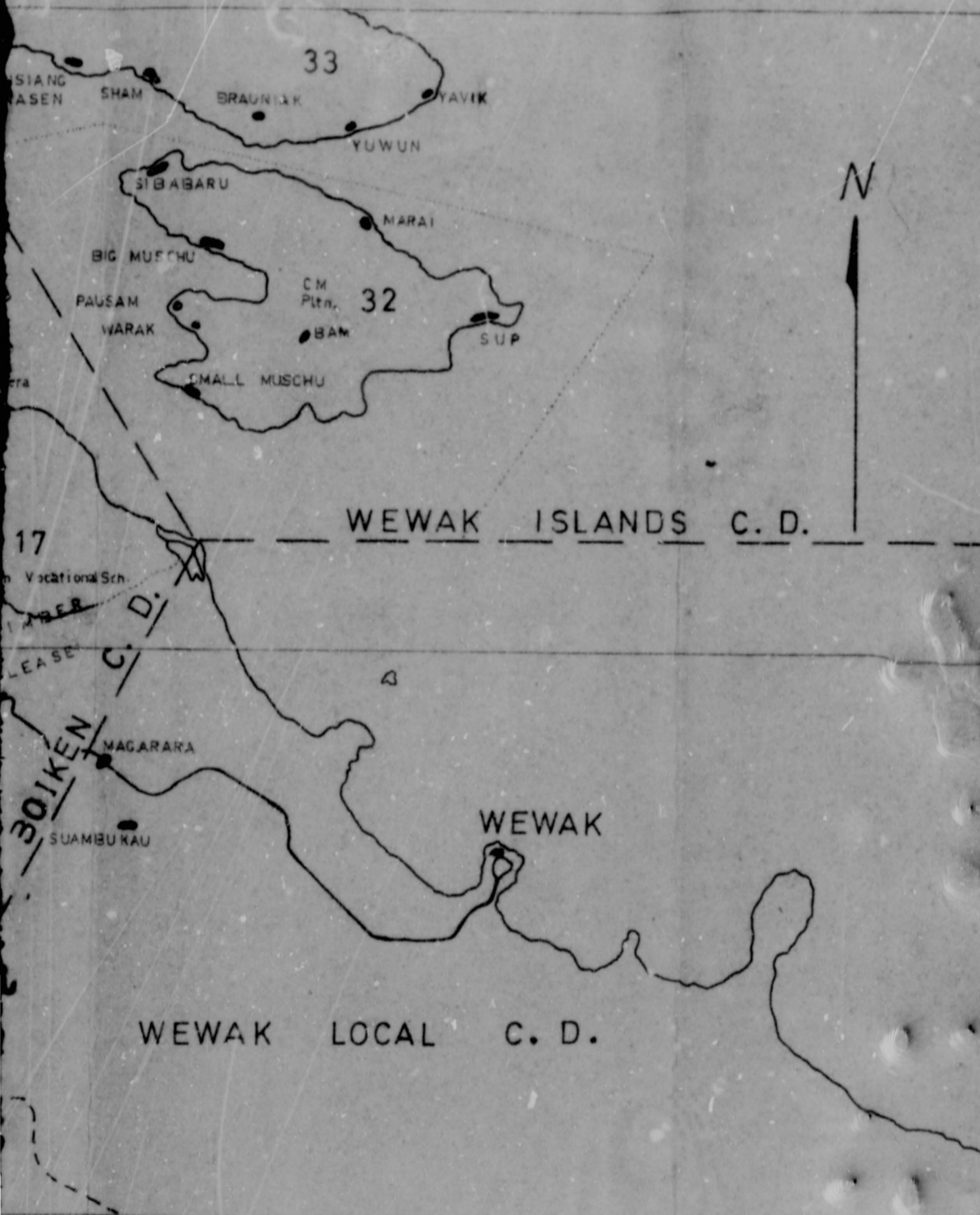
SCHOOLS :  M  P.T.S.

MISSIONS :  CM

AID POSTS : 

SOCIETY HQ's and STORE : 

CATTLE PROJECTS : 



WEWAK PATROL
NO. 3 - 1969 / 70.

BUT-BOIKEN C.D.

Incorporated into the Wewak
But LGC with fourteen wards
numbers 17 to 31.

LEGEND

SCALE : 1 INCH = 2 MILES

VILLAGES : LOWAN 6

CAMPS : Yuo 2

MAIN ROAD : 

SECONDARY ROADS :  


WALKING TRACKS : 


TIMBER LEASE :


RESETTLEMENT AREA :


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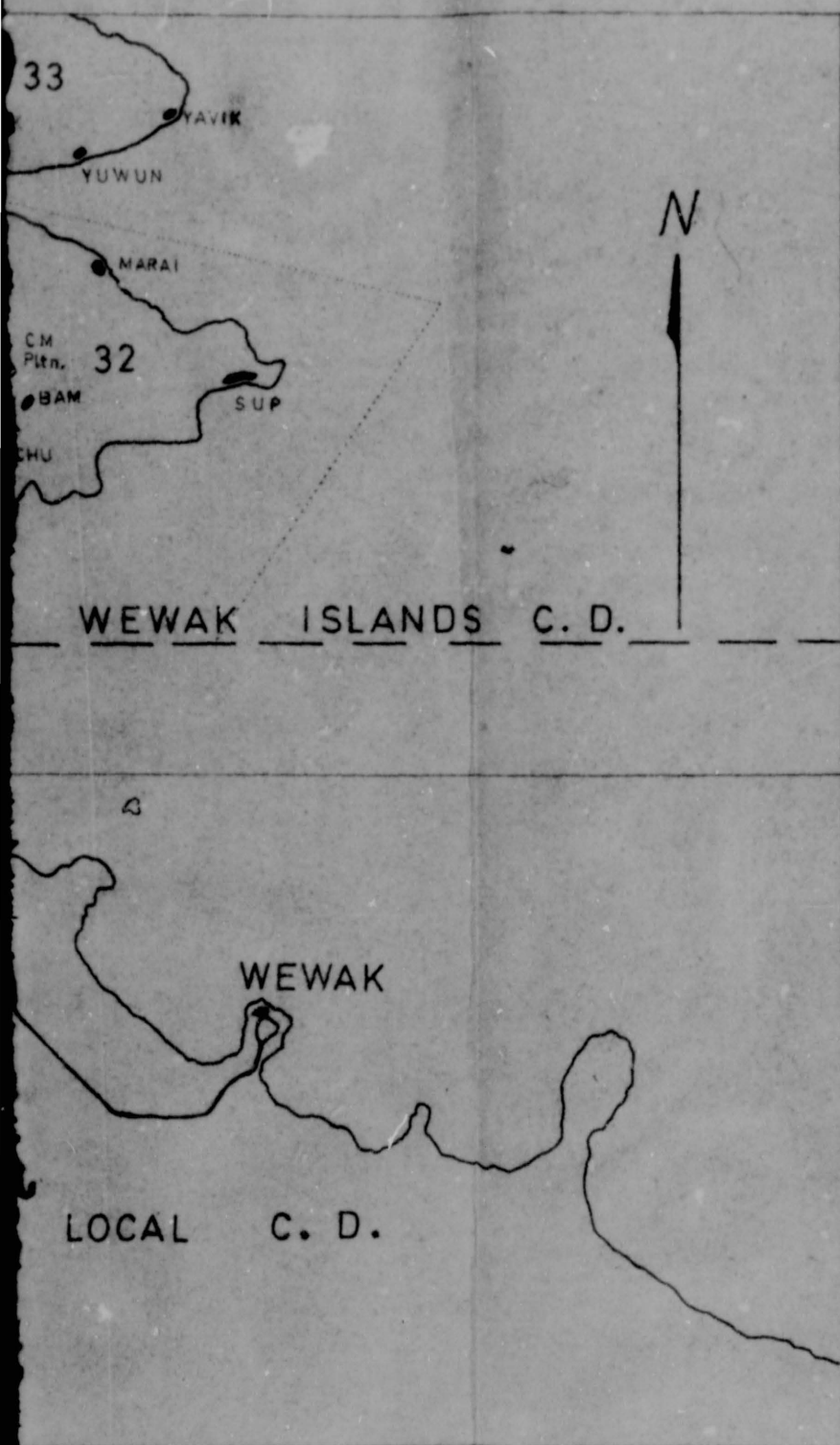
SCHOOLS :  M  P.T.S

MISSIONS :  CM

AID POSTS : 

SOCIETY HQ's and STORE : 

CATTLE PROJECTS : 



EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1969-1970

WEWAK- 4-69-70

Patrol conducted by D.P. Maroney

Area patrolled Western Island, Wuvulu & Aua Islands

Mae Siny Dina

GFB/BT

67-8-69
67.8.35

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDORU. PAPUA.

11th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 4/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 23rd January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. D. P. Maroney, Assistant District Commissioner, to WESTERN ISLANDS Census Division.

This is a refreshing report. It is a pleasure to read such a forthright assessment of the AUA and WUVULU people.

Presentation and material content of the report are of a high standard, and I am particularly impressed by the way Mr. Maroney has supported his comments and observations with clear facts and figures. This is first class reporting and I commend Mr. Maroney for his efforts.

Please let me have a detailed submission covering the changes you consider should be made in existing electoral boundaries.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

a/Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. D. P. Maroney,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.


67.8.69
②

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-1-5

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

23rd January, 1970.


The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1969/70 -
WESTERN ISLANDS - AUA AND WUVULU
MR. D. P. MARONEY, ASSISTANT
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-2/481 dated 9th January, 1970.
- (c) Maps of area visited.

2. I have the following comments to add to the report.

POLITICAL:

The position of these two islands in relation to absorption into the framework of the Local Government Councils will be looked into this weekend as the Senior Local Government Officer, Wewak, will be visiting them by trawler. I am hoping that that Officer will be able to suggest a solution to the problem.

Also visiting the islands on this trip will be the Regional member for the East Sepik District in the House of Assembly, Mr. Michael Somare, M.H.A. He will be able to bring the people up-to-date with the functions and activities of the House and I am certain his visit will be of value to the people. He has been requested not to raise the question of the merit or otherwise of the islands being in the Manus and not the East Sepik electorate as this is an administrative matter.

I do, however, consider that the electoral boundaries for the Manus and East Sepik District should be re-examined with a view to including Aua and Wuvulu in the East Sepik District Electorate. This report indicates that administrative services have improved since the islands were transferred to the East Sepik District in 1964 and also stresses that the people have not had the opportunity to be brought up-to date on a personal basis with House of Assembly activities because Mr. Paliou Maloat, M.H.A. has not visited these islands which are in his electorate. This is no reflection on Mr. Maloat, M.H.A. as a member of the House, it is a reflection on the Administration for creating a situation whereby it is virtually impossible for him to visit Aua and Wuvulu Islands on a regular basis as Manus vessels do not visit these islands on administrative business.

If you consider that there is a justification for the transfer of the islands to the East Sepik District Electorate, I will submit proposals for the transfer to you under separate memorandum.

AREA STUDY - POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING
THE ECONOMY

As the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, departs for Aua and Wuvulu Islands on the 25th January, 1970, I have asked him to enquire from the people whether they would be interested in starting a smoked fish industry in the islands. If they are, the Fisheries Officer, Wewak, will be only too pleased to assist in establishing the industry. With an abundance of fish it is possible they will be interested and it would give them an alternative economy to that of copra if copra prices should become depressed.

The remarks regarding Mr. F. Archer are to the point and are quite realistic. The Aua and Wuvulu people, as far as administrative services are concerned, are better off than a lot of other people in the Territory and I consider that Mr. Archer is somewhat unrealistic in pressing for additional benefits for the people.

This is an excellent report submitted by Mr. Maroney and is a credit to him. The advantages and disadvantages of being a member of Aua and Wuvulu Societies are very clearly put.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

Mr. D.P. Maroney,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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DFM VK

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/1481

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

9th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL No.4 1969-70.
WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find 4 copies of the Patrol Report covering an Census/Area. Study to the islands conducted by me.

The format of the situation report naturally follows closely on my earlier report (Wewak Patrol 10th of 1968-69)

The report is comprehensive and required little further comment except to say that I would recommend that 6 island representatives came to WEWAK to view councils first hand; I suggest they make a visit throughout the district accompanied by the Senior Local Government Officer.

The late submission is regretted. Claims for travelling allowance are attached.

For your comments and onforwarding, please.

(D.P. ARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Attach:

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PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER: 4 of 1969/70
SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK
DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK
TYPE OF PATROL: Annual Census
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D. Paul Maroney,
Assistant District Commissioner.
AREA PATROLLED: Western Islands
WUVULU and AUA islands
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. John Parkoi,
Broadcast Officer (Radio Wewak)
DURATION OF PATROL: 5th October, 1969 to 12th October,
1969.
NUMBER OF DAYS: Seven (7) days
OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. Revision of Census.
2. General Administration
TOTAL POPULATION OF
AREA PATROLLED: 783 (1969)
MAP REFERENCE: NINIGO Islands - fourmil series
VILLAGE POPULATION
REGISTER: Attached.

PATROL REPORT DIARY

WEWAK Patrol No. 4 of 1969/70.

(24)

OCTOBER, 1969.

Sunday the 5th.

1600 - Left in M.V. ANDRA from BORAN, accompanied by Mr. J. PARKOI of Radio Wewak. Seas calm and light wind. Work on correspondence till 2000.

Monday the 6th.

0630 - arrived at AGITA plantation, WUVULU Island. All patrol gear and medical supplies ashore. Arranged for gear to be taken to SUBELI Base Camp by tractor. 1000 - 1300; discussed island problems with Mr. B. Cullinan, Plantation Manager. By motorbike to SUBELI-camp set up. M.V. ANDRA anchored off SUBELI. Visited AUNA and ONELI village and distributed \$950.00 in copra payments. Arranged for census tomorrow. Correspondence during late afternoon.

R.O.N.

Tuesday the 7th.

Torrential rain squalls all day. M.V. ANDRA went to AUA Island with APO Anton Tare in heavy weather. Minor complaints and enquiries all day, mainly messages to be done in Wewak. Census impossible due weather, and postponed until tomorrow. Visited SUBELI Primary 'T' School and spoke with head teacher, DAN MASALO. Guest of plantation manager for dinner.

R.O.N.

Wednesday the 8th.

Heavy to medium rain fell all day but no squalls. 0900 - to AUNA village where census conducted and completed by midday. 1300 - to ONELI village, census conducted and completed by 1600. Villages neat and housing excellent. Work on census figures till 2100.

R.O.N.

Thursday the 9th.

Census statistics and village books during morning. Inspected SUBELI Primary 'T' School. Land document in afternoon and evening. 1600 - 1800; talk on political education given to people of both villages who had gathered at SUBELI. Patrol gear to M.V. ANDRA 2300.

Friday the 10th.

M.V. ANDRA left SUBELI in early hours of the morning arriving at AUA Island at 0700 - anchored. Ashore by 0800 and undertook land survey of AUA Primary 'T' School whilst people loaded 63 bags of copra on to the trawler. Inspected the Administration school. \$150.00 copra payments made. Census conducted and statistics compiled and completed by 1800. M.V. ANDRA.

Saturday the 11th.

Trawler left at 0900. Arrived at WUVULU at 0600. AUA village copra unloaded - some difficulty in obtaining labour due to S.D.A. sabbath. Completed by 1100. Left for WEWAK. Fine day with smooth seas. Work on patrol correspondence during day.

Sunday the 12th.

Arrived at WEWAK at 0300. Gear and personnel ashore by mid-morning.

Patrol completed.

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SITUATION REPORT

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4, 1969-70

WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

(22)

SITUATION REPORT

WEWAK Patrol No. 4 of 1969/70.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Western Islands are comprised of the two islands of WUVULU and AUA distant about 120 miles from WEWAK, and separated from each other by 20 miles of sea. The largest island, WUVULU, has 2 villages and a large plantation; AUA only has the one village. Both islands are surrounded by reef with very deep water straight off the edge: there are consequently no anchorages as such, although in the fine weather a precarious anchor hold can be found on some of the small reef shelves.

The islands are uniformly flat originally covered by tropical rainforest, but now largely coconut plantation, gardens and secondary growth. The islands are within 2 degrees of the equator and consequently the climate is typical tropical with little annual temperature variation, some diurnal change and high humidity. Rainfall is unknown but thought to be around 70" - 90" per annum. Soil is generally sandy and on top of coral.

(b) The only way to get to the islands is by ship - they are about 120 miles from WEWAK (the sub-district and district headquarters) which is about 16 hours sailing in a trawler. As already mentioned there are no anchorages and, of course, no wharves. Commercial shipping visits AGITA plantation about every 6 weeks and Mission vessels (S.D.A. M.V. LELAMAN and Catholic M.V. MARGARET) visit the islands a couple of times a year. The Administration vessels visit these islands about 8 times a year. There is a vehicular road around the plantation and to the villages at WUVULU.

There is no airstrip on either island. The proposed site on AGITA plantation on WUVULU is completely overgrown, and it is most unlikely that an airstrip will ever eventuate (refer the Directors 4 - 9 - 1 of the 9th February, 1967 and District Office EI - 1 - 40 of the 25th January, 1967).

(c) The first contact of the people with Europeans would have been at the end of the last century when the German firm HERNSHEIMS set up a trading post on WUVULU then known as MATHY (Matty) Island. It is reported that in 1896 the HERNSHEIMS station was destroyed and a white man killed.* Some time after this a former company employee, Rudolf Wahlen acquired these islands as part of his plantation empire, which included the NINIGO, HERMITS and ANCHORITE groups. A plantation was also established at AUA sometime after WUVULU, but it was not as large and the area was never fully planted up.

Originally the native people lived in scattered hamlets and seemed to have had a matrilineal and matrilineal society. The alienation of such a large part of the island (in the case of WUVULU) changed these patterns to communal land ownership and patrilineal residence in the amalgam of the two villages. It is also claimed that WUVULU and AUA supported large populations before contact with Europeans, but that a virulent sickness drastically reduced the population at the turn of the century.

The people are Micronesian. Their language is confined to these two islands: they claim that they hear Pacific songs on their radios that appear to have many similar words to their own language. Mr. R. Kopi, Patrol Officer, has already commented about the similarity of their language to MOTU and HULA (Wewak Patrol No. 12 of 65/66) and it is likely that a group in TALASEA has also a related language. This all points towards a common origin and a sea migration which has scattered related people over tens of thousands of square miles.

* Queen Emma by R. W. Robson, Pacific Publications, Sydney 1965. p. 233.

(21)

The people are island people, but not seafarers as such. Their canoes originally were large with sharp pointed prow and stern, beautiful kirk-like ceremonial pillars on both ends and a single outrigger. The people now only use dumpy one-man fishing canoes - a far cry from their ceremonial canoes. Despite the indications that these people were part of a seaward migration in the past, they claim they have never been able to sail and they have only paddle canoes, unlike their sailing neighbours of the NINIGO islands to the east.

The people have a gentle friendly temperament, but they lack the dynamism of some of the groups on the mainland. They have evolved a suitable way of life for their island with its bounteous fish supply, and abundant coconut stands. Their ancestors discovered the water "lens" and dug huge pits in which to grow their swamp taro. They have blended into their environment, but depopulation was a spectre until the last decade when health measures drastically reduced the death rate and gave the islands one of the highest natural increases in the Territory (5.8%).

(A) POLITICAL.

Local Government has not been extended to the Western Islands: not because the people reject it, but because the area does not conform to the usual pattern of Local Government Council extension. Not only is the area isolated from WEWAK, but also the two islands are sufficiently far apart to make a trip by paddle canoe hazardous; hence the people of the two islands are effectively isolated from each other as well as the outside world. The effect of this is to prevent them becoming part of another Council such as the Wewak-But Council: island representatives could not attend meetings regularly and during the North-West season most probably could not attend at all. Shipping is not reliable and it is usually a month between ships, which would make such an arrangement tiresome and expensive for the island people, and fairly unworkable all round. Likewise communications would make it most difficult for an Adviser or Council clerk to supervise meetings and arrange financial matters and correspondence if the Western Islands eventually had their own Council.

The population of the islands would not appear to be enough to sustain a local Council. Of the total population of 783 there are only 136 adult males (16+) in residence and probably something less than 100 as potential male tax payers. Hence the total revenue from taxation would not be likely to be more than \$800.00 per annum: hardly enough for a viable organisation.

Another problem is that a Local Government Council would not seem to have much to offer the people. The people have schools, water supply (tanks and wells), and aid post orderlies provided by the Administration. The roads on WUVULU are adequate and AGITA plantation assists the people with movement of their copra. On AUA there are no vehicular roads as such, but nor are there vehicles or the likelihood of vehicles in the near future. Hence there is little that the Council could contribute in the way of projects. In effect, the essential paternalism of the Administration, plantation, and to a lesser extent, Mission where most of the people's needs are already ministered to, has left little real incentive to join in Local Government. The community spirit is quite strong and they undertake community projects, albeit slowly, without the need for a formalised organisation.

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Although they are fairly satisfied with their lot, their knowledge of political events in the rest of the Territory, acquired from Radio Wewak and returning villagers has given them an inquisitive attitude to the House of Assembly and Councils: but their enquiries are reticent. Aside from the introduction of Councils there is little political activity on the mainland that would affect the people's day to day life. Indeed economic consideration would appear to be the main ones: whilst AGITA plantation is in operation the people have an opportunity to obtain local work and an outlet for their own copra on the commercial shipping. The closing down of the plantation would see the end of commercial shipping as it would be most unlikely that the local people could produce the regular, reliable output required for vessels to take a two day return trip without the security of an anchorage. Hence, because of their isolation it would be economic and not political events, that would effect the area.

Returning to Councils, there is interest in them but not enthusiasm. The people of the Western Islands are not demonstrative or extroverted, and interest is the most favourable emotion one could expect on an issue such as this. It was suggested by the people of WUVULU that two representatives from each village visit WEWAK to see the workings of Councils first hand. This would seem to be an excellent suggestion and the period between ships could be used to enable these representatives to visit the most important Councils in the East Sepik District. Such a visit could be arranged through the Senior Local Government Officer, WEWAK, and would lead to more political awareness on the part of these people.

The islands are within the MANUS Open Electorate and the Member of the House of Assembly has been known to visit these islands. However, notwithstanding their representation, the people are oriented towards the mainland in general, and WEWAK in particular with the Administration travelers, commercial and Seven Day Adventist vessels operating from WEWAK. Only the infrequent visits of the Catholic Mission vessel from KAVIENG and the malarial control team from MANUS Island retain some ties with the "islands". The Member for the East Sepik Regional Electorate has shown interest in visiting these islands, although strictly speaking outside his area, but so far he has not done so.

Political education talks were given to the people but for the reasons already outlined proved somewhat incongruous: the people's physical and psychological isolation effectively keeps them from the mainstream of political development. Such a situation cannot continue indefinitely but the people's interest in the abstract political theories and on other aspects unlikely to have much effect on them, is naturally minimal. Polite interest is shown in matters of direct interest to them such as Councils, but even these are not "live" issues.

Naturally the Luluai and Tultul village official situation continues and by and large it works as reasonably as can be expected. The village officials at AUNA village are most impressive and stand out from the rest of the population. However the Luluai and Tultul of ONEI and the two tultuls at AUA Island have "feet of clay" and are prepared to stay in the background. In view of the possibility of eventual introduction of Local Government the vacancy caused by the death of the Luluai has not been filled, neither has there been any demand to select a replacement.

(b) ECONOMIC

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The exclusive cash crop on the island is, of course, copra. The one commercial plantation AGITA predominates with the production of about 300 tons per year from its 2,740 acres, almost all of which is planted up, but the majority being original palms established during the Rudolf WAHLEN era at the turn of the century. As there has been negligible replanting except for a packet before the Second World War, a steady decline in production can be anticipated in the next decade.

The local people produce their own copra and it is shipped to the Copra Marketing Board at MADANG along with AGITA copra, by commercial shipping. No commercial shipping visits AUA Island, but when possible Administration trawlers pick up AUA copra and deliver it to AGITA for onforwarding to MADANG (my 67 - 4/614 of 3rd April, 1969). One disadvantage of this system is that the local people's copra does not always go as AGITA has first preference on loading, and sometimes with shipping delays there are more than 900 bag the capacity of the MV SORENGANA which usually makes the trip. However, I believe no copra has been unsalable because of the delay, but bags have been underweight. We are currently making enquiries in Madang for a 12 bag capacity surfboat which the AUA Island people wish to buy to facilitate loading of copra.

Sub-district office has been handling the banking side of the village copra accounts for some years now. The proceeds from the sale of copra are paid into the accounts by us, and expenses such as freight and copra bags, paid. Periodically cash is taken out to the islands by safe hand and a record of all transactions is kept and a copy given to the people. The system works well, but it entails not a little work and an amount of risk on the part of the officers who carry several thousand dollars, the loss of which would be catastrophic to say the least.

The following is the amounts received into the respective copra accounts:

<u>CMB #</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Total \$</u>	<u>Average pa \$</u>	<u>Last 12 mths \$</u>
M 9	AUNA	10,921.00	2,730.00	3,269.00
M 7) M 8)	ONEI	9,188.00	2,297.00	3,115.00
M10	AUA	3,111.00	1,250.00	2,355.00

The average amount produced per annum per head then is as follows:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Average pa.</u>	<u>Last 12 mths</u>
AUNA	290	\$ 9.40	\$11.30
ONEI	226	\$10.05	\$13.70
AUA	267	\$ 4.65	\$ 8.80
	<hr/> 783	<hr/> \$ 8.00	<hr/> \$11.15

Whilst this amount at first sight appears small, when we consider that the average size of family is about 6.0 then this amounts to \$66.90 to a family, and as 40% of the adult male population is absent, the real return to those productive units is closer to \$91.00 per family.

In addition to the copra industry some of the islanders are competent wood carvers, and make ceremonial swords, model canoes and varieties of fish, mainly sharks. The market for these carvings is fairly limited but the S.D.A. Mission and Mr. Gullinan have started to send out shipments. The carvings are fragile and delicate compared to the Sepik art, and this presents special problems of packing and shipping. It is estimated that the sale of carvings would yield about \$1,000.00 per year to the people.

Most of the native land is planted with coconuts but many are planted at random and not on the triangular grid. It was noticed that a significant area of native coconut plantation was overgrown. The owners claimed that they just had not got around to cleaning it which rather belies the claim (by outsiders) that the shortage of land is effecting the standard of living of the people.

The area has not been visited by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries for some time, presumably as the economy is narrow and is progressing well without the need for specialist guidance which in any case is provided by the Plantation manager.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education.

The islands are well served by two primary schools - the Seven Day Adventist school at SUBELI on WUVULU Island and the Administration school at AUA. The former school has classes to Standard 4 and the latter to Standard 5. Children have to go to the mainland to complete their Upper Primary education (at the S.D.A. school at NAGUM or the Administration Primary 'T' Schools at KAINDE, WEWAK and BAINYIK; in the East Sepik District) and Secondary education at BRANDI High School or the Seventh Day Adventist High School near GOROKA.

The following are the attendance figures at the schools:

<u>SUBELI S.P.A.</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>To t al</u>
Standard 4	15	17	32
" 3	7	12	19
" 2	5	12	17
	—	—	—
	27	41	68
	29	45	
<u>AUA Island Primary 'T' School.</u>			
Standard 5	7	13	20
" 3	8	11	19
" 1	11	14	25
	—	—	—
	26	38	64

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(17)

A noticeable feature of the education on the islands is the number of girls attending school: they have a majority in every class and comprise 60% of the total enrolment. There are three teachers at SUBELI school - two from ONEI village, WUVULU, and the Head Teacher, DAN MASOLO from the British Solomons Islands Protectorate. There are two teachers at AUA Island, the current Head Teacher, ABOG BRUANE replaced Robert OROGOP in June, and the latter has since resigned (refer my confidential letter).

The schools were visited and inspected. The SUBELI school is crude with rough hewn desks, uneven and loose slab floors and the classrooms are not weatherproof. The sago thatch roof is infested with a larvae which is rapidly and audibly eating among the thatch. There is a dearth of teaching aids. Despite these handicaps the students appear to be doing well. The people have contributed money to the Mission towards the cost of a permanent material classroom, and I understand they have contributed about \$800.00 so far. AUA island school is well equipped and the building, although small and native-material, seem adequate. Children are keen on school and truancy is no problem on the islands.

(b) Health

The health of the people is excellent. The adequate diet, medical attention and good water supply have all combined to allow the high natural increase. Mortality has dropped sharply, births increased and longevity has increased markedly.

There are wells and tanks supplied by the Administration in every village. The two Aid Posts are kept well stocked and provide a real service to the community.

In the past two years the staff of the Department of Public Health have made 14 visits to the islands. Within the last year the islands have had:

a visit by the Dentist when school children's teeth were examined and attended to; a visit by three doctors; a series of visits by the Infant Welfare Sister giving triple antigen injections; a TB survey involving the shifting of large numbers of patients to and from Wewak; and finally a Type A2 Hong Kong influenza vaccination campaign. Hence, the people of these islands have had more than adequate, and certainly more than average, attention.

Village hygiene and sanitation is good and housing, good to excellent.

(c) Law and Order

These island people must be amongst the most law-abiding in the territory. A case which the people consider noteworthy, but would not even raise comment on the mainland, was a short fist-fight between two people in ONEI: apparently such a thing had not happened on the island for many, many years.

(d) Missions

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission predominates in these islands. They have exclusive sway at WUVULU and are the dominant religion at AUA, where there is also small Roman Catholic following.

The factionalism of the two religions at AUA has provided problems in the past but no overt hostility has been noticed recently. However, there remains an undercurrent of suspicion between the two groups encouraged by the personal ambitions of some of the leaders. Fortunately there is evidence that the groups are co-operating more.

(e) Standard of Living

I consider the standard of living on these islands as the highest in this sub-district. The good diet with abundant fish, excellent housing and good hygiene is the people's own contribution. The excellent medical service, good water supply, educational opportunities and frequency of communication is provided by the Administration (and the S.D.A. for the SUBELI school). The opportunities for forwarding copra and assistance with their copra is provided by the Plantation and Sub-District Office.

The people's temperate habits have helped not to dissipate some of their income, as has the "drinking party" aspect of the But-Boiken area of this sub-district. The people have many of the material things of life with numerous bicycles, radios (AUNA has a ratio of 1 to every 19 persons), even pick-ups (10 on WUVULU) and one man has a motorbike. In all, their way of life is a good compromise between the traditional and modern patterns, with few of the problems of either.

(f) Welfare

There are two Women's Clubs functioning at AUA and AUNA. The ONEI club is no longer meeting. Miss B. Stacey, Welfare Officer visited the islands in February, 1969.

CONCLUSION

The people have few immediate problems, but there is no doubt that there are substantial long-term ones. The price of a successful medical service is nothing short of a population explosion. Whilst the effects of this on AUA will not be felt for a generation or so, there is little doubt that pressure on the native land at AUNA and ONEI will be within the next decade or two.

The land question is not a simple one. At present the land shortage is not really pressing with some of the area overgrown, a bountiful yield of fish from the sea adjacent to their villages, and 17% of the population absent from the two villages. However, with the current natural increase a Mathusian situation will develop in the next decade unless additional land can be acquired. This land can only be obtained from AGITA plantation and it would seem just as necessary to the local people to keep AGITA operating as an economic unit, because should AGITA become no longer profitable, the local people will no doubt lose their commercial contact with the outside world. Hence it is important that the amount of land acquired from the plantation is not so large as to affect its economic viability.

The local government question is one that demands attention. The difficulty is that this area is atypical and would seem to need a more flexible approach than the present one, within the framework of the Local Government Ordinance 1964. An intermediate system between the old Village Official and the present Local Government one, with fewer meetings, simplified accounting and a less formal approach, would seem to be more appropriate.

The people on these islands are certainly given much attention, a good deal of it because of their Micronesian racial origins and their "uniqueness". It is unfortunate that their Melanesian counterparts in the outer islands of the Schouten group (BAM, BLUPBLUP, KADOUAR and WEI) are less better off and receive much less attention (refer Wewak Patrol No. 8 of 1968 - 69) notwithstanding their greater population and worse plight.

The people are likeable enough, but the present environment of their heavy reliance on the Plantation, Mission and the Administration is to the extent of hampering the development of their own responsibilities and self-reliance; however, the people do not seem to see any need to change their situation, and I am not at all sure that this would be in their short term interest. But there is no doubt that change they must, if they are not to remain anachronistic and racial oddities in the present and future territory political milieu.

(D. Paul Maroney)
Assistant District Commissioner.

WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

1. INTRODUCTION

The following report...

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

(a) A census was conducted of the Village population...

AREA STUDY

The national census of 1969-70 was the first in the series of censuses of the Western Islands since 1951. The last census of 1951 was a partial one, covering only the islands of Uruk and Uruk. However a more complete census was taken in 1951, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

	1951	1969	1970
Total population	1,000	1,200	1,300
Male	500	600	650
Female	500	600	650

(b) The national census for the islands of Uruk and Uruk covered all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1951, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1951, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4, 1969-70

Island	1969	1970
Uruk	1,000	1,200
Uruk	1,000	1,200

WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

(c) The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

(d) The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

(e) The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

(f) The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years. The census was taken in 1969-70, covering all the islands over a period of two years.

AREA STUDY

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1969/70.

A. INTRODUCTION.

See Situation Report.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION and TRENDS.

- (a) 1. A census was conducted and the Village Population Register forms are attached at the rear of this report. The natural increase calculation is listed on the reverse of these forms. The current rate in the 12 months since the last census of 5.86% is nothing short of remarkable. However a more accurate trend can be gained from an analysis of the figures over a longer period, vis:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
AUA ISLAND	225	237	267
AUNA	177	228	290
ONEI	152	174	226

2. The natural increase for the first six year and the second six year period show the dramatic increase in recent years which can only be reasonably attributed to the increased health services provided. The comparative figures are:

	<u>1957-63</u>	<u>1963-69</u>	<u>1957-69</u>
AUA ISLAND	14 = 1.25%	30 = 2.52%	44 = 1.97%
AUNA	51 = 5.75%	62 = 5.44%	113 = 6.4 %
ONEI	22 = 2.9 %	52 = 6.0 %	74 = 4.88%

3. The neo-mortality rate has not been included. The above figures speak for themselves and the neo-mortality rate can be presumed to be extremely low as is the overall mortality with the longevity rate increasing.

- (b) 4. The attached maps are produced in a large scale being reduced (2:1) from N.G.L.T.R.O. surveys and it should be noted that the scale of WUVULU and AUA Islands is not the same (1:31,250 and 1:20,000 respectively). Villages and settlements, roads and tracks and plantation boundaries are clearly shown with distances either shown or easily calculated.

5. There are no maps in the standard scale (fourmil on 1:250,000) as neither the fourmil NINIGO Islands nor the 1:250,000 WUVULU ISLAND (SA 54-8) is currently available from the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. Hence the Admiralty chart has been used for the locality plan and the larger scale for the individual islands: it should be noted that the area of native land on WUVULU has not been accurately surveyed, so those sections are not accurate, the coastline being sketched in only.

- (c) 6. It can be seen from the attached Appendix A figures of absentees that there are a significant number of persons absent from the islands. The overall absentee figure is 21% (160:783), the male adult percentage 40% (91:227), the female adult rate 20% (37:184) and the children 8.6% (32:372). However as fully 38.8% of the absentees are students (62:160) including 36% of the absent adult males (31:86), the absentee situation is a necessary aspect of island life.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) - (c).

7. The islands people live in patrilocal villages: the two villages and WUVULU are cohesive but the religious factionalism at AUA Island is mainly responsible for the two distinct settlements and the AUA pattern is generally much more spread out than at WUVULU. Presumably the land pressure and homogeneity at WUVULU accounts for this greater settlement focus.

8. There is remarkable conformity on the islands and the religious differences at AUA Island are largely superficial, their outlook and way of life being almost identical.

9. The language is uniform on the two islands and as far as I can discover is unnamed. It is distinct though presumably related to the language of the NINIGO Islands. These two islands are the only ones with this language and WUVULU seems to be the dominant island: geographically and culturally. The people have a legend that the island was formed after a girl was banished from WUVULU following a compulsive love affair with her sister's husband who was one of the original inhabitants of this island. The girl was taken out to sea and when out of sight of homeland WUVULU was told to take a husband from the sea; she spurned the conventional creatures and settled for a shellfish. From this strange union was produced an island: AUA. This legend reflects the psychological relationship between the island groups.

10. That stretch of sea athwart the currents and winds still effectively separates the people of AUA and WUVULU from each other. But there is marriage between them and strong linguistic and cultural ties. There is a close feeling akin to empathy between these people and the NINIGO Islanders. Their relations with the mainland people are good, aided by the people's reticence, mild temper and "differentness".

D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) 11. The Village Officials currently in office are:

AUA Island	Tultul ROawe	since 1951
	" ARANE	" 1951
AUNA Village	Luluai BAIWA	" 1965
	Tultul PRANIS	
ONEI Village	Luluai TEIWEI	" 1952
	Tultul BAIKA	" 1953

Of these, ARANE and BAIKA are ineffectual, TEIWEI and ROawe seem to try a little harder but are not particularly effective and only the AUNA officials seem to have an amount of control in the village.

(b) 12. The Village Officials are unchanged since 1965. Their particulars are listed in Patrol Report No. 3, 1968/69.

(c) 13. The traditional pattern of leadership is no longer in evidence, although the initial allocation of land for planting is still presumably regulated by elders. I am inclined to think that elders still have much significance behind the scenes, but there is no doubt that currently youth is no disadvantage and the educated, level headed young man can acquire a high

status in the community: thus JOHN AILE, English-speaker and former ANGORAM Co-operative Society Secretary has a position of prestige at ONEI. Business prowess is also becoming prestigious hence the six trade store owners and especially PANA-IGUARA of ONEI are leaders in the community. On AUA Island the Aid Post Orderly, ANTON-TORO seems to have much influence but being from the Catholic minority group there is certain resistance to his authority notably from JOSEPH LAPANA and ISMALE. Their chief claim to fame is that they are good woodcarvers and educated; the former is an ex Administration school teacher who is crippled, and his affliction has embittered his relations with outsiders whom he seems to think owe him a living.

E. LAND TENURE.

(a) (b)

14. The communal modification of the traditional matrilineal system has already been mentioned (refer Situation Report). Although the land is communal the cash crops are individually planted and owned, and are inherited patrilineally. Group effort is noticeable in the provision of communal copra driers and a considerable communal effort must have been expended in pre-contact days constructing the monumental taro pits.

F. LITERACY.

(a) 15. The educational position has been already discussed in the Situation Report. In addition to those receiving education on the islands, considerable numbers are at school in other areas. According to the census there are 62 students away from the islands:

Children		Adults 16+	
Male	Female	Male	Female
3	12	31	16

16. It is difficult to obtain very accurate figures on actual students because it is not clear whether some of the absentees are students, mission teachers or evangelists. However of the 62 over half are at Upper Primary School; 2/3 at S.D.A. schools (almost all at NAGUM, E.S.D.) and the remainder at Administration schools (almost all at BAINYIK, E.S.D.). The remainder are at secondary schools, most being at the S.D.A. school KABIUFA near GOROKA.

17. Despite the scandal at the AUA Island Administration school during the year there seems to be no great pressure there now to open a S.D.A. school. Now that there are two Administration teachers there, and the S.D.A. missionaries are overextended in their school system, the people seem to realise that they have little chance of getting a Mission school, and only a few want it in order to further their personal ambitions.

(b) (c)

18. Pidgin is in widespread use, and only a handful of old people in each village cannot converse in Pidgin - most women speak Pidgin but not with the same fluency as the men. Literacy is high with most of the youths and young adults being able to write in Pidgin, but literacy is the exception in people over 40 years. Fluent English is spoken only by a few resident islanders but many people can understand spoken English and their Pidgin is full of mission-accepted anglicisms.

(c) 19. The people are avid radio listeners. Radio Wewak is their daily contact with the outside world and the number of radio sets is particularly high, there being 25 radios on the islands, 15 being in AUNA village. The people have no really regular contact with newspapers, as apart from their isolation they are non-smokers. The Women's Clubs receive Nias Bilong Yumi and other government publications. These publications together with the Radio Wewak news bulletins keep the people abreast of the times.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) 20. As already mentioned the standard of living is very high with excellent housing and increasing use of permanent materials, and a high incidence of ownership of the prestigious European artefacts such as bicycles, gramophones and radios.
- (b) 21. The staple diet is fish, coconut milk and swamp taro. Some rice is sold by the trade stores and in view of the abundance of fresh fish available, a surprising amount of tinned mackerel pike is also sold.
- (c) 22. The village church physically dominates the villages and the life of the people. There are no community centres as such and sport does not seem to be very popular outside the schools.

H. MISSIONS.

- (a) - (c)
- 23. The position of the Missions has already been described. The church plays an omnipresent part in their daily lives. The lay evangelists get their faith strengthened by the twice yearly visits by missionaries from the mainland. The factionalism at AUA Island is used as a lever for personal ambition by some, but it is becoming increasingly recognised as such by the people.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) - (d)
- 24. The only European on the islands is Mr. Brian Cullinan, Manager of AGITA plantation, which is the only non-indigenous enterprise on the islands. He is married to a local girl, NIAVA-HAMITO (NELLIE) of AUNA, and there is good co-operation between the WUVULU people and the plantation.
- 25. Mr. Frank Archer of Rabaul, who formerly managed the plantation prepar for the Expropriation Board shows a keen interest in WUVULU in general and AUNA village especially, where his loyal retainers have retired to. He is not adverse to bringing up the island question to the United Nations Visiting Mission, His Honour the Administrator and the Secretary (and former Director) of this Department. I feel that we have nothing to hide and the inadequacies on the islands are the problems of the Territory as a whole, and these island people are infinitely better off than most of the other indigenous people of this Territory, especially in view of their relative "isolation". Most reasons given for the need for the more than average attention is the people's isolation, but this is self contradictory and I fear the real reason is perhaps unconscious racialism: this is implied in Mr. Archer's letter to His Honour (5th November, 1969) in which he says, "And the Wuvulu Islanders, as a whole, are intelligent and very likeable, light skinned Micronesians." This being the reason why they should get more than average attention. Mr. Archer has visited the island 4 or 5 times since the War and his last trip was 3 years ago, so his information is not always up to date.

(d) 26. A comprehensive picture of the islands would not be complete without reference to the romantic, widely-held and in my opinion, erroneous view amongst many Europeans that here is a tropic paradise with swaying palm trees, populated by beautiful uninhibited people with a zest for life and without a care in the world. No doubt the Micronesian racial makeup and the tales of Rudolf Whelan's empire with the wife-recruiting expeditions by the managers in the early 1900's (when they were reputed to have taken two 'wives', later returning the one who was less satisfactory) have given these isles an aura of romanticism. From the situation report it can be seen that these people have few worries; but they are not the gay, uninhibited, promiscuous people as commonly thought. Their chief problem is their lack of problems: their character has not been moulded by adversity and they lead a colourless, bland sort of life. The people's smiles are balanced by sulks: they are indeed "nature's children". But there are swaying palm trees - over two thousand acres of them - but also there are land crabs, mosquitoes and sand-flies. Aside from these the complete absence of swimming beaches precludes these islands from becoming tourist resorts. Hence, like most widely-held beliefs they are superficially acquired and do not survive close scrutiny.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

27.

(a) As already mentioned WUVULU has a system of roads within the station servicing all corners of the plantation; in addition there is a terminal road to ONEI village and a loop road servicing SUBELI and AUNA village (see attached map). The sandy coral nature of the soil is ideal for maintenance-free roads. AUA island has a wide track between the settlements but the old plantation area has only foot pads: as in WUVULU the construction of a road would present no problems but it is most unlikely that these people would acquire a tractor for some time if at all.

(b) (c)

28. The lack of anchorages, incidence of visits by small ships and the airstrip question has already been mentioned in the situation report.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

29. The number of competently constructed permanent-material village houses attests to the number and quality of carpenters on the islands. There are a number of artisans and boatscrews, and a few policemen, aid-post orderlies and other Administration employees at work away from their island. But by far the greatest number are employed as Seventh Day Adventist evangelists in the East Sepik District, Highlands and New Guinea Islands regions of the Territory. Driving, a common occupation in the rest of the sub-district does not seem popular here.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

See Situation Report (A. Political).

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) 30. The plantation manager estimates that the WUVULU people only produce half of their potential output of copra and the amount of overgrown groves seen would tend to support this. And at AUA Island the people would only produce a fraction of their potential from their restored ex-plantation. There are no economic crops grown other than coconuts.

(b) 31. The following are the production figures for the last year:

	Value \$ @ \$140 per ton average	bags/tons	acreage of production
AUA ISLAND	2355.00	17/270 (16 per ton)*	77 acres
AUNA	3115.00	22/317 (14 per ton)	100 acres
ONEI	3269.00	23/327 (14 per ton)	104 acres

* copra bag weight lighter due to long waits and bad packing.

The above figures for income are actual within the 12 month period from September, 1968 to August, 1969, but includes incident amounts such as 1968 Price Adjustment. The tonnage figure would be reasonably accurate based on C.M.B. records (incomplete) and an average overall price of \$140.00 per ton. The acreage of production is an estimate only, based on AGITA plantation where 1350 acres produces about 300 tons/4040 bags which is 1 ton per 4.5 acres (4.5 cwt per acre). This compares with the territory figure of 1 ton per 3.3 acres (6 cwt per acre) and the East Sepik District average of only 1 ton per 10.5 acres (1.9 cwt per acre). Presuming that the village groves are not as well managed as the Plantation, the actual amount may be more than the acreage figures quoted, but this is difficult to support in view of the above figures - for example, ONEI is said to have only 186 acres of native land and 104 acres of copra in production (56%). In view of the subsistence pattern, either they have a higher yield than the plantation, or they are producing almost to full capacity, or they are pilfering nuts from the plantation. The latter is not likely, because of the people's temperament and the possibility of detection. Neglect of some groves makes it unlikely that they are producing their full potential. It is on the other hand quite probable that the production is higher on native land than on the plantation, as the palms are generally much younger in the village groves.

(c) (d)

32. No doubt the people could increase their production and probably double it at AUNA and increase it by over 50% at ONEI. However, such changes would require a significant change in the daily rhythm of division of labour. At present the people have evolved a satisfactory rhythm of life - significantly increased production (eg. doubling) is unlikely without sustained external stimulus or greater local need for cash in their economy: neither of these are likely in the near future.

33. The pre-war production at AUA ISLAND was, I believe 100 tons. Such an output is now impossible: neglect of the plantation has taken its toll with many young palms strangled by the undergrowth which grew up during the war. The managerial problems, landing difficulties and communication problems would seem to be against the local people producing anything like the AUA plantation pre-war figure.

34. Of those who live on WUVULU between 3 and 15 casual labourers are employed on AGITA plantation. The number would average 5 (hence @65c = \$809 p.a.) and in addition up to 25 are employed fairly permanently as drivers, supervisors, firemen etc. (a further \$4,045). Each village alternates in supplying casual labourers for the plantation thus avoiding rivalries.

35. In addition to the local people a permanent labour line of 48, mainly from LUMI, are employed at AGITA.

- (f) 36. There are no co-operatives or rural progress societies operating, nor is there any need for such institutions. All the villages have Copra Marketing Board members and the marketing arrangements and money disbursements work well enough. The locally owned trade stores operate well, and there appears no need for a co-operative store on either island.
- (g) 37. There are six trade stores operating on the islands, most at AUNA village. PANA-IGUARA is the main entrepreneur working on the plantation, running a store and supervising the ONEI village copra account. (M7). He commutes on a motorbike. He is energetic, honest, and by all accounts, most successful.
- (h) 38. An agency of the Commonwealth Bank is operated by the plantation manager at AGITA. There have been 97 passbooks issued, the average balance being \$70.00 and the highest being \$480.00. Hence in addition to their obvious material affluence, the WUVULU people have several thousand dollars in savings. The position at AUA is not known, but the holdings would be similar - but the cash would generally be in a box, not a book.
- (i) 39. Being a non-Council area, the people have not paid tax since Personal Tax was eliminated some years ago. As far as I know there has never been any difficulty in obtaining the money, or reluctance in paying the levy. \$280.00 was collected in 1966 when the rate was \$4.00.
- (j) 40. The per capita income from copra has already been mentioned, viz AUA Island - \$8.80; AUNA - \$11.50 and ONEI - \$13.70. An average of \$11.15 per head. In addition, wage labour would bring in a further \$17,400, \$5,400 from local labour and \$12,000 from outside. Further income from artefacts would bring in around \$1,000.00 but the distribution of this would be rather narrow and AUA would have a higher per capita income from this source.

The breakup would therefore be:

sale of copra	\$9,739	
artefacts	1,000	
local labour	5,400	
	<hr/>	
	16,139	(\$20.60 per capita)
labour outside	12,000	(40 @ \$300 P.a. average)
	<hr/>	
	\$28,139	(\$36.20 per capita)
	<hr/>	

41. To obtain the figure per family the per capita figure should be multiplied by at least 4. There is variation between the islands as all the local labour is employed on WUVULU.

(6)

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) - (e).

42. Coconuts thrive on this soil to the exclusion of other tree crops. The soil is not suitable for exotic crops such as vanilla or spices. An ideal addition to the economy would be cattle to graze in the coconut groves: but the peoples' religious beliefs would prevent the introduction of such an industry. Although fishing stocks appear abundant, the lack of anchorages preclude these islands from ever becoming even a base for fishing activities.

43. The people therefore appear to be tied to a one crop economy. While copra prices remain reasonable and the industry viable, they will do well, but a slump in the industry sufficient to close the commercial plantation would greatly reduce their income, which would then be restricted to what the Mission vessels could carry.

44. Manpower and managerial skills prevent the AUA Islands people from exploiting their potential, and the same would be true of ONEI and AUNA if they took over AGITA plantation.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

45. The people's attitude has already been discussed under the POLITICAL heading of the Situation Report. They are neither vehemently opposed to, nor avidly in favour of, local government. They are informed enough to know that the political rhythm of the rest of the territory is much quicker than their own. They are interested in finding out about Councils but they are unlikely to make an impetuous decision one way or the other. They appreciate that their "isolation" cuts them from the mainstream of politics, but I have the suspicion that they are often grateful for the 100 miles of blue water which separates them from the mainland. They are not xenophobic and their relationships with outsiders are good: but they are regarded as outsiders.

46. Their suggestion of representatives visiting the mainland to see local government at work is good and it is intended that such a party will visit WEWAK early in 1970.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

47. They see central government representatives fairly frequently, but only for brief periods, usually whilst the vessel is tracking off-shore. Most contact is brief and superficial with honour being satisfied by a few handshakes with the village officials, then a visit to the plantation manager's house.

48. The people are happy enough: conformity is a paragon virtue, individuality uncommon and crime unheard of. They appear grateful to the government for supplying the infrastructure that enables honest officials to look after their copra money and periodically bring it out for distribution. They are pleased that the Department of Public Health has done so much for them, with tanks, wells and well-stocked Aid Posts. The Administration school at AUA and government assistance to the S.D.A. school at SUBELI are appreciated. They have little need for Co-operatives, Forestry or even Agriculture. As long as the Government trawlers continue to operate bringing their money, taking their sick and their students to the mainland, they are happy.

(5)

49. They do not demand a great deal from the Central Government; in fact they ask for little. But they expect favours from individual officers; one does not leave without a bagful of letters to be posted (many unstamped) and small bags full of money for trade store orders in Wewak. One does not mind delivering these, but one is just a bit resentful of the inference that it is one's duty to do these messages.

CONCLUSION.

50. Most points have already been raised in the CONCLUSION of the SITUATION REPORT; vis the population explosion, land question, local government, their Melanesian uniqueness and their reliance on outsiders.

51. There is no doubt that the people are better off since the administration was changed from the Manus District to the (East) Sepik District; their health, their access and communications and, I suspect, standard of living have improved (the increase in copra production for example). Notwithstanding this, the visits by Administration officers in the main are "flag and whistle" stops (para 47) of necessity, because of the lack of anchorages. An airstrip has been suggested (refer Conclusion - Wewak Patrol 3 of 68/69) as a solution to this problem, but apart from the impracticality of constructing this in the present circumstances (refer para (6) Introduction - Situation Report) such an airstrip could not be justified on economic grounds (no low density economic crops (except artefacts) and little potential tourist industry), and it is hard to conceive that such a luxury would be justified. A one hour 10 minute flight in a twin engined aircraft (cost at least \$250 a trip) would hardly be warranted by the extra time that would be available at WUVULU. Besides this would not solve the AUA Island problem. The 40 hour round trip in a trawler would still be cheaper and provide the occasional side benefits to the people of carriage of some goods and personnel, as well as being the only possible transport to AUA.

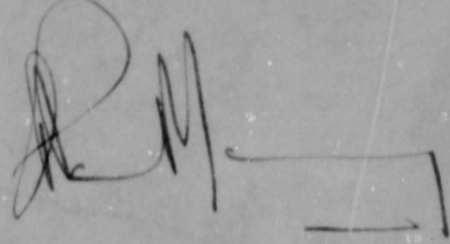
52. It seems only human nature, even if illogical, that the ethnological differences of the population will wake relatively more interest in their well being, and attention from the Administration proportionally compared with the rest of the homogeneous Melanesian population. However, we should ensure that such attention and services provided are balanced with the needs of the rest of the District and Territory, so that charges of favouritism and preoccupation are not leveled at us, as they could well be made towards Mr. F. Archer (para 25).

53. I would recommend that on the political side representatives of the villages visit WEWAK to see local government at first-hand, and that the future introduction of Councils be subsequently negotiated with the people.

4

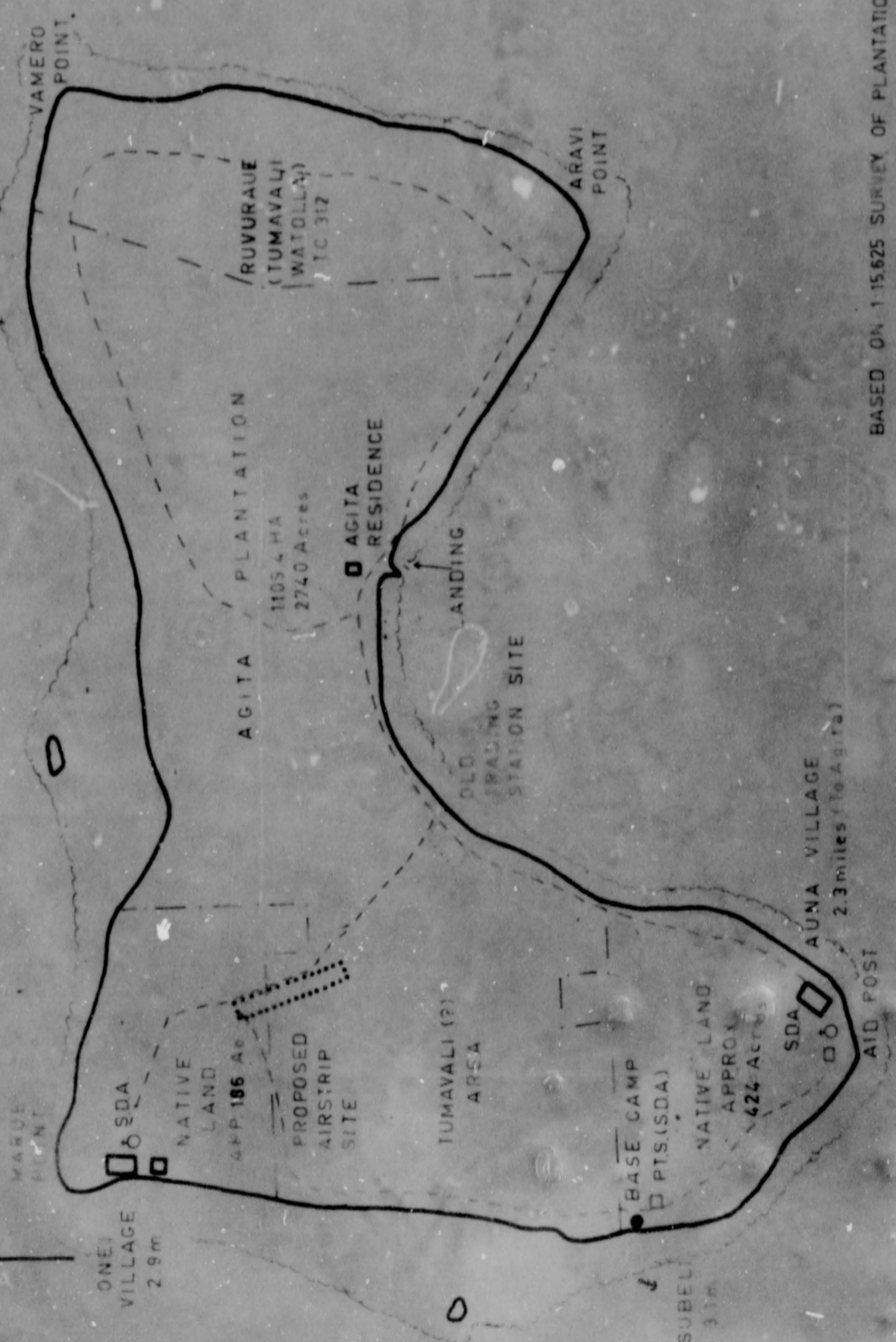
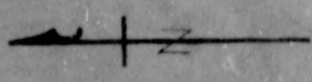
54. I have taken considerable time in the preparation of this report so as to conform with the requirements set out in the Departmental Standing Instructions. Some of my comments have been forthright, but this has been done so as to present as accurate a picture as possible; I hope that I have achieved this aim.

For your information and comments, please.



D. PAUL MARONEY
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

WUVULU ISLAND



LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS □
- INSTITUTIONS □
- LAND DIVISIONS - - -
- ROADS - - - - -
- CHURCHES ⦿
- CORAL REEF - - - - -

SCALE

1" = 0.49 miles

1 mile = 2.04 inches

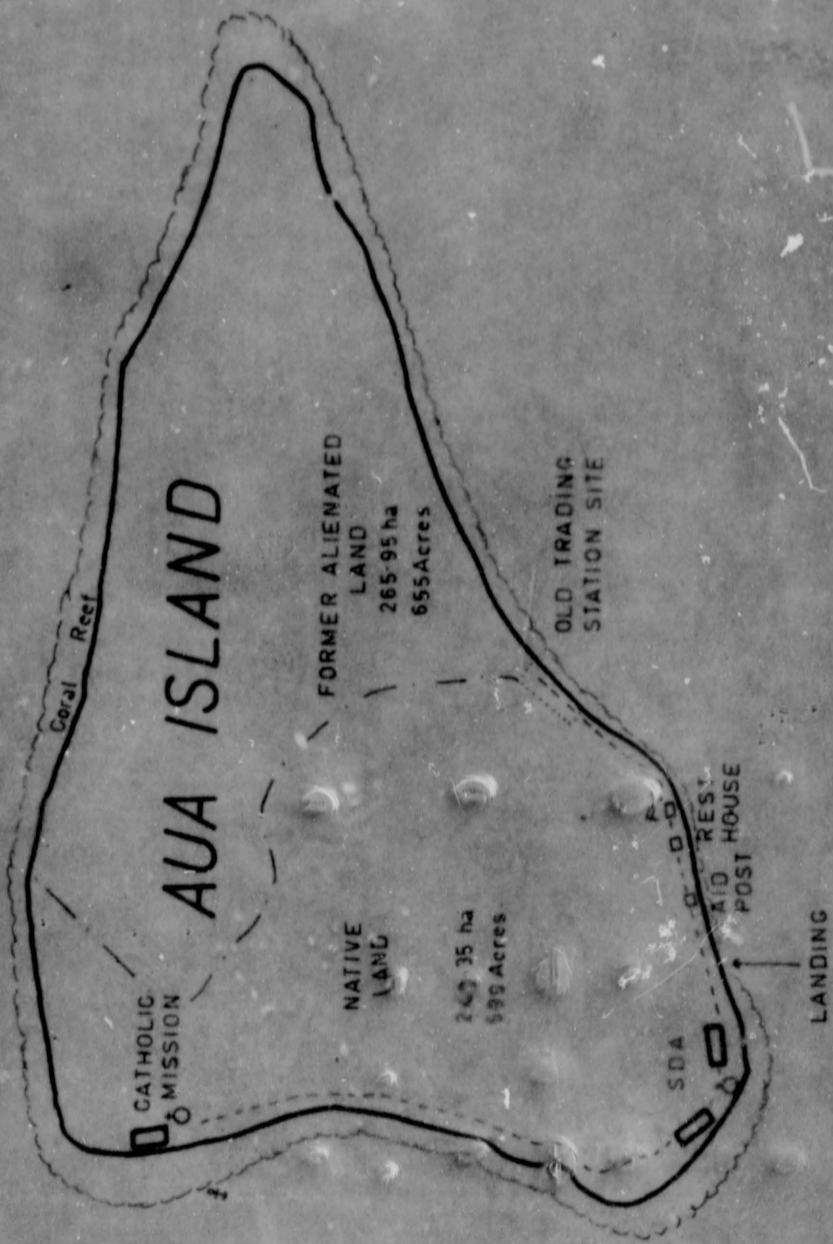
LATITUDE 1° 43' 30"

LONGITUDE 142° 51' 20"

BASED ON 1:15,625 SURVEY OF PLANTATION FOR NGLTRO (SDO FILE 35 (1-5))

3

AUA ISLAND



LEGEND

- CORAL REEF: Dashed line
- CHURCHES: Circle with a dot
- ROADS: Dashed line
- LAND DIVISIONS: Solid line
- INSTITUTIONS: Square with a dot
- SETTLEMENTS: Rectangle

SCALE

1 inch = 0.317 miles
1 mile = 3.14 inches

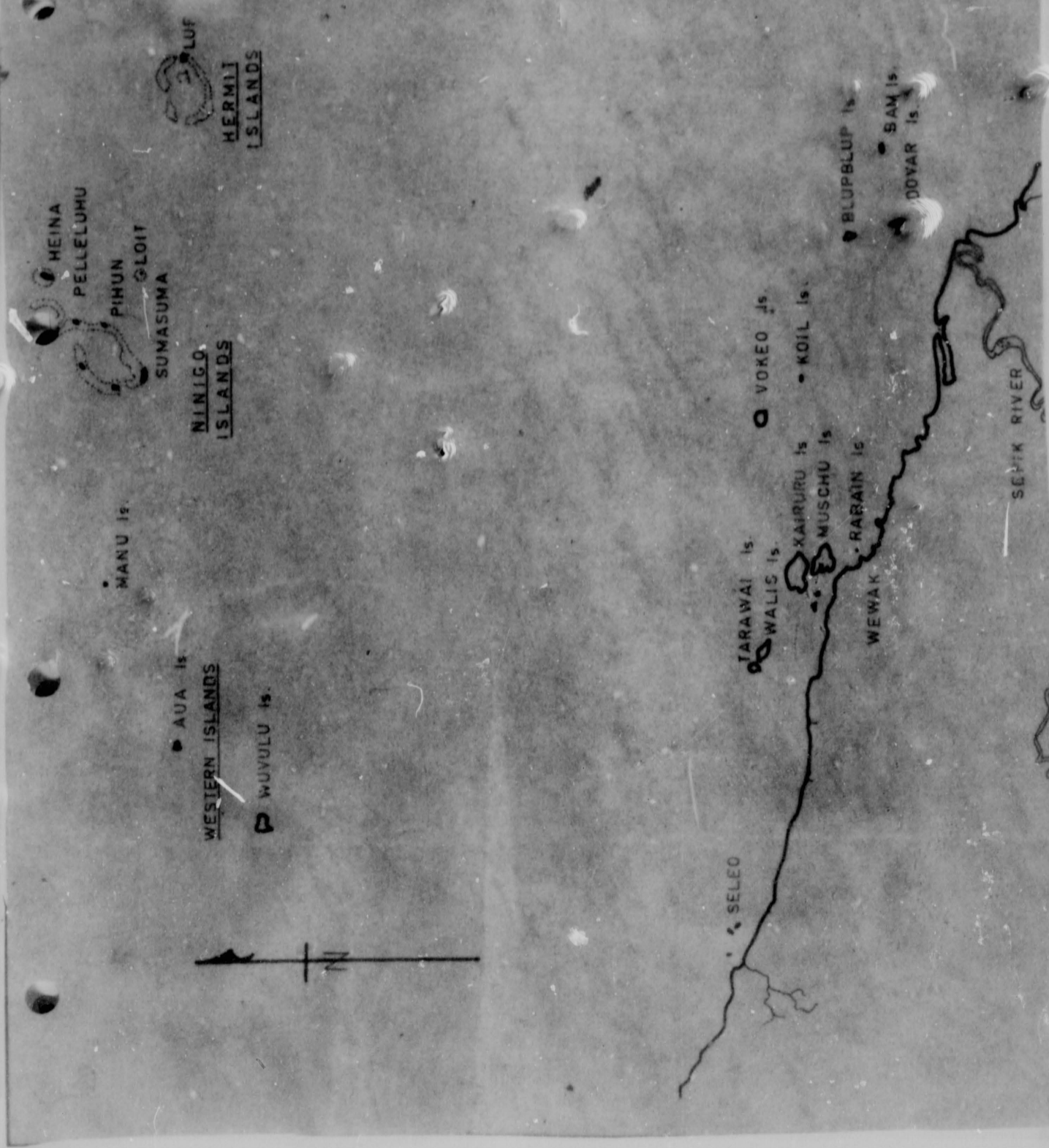
LOCALITY SKETCH

LEGEND

SCALE 1 : 1,698,700

1 inch : 26.775 miles

(1)





HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPTK Report No. 5 - 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by R. Blasburn Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Wewak Sub-District Coastal area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. W. Skinner, C.P.O.

Natives NIL

Duration—From 22 / 12 / 19 69 to 14 / 1 / 19 70

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

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

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

Map Reference Fourmil WEWAK

Objects of Patrol To inform coastal villagers of a request for Prospecting Authority.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/ 4 / 1970

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

opula

APP/RT

AKA 67/8/60 (10)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-5



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

27th May, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

folio 8

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 WEWAK/1969/70

Your memorandum 67-8-60 of 8th May in reply
to my 67-1-5 of 27th April 1970 refers.

Your remarks contained in the final paragraph
have been passed on to Mr. Blackburn.

The patrol map which was not submitted is
attached.

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

MIGRA
M F

opula

GFB/BT

8

67-8-60

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

8th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK. 5/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 27th April, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R. C. Blackburn, Patrol Officer of coastal area of Wewak Sub-District.

The covering comments are noted. This is a rather meagre report. Please ensure that the patrol map is submitted as soon as possible.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. R. C. Blackburn,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

ula

67-8-60 (7)



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.
 27th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
 Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.~~

PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO. 5 OF 1969/70

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. R. Blackburn, Patrol Officer, also your covering memorandum 67-2/836 of 23rd April 1970. There appears to be no copy of your patrol instructions attached and as Mr. Blackburn is still in Port Moresby for the political education course, there would be little point in further holding up the patrol to obtain them.

On Mr. Blackburn's return to your Sub-District please bring to his attention the necessity for including a copy of patrol instructions and also a map of the area patrolled.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records please.

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

DPM/wm

67-2/836

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
23rd April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 - 1969/70
R. BLACKBURN - PATROL OFFICER
WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT - COASTAL AREA
SPECIAL: - PROSPECTING AUTHORITY.

Refer my patrol instructions 67-1-1/428 of 18th December, 1969.

Attached please find four (4) copies of Mr. R. Blackburn - Patrol Officer's Patrol Report.

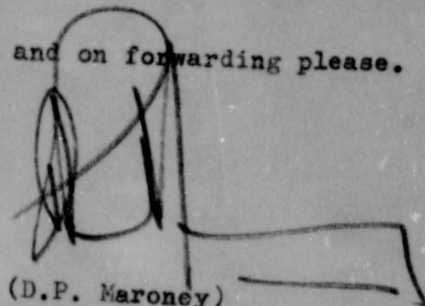
The purpose of the patrol was to give publicity to the application made by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty. Ltd. for a prospecting authority over a coastal strip 1/4 mile wide (from low water mark) from the mouth of the Sepik River to the border of West Irian. Hence it was necessary for Mr. Blackburn to visit all the coastal villages of the Sub-District.

Mr. Blackburn's talks covered the Director of Lands Circular 67-142 of 3rd November, 1969 and 35/11 of 29th April, 1969. As can be seen from the report there were no objections as such and Mr. Blackburn and I gave evidence to the Mining Warden at the Hearing held at Wewak on 5th February, 1970.

Mr. Blackburn's report is rather brief but he has dealt with most of the relevant aspects. I think the report could be improved by better setting out with a greater use of capitals for village names.

No map is attached, however rather than hold up submission of the report any longer I am forwarding the report without the map which will be forwarded on when to hand.

For your information, comments and on forwarding please.



(D.P. Maroney)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Enc:

c.c. R. C. Blackburn,
Patrol Officer,
District Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT
JOURNAL

(5)

35

Monday 22.12.69

Proceeded to Wewak Village, Green, Magsa, Moon and Sauwering explaining the meaning of the Prospecting Authority and its future implications.

Wewak and Moon will be revisited at a time when the workers are at home.

PATROL REPORT

Tuesday 23.12.69

District of: EAST BELVIE
Report No. 5 - 1969/70
Patrol Conducted by: R. Blackburn, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Mawak Sub-District, Coastal area.

Patrol Accompanied by: Mr. B. Skinner, Cadate Patrol Officer.
Europeans Nil.
Natives Nil.

Duration from: 22-12-69 to 14-1-70

Number of Days: 8

Last Patrol by D.D.A. 1969/70
Thursday 29.12.69 to Monday 29.12.69 - Holiday.

Map reference: fourmil Wewak .

36

Tuesday 30.12.69

Objects of Patrol: to inform coastal villages of a request for Prospecting Authority.

To Dagawat, Manjun, Jereh, Misled by their councillors who had mistaken the future prospecting authorities for certain seismological work in the Sepik area. After explanations the people were quite satisfied.

Wednesday 31.12.69

To Nosa, Mingsa and Samri in the morning and patrol map read survey patrol No. 4 of Mialia in the afternoon.

Thursday 1.1.70 - Holiday

Friday 2.1.70

All day spent on Patrol Map

Saturday 3.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Sunday 4.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Monday 5.1.70 to Thursday 8.1.70

Political Education Course at Der. Magsa

JOURNAL

FOJ FOLIO

35 Monday 22.12.69

Proceeded to Wewiak Village, Kreer, Magom, Moem and Sauwaring explaining the meaning of the Prospecting Authority and its future implications.

Wewiak and Moem will be revisited at a time when the workers are at home.

Tuesday 23.12.69

To Samap and Sil by Government trawler. The people, as on Monday, had no objections to the prospecting authority being issued.

Discussed with Officer in Charge Radio Wewak the best method of presenting the information by radio.

Wednesday 24.12.69

To Forok No. 1 and No. 2, Mandi and Maure with all people willing to allow prospecting on their beaches.

Thursday 25.12.69 to Monday 29.12.69 - Holiday.

36 Tuesday 30.12.69

To Dagawat, Munjun, Terebu, Taul and Bungain where people were misled by their councillor who had mistaken the future prospecting authorities for certain seismological work in the Sepik area. After explanations the people were quite satisfied

Wednesday 31.12.69

To Wom, Minga and Sauri in the morning and patrol map road survey patrol No. 4 of Kubalia in the afternoon.

Thursday 1.1.70 - Holiday

Friday 2. 1. 70

All day spent on Patrol Map

Saturday 3.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Sunday 4.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Monday 5.1.70 to Thursday 8.1.70

Political Education Course at Port Moresby

(3)

36 Friday 9.1.70

Discussions with most members of D.D.A. staff about political matters.

37 Saturday 10.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Sunday 11.1.70 - Observed Wewak

Monday 12.1.70

Visited Yuo, Kwabun, Krupier, Boiken and Karawap re prospecting authority. Was received enthusiastically except at Yuo where the people did not want economic development until after independence. See paragraph 8.

Tuesday 13.1.70

Visited Kumudu, Bahak, Bogameta, Kwotai, Dagua, Urip and Magofen. Again well received.

Wednesday 14.1.70

Visited But, Balam, Kauk and Sowam and received similar reception.

Thursday 15.1.70 to Tuesday 3rd February 1970. Special Leave.

Thursday 5.2.70 - Warden's Enquiry into Prospecting Authority.

of the application. They had been advised of the manner of their development and offered no objection to the request. Next geological exploration to the north of the Sotik River, using explosives, had led to some misunderstanding and it had to be explained that if no explosives were used explosives would be used on the beach.

6. In the Wewak Local Census Division the village of ... did not wish exploration to be started on their area of ... (about half a mile in extent, to the east of ...). They offered no excuse other than that they were ... land.

7. The village of ... did not object to the prospecting authority but made clear that if work was started ... was only suggested, but if mining was to be started ... later date there would have to be agreement with ... rights, land payments and all other matters ...

INTRODUCTION

1. During the patrol, villages along the coast of Wewak Sub-District were visited to inform the residents of the forthcoming Warden's Enquiry into the application for a prospecting authority lodged by Carpentaria Exploration Company.
2. Eight days were needed to visit the villages and in most cases four or five villages per day were contacted. Talks to the villagers were restricted purely to the contents of the Application and its effect or possible effect on the people.
3. During this time Radio Wewak broadcast the contents of a letter containing all relevant facts and the Assistant District Commissioner addressed two council meetings regarding the application.

FINDINGS

4. In the Terebu Census Division of the Wewak Sub-District the people did not seem extremely concerned with the prospects of the application. They had been advised of the matter by their Councillors and offered no objections to the request.
5. Recent seismological exploration in the mouth of the Sepik River, using explosives, had led to some misunderstanding and it had to be explained that it was not anticipated that explosives would be used on the beaches.
6. In the Wewak Local Census Division the village of Wewiak did not wish exploration to be started on their area of coastline (about half a mile in extent, to the east of Wewak). They offered no excuse other than that they were short of land.
7. The village of Moem did not object to the prospecting authority but made clear what in other Wewak local villages was only suggested, that if mining was to be started at a later date there would have to be extensive talks regarding rights, lease payments and all other monetary considerations.

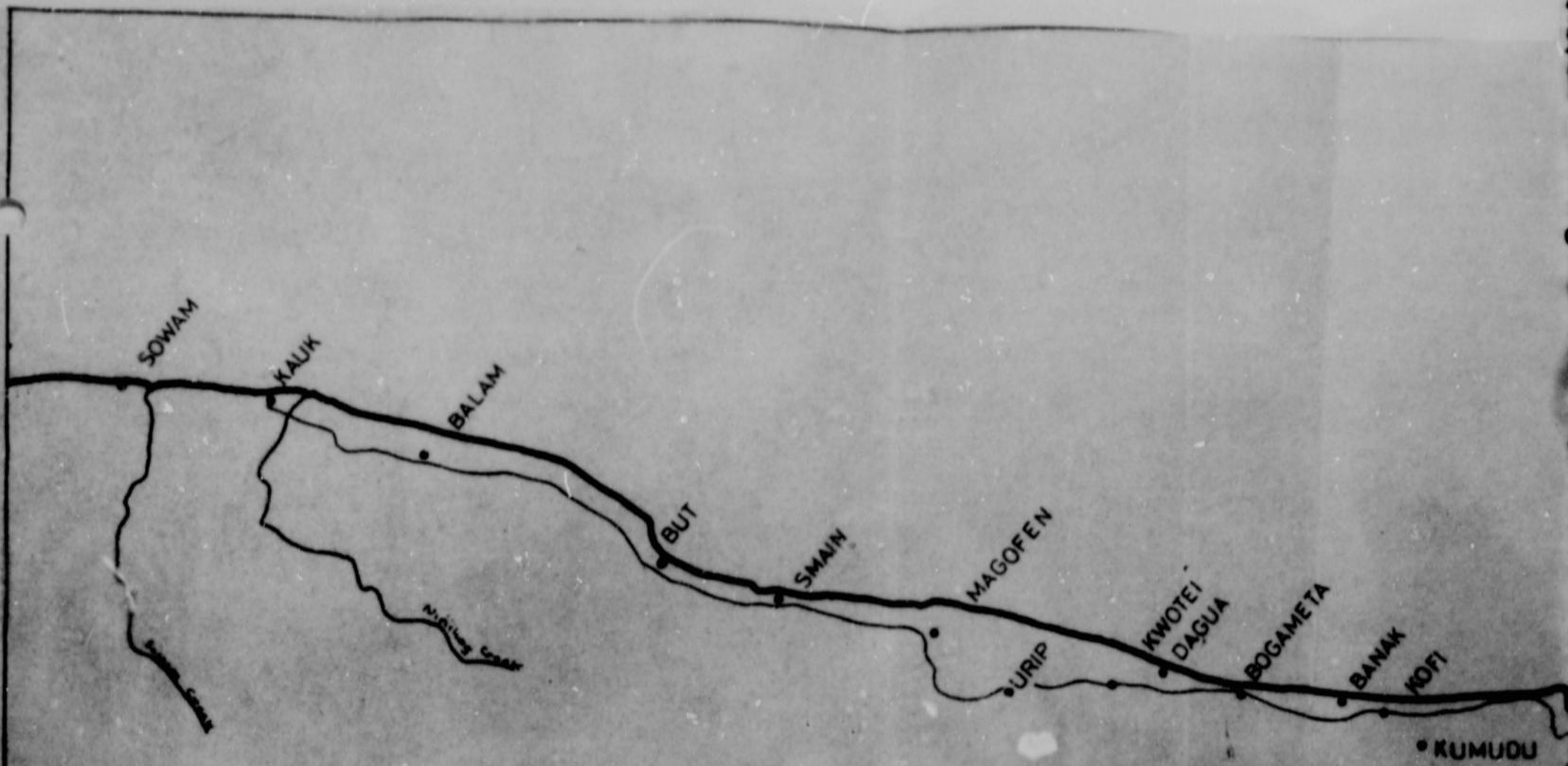
(1)

8. In the But-Boiken Consus Division all the villages except Yuo were most eager to have any type of development in their area. Yuo, however, stated that if minerals were found they could not be exploited until New Guinea was independent and could use the money gained thereby for the full benefit of the country.
9. It is considered that in the areas of Sauwaring Village to Maure Village and Yuo Village to Karawap there will be land disputes if it is necessary in future to try to take a lease on any of the beach areas.

CONCLUSION

10. During the patrol as much publicity as possible was given to the Application for Prospecting Authority and no difficulties were experienced in getting the concept of the Request through to the people.
11. No nights were spent camping out during the patrol and no other matters except the prospecting authority were dealt with. A map of the area is appended to this report.

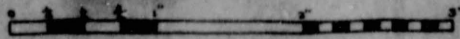
W. A. C. P. O.



LEGEND

- VILLAGE
- ▬ REEF
- | ROAD
- | MAIN STREAMS
- ▬ SEA ROUTE OF PATROL

SCALE



1" : 2 MILES

WEWAK PATROL

No 5 - 1969/70





KAIRIRU ISLAND

MUSCHU ISLAND

WEWAK

Cape Moem

WEWAK

• KREER
• MAGOM

• MOEM

SAUWARING

MAURE

MANDI

FOROK 1
FOROK 2

KIEP

TO MAPRIK

BUNGAIN

TÉREBU

TAUL

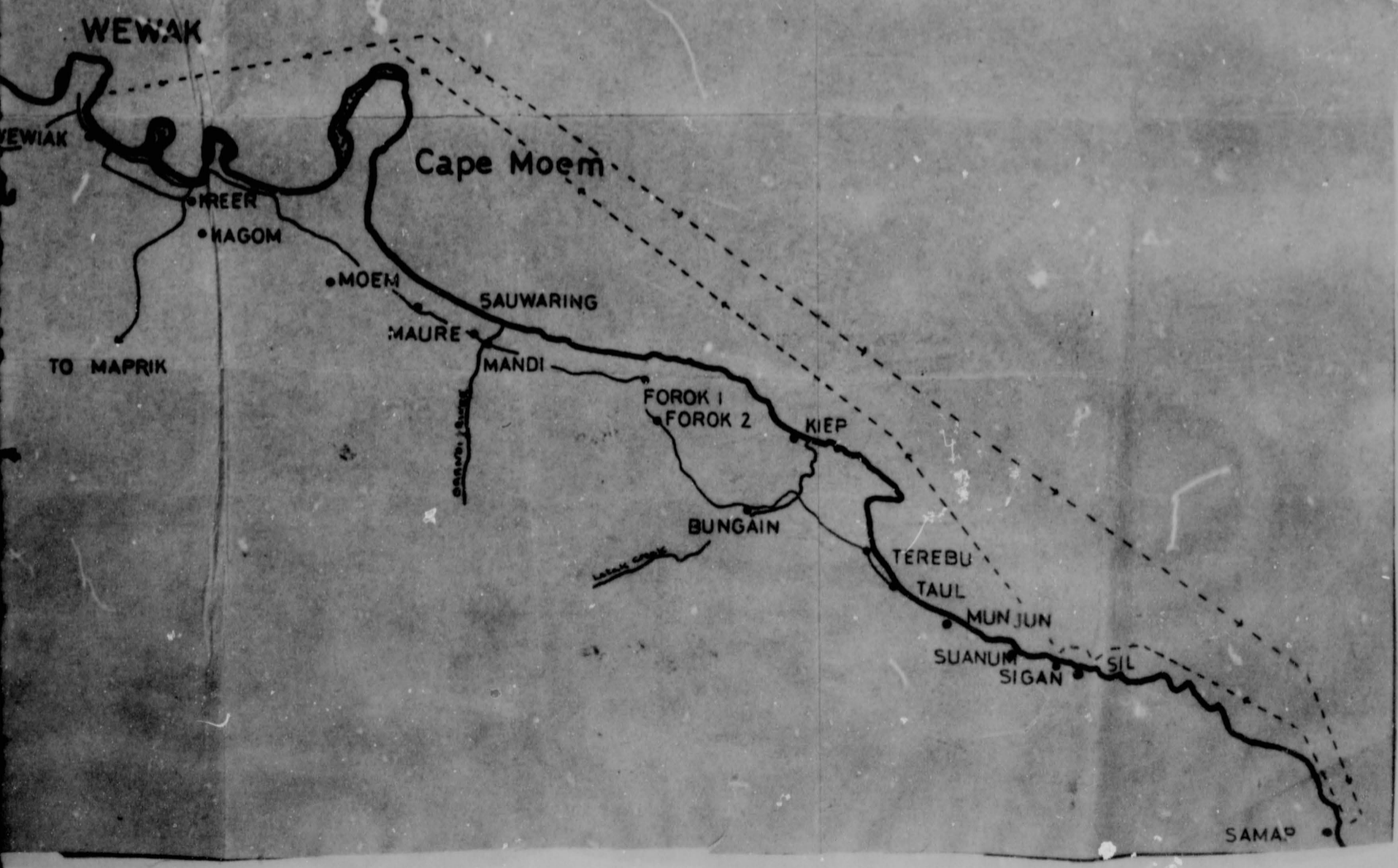
MUN JUN

SUANUM

SIGAN

SIL

SAMA



EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1969-1970

WEWAK- 6- 69-70

Patrol conducted by J.E. White

Area patrolled Terebu & But-Boiken C.D.

GFB:SK

19

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

67-8-59

3rd June, 1970

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 6/69-70.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 27th April, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. E. White, Patrol Officer of Terebu and But-Boiken Census Divisions.

3. I am in complete agreement with your covering comments. Mr. White does not appear to have fulfilled the objectives of his patrol, and the report is not in accord with Standing Instructions.

(P. W. Ellis)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. J. E. White,
Sub-District Office,
East Sepik District.
AMBUNTI.

c.c. to The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, Konedobu.

67-8-59

18



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.
27th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,~~
~~Sub-District Office,~~
~~WEWAK.~~

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1969/70

Thank you for the abovementioned report, together with your covering memorandum.

I regret that this report is not very well set out in that it does not follow the layout suggested in the Field Officers' Hand Book nor does it fulfil the objectives of the patrol vide your patrol instructions; in this aspect I will be writing direct to Mr. White who is now on duty in the Angoram Sub-District.

On the matter of roads, whether the submissions be placed on a \$ for \$ basis, i.e., Rural Development Funds, or if outside the scope of Rural Development Funds, i.e., Capital Works, the submission (fully documented) must be placed before the District Co-Ordinating Committee for consideration, and if a Capital Works item, recommendation to the Department of the Administrator.

I find the remarks made by Mr. White concerning Local Government Council activities in project and general activities are not based on factual evidence, and I would be grateful if you would include in future patrol instructions for this area for these opinions of Mr. White's to be fully investigated.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, Konedobu.

For your information and records please.

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

17

Housing is indeed a problem throughout the Council Area and the Council has appointed a RULES INSPECTOR to check up on all Council Rules including the Housing Rule but as yet he has not initiated any prosecutions. I feel that a Rules Inspector is a more appropriate way of dealing with the problem than the Council Hygiene Committee which I understand does not exist anyway.

I agree in general with remarks by Mr. White in his Local Government Section. It seems that with local government, as with other aspects of development, the local people have an unreasonable expectation that is not very far removed from a nativistic approach. The ensuing disappointment and frustration when their unreasonable expectations fail to be realized lead to lack of confidence in the institution. This is perhaps one of the major problems in the Territory today.

I am not sure that I agree with Mr. White's remarks in the last paragraph in "Other Road Systems". It is probably true that the KUMINIM-LOWAN-ARCHEME-SOWAM Road should be an Administration Capital Works responsibility. However their argument is based largely on their anticipation that the road will eventually be continued on towards AITAPE. However I notice a question at the November Meeting of the House of Assembly which I presume refers to the coastal AITAPE-WEWAK Road. Mr. Brere AWOL M.H.A. asked the Ministerial Member for Public Works this very question to which Mr. ASHTON M.H.A. replied interalia

"Design of this road cannot be carried out until approval has been received to do so from the Minister of External Territories"

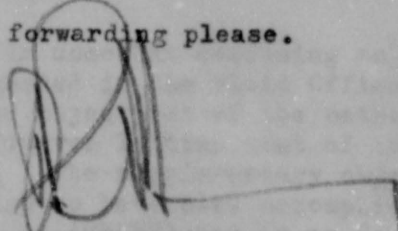
(Section No. 2729 Page 2041, 18th November, 1969 House of Assembly Debates Volume 11, No. 7.)

Hence the Wewak But Council may be basing their argument on a false premise, namely that the road will continue on to AITAPE and at this stage it is not at all clear that such will be the case.

Another minor point that I notice from Mr. White's report is the bad layout, with his diary unnecessarily cramped and the village names not in capitals. I think that with a little more separation the report would be much more presentable.

Claims for camping allowance are attached.

For your information, comments and on forwarding please.



(D.F. Maroney)

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. J.P. White,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

encl.

16

REPORT NO. SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 OF 1969/70
 DISTRICT DPM/wm WEWAK
 COUNCIL/AREA COUNCIL AREA EAST SEPIK
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY JOHN EDWARD WHITE
 DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER
 AREA PATROLLED TERREBU AND BUT-BOIKEN COUNCIL DIVISIONS
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, EAST SEPIK DISTRICT, WEWAK.
 DATE AND DURATION OF PATROL 14/1/70 to 24/1/70

67-2/835

Sub-District Office,
 P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
 East Sepik District.
 22nd April, 1970.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 6 OF 1969/70
 WEWAK BUT L.G. COUNCIL AREA
 TERREBU AND BUT-BOIKEN C.D.
SPECIAL PATROL - ROAD SURVEYS.

Refer my Patrol Instructions 67-2/500 of 15th January, 1970.

Attached herewith please find four (4) copies of Mr. J.P. White - Patrol Officer's Report from his special patrol within the Wewak But Council Area.

The primary purpose of the patrol was to compile submissions to the District Co-Ordinating Committee (through Council) on the following three roads: -

1. SALIMBUA
2. PASSAM-WAWAT-KAKASAU-TRING-ANGORAM.
3. KUMINIM-BALAM-KAUK-ANUMB RIVER (opposite SOWAM Village).

I understand that the submissions were forwarded to the Executive Officer of the District Co-Ordinating Committee on the 9th February, 1970.

The layout of Mr. White's report is somewhat confusing as it does not follow either the layout suggested in the Field Officers Hand Book nor does it strictly fill the objectives of the patrol as laid out in my patrol instructions. However I think most of the points have been covered by Mr. White. The supplementary object of the patrol, i.e. orientation, appears to have been accomplished, however Mr. White has been transferred to AMBUNTI and is no longer Council Administrative Adviser for the Wewak But Council. The following are my comments on this report: -

Whilst I would agree that rest houses should be in a sound condition I am not sure that we can expect fire wood and food to be gathered (P.3).

Unfortunately it appears that the villages in this area do not respond enthusiastically to visits, due no doubt to the frequency of patrols and the general good communications in the area.

REPORT No. SPECIAL PATROL No.6 OF 1969/70
SUB~~D~~ DISTRICT WEWAK
DISTRICT EAST SEPIK
COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA COUNCIL AREA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY JOHN EDWARD WHITE
DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED TEREBU AND BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISIONS
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING Const. TIMINA Reg.No. 1200
PATROL
DURATION OF PATROL Broken Periods
16/1/70 to 24/1/70
and
27/1/70 to 2/2/70
16 days.
DATE AND DURATION OF BUT-BOIKEN January 1970
LAST DDA PATROL TO AREA TEREBU February 1969.
OBJECTS OF PATROL
Development Funds - a. Kuminim Turnoff-Sowam No.2 Road b. Salimbua
- Hawaiian River Bridge Road c. Passam-Kamasau-Tring.Road.
1. Prepare submissions for Rural
2. Check installation of Aid Post -Japuaia.
3. Visit Sowam Resettlement Area and
4. Orientation - Check Existing Council
Check On Road System Lowan-Aroheme.
Assets And Hold Informal Talks On House Of Assembly And Local
Government.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA BUT-BOIKEN 8607
PATROLLED TEREBU 4426
MAP REFERENCE WEWAK SA 54-16 EDITION 2 SERIES T504
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED
ENCLOSED / NOT ENCLOSED



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

Telegrams
Telephone

Our Reference 67-2/500

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.

East Sepik District.

15th January, 1970.

Mr E.J. White,
Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO 6 OF 1970/71
SPECIAL PATROL-ORIENTATION
AND ROAD SURVEYS
WEWAK BUT L.G. COUNCIL AREA

Would you please prepare to mount a patrol commencing on Friday the 16th January, 1970. The main purpose of the patrol will be to enable you to prepare submissions through the Council to the District Co-ordinating Committee for Rural Development Funds in respect of two roads; viz;

- (1) SELIMBUA road in the Hawain River area. The route for this road was chosen over ten years ago. Mr Wearne, Patrol Officer, can give you more background information.
- (2) PASSAM-WAWAT - KUMASAU-TRING-ANGORAM road. The PASSAM-WAWAT is part of the loop road and the WAWAT-KAMASAU-TRING section is part of the ANGORAM "Road" blazed through early last year.
- (3) The KUMINIM turnoff - BALIM-KAUU-ANUMB River (opposite SOWAM Village). The council is anxious to upgrade this road as opposed to MAGOFEN-KUMINIM - LOWAM - AROHEME - SOWAM RESETTLEMENT which they claim is a central government responsibility - and the District Co-ordinating Committee has already proposed the MAGOFEN - LOWAM - SOWAN RESETTLEMENT road be made a capital works project.

Strip maps with full information on the existing road/track and the improvements required should be prepared. A narrative submission to District Co-ordinating Committee should also be prepared and forwarded after consultation with the council.

In addition the following should be the supplementary objects of your patrol:-

13

Inspection
Rural Development
Executive Council
above vehicles
was placed
discussion and
and repetition of
were also inspected
including the ins
made to the Council
will be shown in
disappointment
in self-help
boost of village
unification team

- (4) visit JAPUAIN to check on the installation of the prefabricated Aid Post;
- (5) visit the SOWAM resettlement area and returning - AROHEME-LOWAN. Report on the road system as you find it and the settlement scheme after prior consultation with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries;
- (6) Orientation; when in a position to do so, inspect all Council assets and projects in the villages you visit or pass-by. Make a report to the Council on any installations with defects or requiring maintenance. When practical seek and gauge the people's views by informal talks re Local Government and other typical matters;
- (7) when practical compile information for village information sheets.

The patrol should be of two weeks duration. Submit your patrol report (special) promptly after first forwarding Rural Development road survey and maps.

Yours sincerely,

(D.P. Maroney)
Assistant District Commissioner

16/1/70
17/1/70
18/1/70
19/1/70
20/1/70

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was mounted mainly for purposes of inspection of proposed vehicular roads in the Sowam, Salimbua and Wawat areas to gather information for submission of reports for Rural Development Funds. This was done in liason with the Council Executive Committee which had resolved to give priority to the above vehicular roads.

In other aspects of the patrol concentration was placed on familiarization with the Wewak-But Council area, discussions and observance towards Local Government administration and repetition of talks on national political education. There were also inspections of Council projects as the occasion arose including the installation of the Japuan Aid Post and a visit was made to the Sowam Resettlement Area.

All objects of the patrol were achieved. Facts will be shown in the body of the report where the people appear disappointing in regards social outlook and participate little in self-help aspects.

To summarise, there obviously needs to be a boost at village level in political awareness and some sort of unification towards self-help programmes.

PATROL DIARY

- 16/1/70 Departed Wewak for Urip with Hawaiian River Vocational school pupils. Waiting at roadhead Urip for carriers. Unloaded Aid Post materials. Non-appearance of carriers - slept night at Urip.
- 17/1/70 Departed Urip 8.30 AM
Arrived Woginara 10.00 AM
Change-over of carriers.
Departed Woginara 11.15 AM
Arrived Japuan 2.30 PM
Prepared camp. Discussions with people re Aid Post - transport of materials.
Sunday - Talks in morning re Aid Post construction.
- 18/1/70
- 19/1/70 Departed Japuan 8.30 AM
Arrived Salimbua 1.30 PM
Trouble obtaining carriers Wainjo hamlet.
Cargo arrived 7.00 PM. People lined 10.00 PM
Discussions re vehicular road construction Salimbua- Hawaiian River Bridge.
- 20/1/70 Departed Salimbua 9.30 AM
Followed proposed vehicular road route - information gathered re Rural Development Funds submission. or
- ~~21/1/70~~ Arrived Hawaiian River Bridge 1.00 PM
Camp prepared - Discussions on economic development.

PATROL DIARY (Cont)

- 21/1/70
 Departed Hawaiian River Bridge by Toyota
 10.00 AM. Arrived Kauk village 1.00 PM.
 Departed Kauk 1.30 PM
 Arrived Sowam 2.30 PM
 En route prepared information for Rural
 Development Funds submission Kuminim
 turnoff - Balam- Sowam No.2. proposed vehicular
 road. Discussions at night re proposed
 road, also political discussions on House
 Of Assembly and Local Government.
- 22/1/70
 Departed Sowam 8.30 AM
 Walked to Sowam Resettlement Camp for visit
 approx. 1 hour. Walked on to Aroheme
 village approx. ½ hour following proposed
 vehicular road section Aroheme - Misuam.
 Discussions at Misuam re road development
 and political education.
 Departed Misuam 2.45 PM
 Arrived Lowan 4.15 PM
 Camped.
- 23/1/70
 Discussions at Lowan re local government,
 road construction and political development.
- 24/1/70
 Waiting for Toyota - return to Wewak.
- 27/1/70
 Toyota arrived 1.00 PM - returned to Wewak.
 Packed cargo re continuation of patrol.
 Departed by Toyota for Passam arriving
 approx. 11.00 AM. With Toyota followed
 vehicular road Passam-Wawat-Namareb-
 Kamasau. Information gathered for submission
 Rural Development Funds.
- 28/1/70
 Camped Kamasau - Toyota returned Wewak.
 Talks at Kamasau re proposed Rural
 Development Funds Roads programme.
 Followed proposed road route Kamasau-Trang.
 Departed Kamasau 11.15 AM
 Arrived Trang 1.15 PM
 Discussions with Councillor, village
 officials.
- 29/1/70
 Talks at Trang re roadworks - Rural
 Development Funds submissions. Discussions
 also on political development.
 Departed Trang 11.30 AM
 Arrived Wau 12.30 PM
 Rested
 Departed Wau 12.45 PM
 Arrived Samap 3.45 PM
 Camped.
- 30/1/70
 Talks at Samap re local government, political
 education. Resthouse pulled down due to
 poor condition.
 Departed Samap 11.30 AM
 Arrived Sil No.2 12.30 PM
 Proceeded by canoe to Sil arriving 2.00 PM
- 31/1/70
 Camped.
 Talks at Sil re local government, political
 education. Inspection Council water well.
 Departed Sil 11.20 AM
 Arrived Terebu 1.20 PM
 Campsite prepared - new cookhouse constructed.
 Sunday.
- 1/2/70
 2/2/70
 Talks at Terebu re local government, political
 education. Waiting for vehicle return
 Wewak. Visit Catholic Mission.
 Returned Wewak by private vehicle arriving
 4.00 PM

END OF PATROL DIARY

WEWAK SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 OF 1969/70.Reception Of Patrol

The patrol was poorly received in all villages. The resthouses were not renovated, firewood and fresh foods were not gathered and generally village residents were not present to welcome the patrol. In some cases the patrol waited five or six hours for anybody to appear from out of a garden.

Housing

The housing in the area is the typical pandanus-timber type dwelling usually raised about two to three feet from the ground.

In some cases it is sub-divided into two rooms so that possibly a fire can be maintained in one section separate from the sleeping area.

Much of the housing was of a poor standard. Some were held up by poles to stop them from falling over. Two reasons can be given for poor housing standards. One is that some have been abandoned as residents have migrated to town areas and the other reason is simply that the Council hygiene rule has never been enforced.

At one stage a patrol officer was relied on to condemn housing under the Native Administration Regulations but surely policy now is to use Council hygiene committees as much as possible.

Education

At Japuaian and Tring villages it was observed that the local mission schools had been closed down. On enquiry to the Mission later I was told that the areas did not have enough children to warrant the continued establishment of a school. The Mission also complained that many parents will not insist on their children attending school preferring them to work in the gardens.

Few local schoolteachers were contacted by the patrol because of the annual Christmas school holidays.

The schools at village level usually only have either a prep. or Standard One level. Students usually further their education at the outlying fully staffed Primary 'T' Schools at Boiken, Balam, Mandi or Timaru.

One observed many young men in the villages who had reached standard five or six level and were now idle roaming between village and town areas. They appear dissatisfied with their present set-up and the Administration I believe should make efforts to try and absorb them into industry or enhance opportunities for them to further their formal education.

Health

The Aid Post at Kauk was visited and the resident APO informed that a water tank, part of a Council water supply project, was being forwarded with a local contractor to install it. The tank has since been forwarded.

The Aid Post at Tring is not staffed at present. Apparently the last APO was involved with local social problems and became unpopular to some degree. The Councillor, a member of the Executive/Finance Committee, has visited PHD Wewak since, and has been advised that a replacement will be made available.

The patrol was accompanied to Japuain village by students of the Hawaiian River Vocational School to install a pre-fabricated Aid Post 12' by 10'. Materials for the Aid Post were brought by the patrol to the Woginara roadhead. The Japuain people were informed that they had to manually carry the materials from there to their village.- about a four hour walk. This they did after much consultation (to say the least).

The people from the Samap/Sil area complained about the need for an Aid Post in their area. They were informed that this request must be submitted by their Councillor at Estimates meetings and would be brought down in the first instance by the Executive Committee.

The water well at Sil was inspected and as yet the pump and fittings have not been delivered. The matter was taken up at Wewak and will be forwarded in the near future.

The people as a whole appear in reasonable health from outward appearances. Only a limited number of tropical ulcers were noticed which suggests some cleanliness is observed.

Malaria spray teams have helped considerably in the area to limit this disease and also a nursing sister from PHD visits the Wawat/Tring area as far as Yaubiba at least once a month. This provides a clinic also for young children.

Economic - Rural Development

The patrol was of a special nature to make submissions for Rural Development Funds on three proposed road systems.

These are the coastal road from Kuminim turnoff-Balam-Sowam No. 2 (Priority No.1), Salimbua-Hawaiian River Bridge Road (Priority No.2), and the Passam-Wawat-Kamasau-Tring Road (Priority No.3).

It has been proposed in the report forwarded to the District Co-Ordinating Committee on 9th February, 1970 that the projects be completed as follows:-

a. The Kuminim Turnoff - Sowam No.2 road, 4.9 miles, be fully completed in 1970/71 at a total cost of \$ 2300.

b. The Salimbua-Hawaiian River Bridge Road, 6.1 miles in length, be a two-stage project, 1970/71 to complete the Hawaiian River Bridge to Selipwa Creek section and 1971/72 to complete the section Selipwa Creek to Salimbua. A total cost on this project is estimated at \$ 7,000.

c. The Passam-Wawat-Kamasau-Tring road, 22.8 miles in length, be a three-stage project; 1970/71 Kamasau-Tring section; 1971/72 Kamasau-Namareb section; 1972/73 Namareb-Passam section. A total cost is estimated at \$ 12,000.

A complete description of mileage, the number and names of various creeks, culverts and bridges required, and recommendations on the use of heavy equipment were accounted for in the submissions forwarded on 9th February, 1970. Also forwarded were census and cash crop figures for the area with other detail to support the economic value of the proposed road projects.

To commence the three road projects the report claims \$ 5650 from rural development funds for 1970/71. On a dollar-for-dollar basis the Council will also have to contribute this amount from its Capital Expenditure for 1970/71.

Other Road Systems

The patrol also inspected the road section from Sowam Re-Settlement area to Lowan village. The road is impassable at the moment because of lack of regular maintenance. The two main concerns are the approaches to the Anumb river and the mountain section between Misuam and Lowan which requires a bulldozer to carry out some re-grading to approximate 8%. Some culverts will also be required for drainage purposes although the road would be passable for the moment without these.

Possibly one week's operation with a bulldozer from Lowan to Misuam would open the road as far as Aroheme which borders the Sowam Re-Settlement Scheme.

A further 1½ miles of road is required to the proposed cattle project site at the Re-Settlement area, although very little construction would be required apart from clearing the vegetation cover.

The people appear very concerned over this road section from Lowan to Sowam Resettlement area. They claim that the economic potential of their area is severely limited without the road being re-opened. At the moment the resettlement area is in the throes of commencing a cattle project - wire fences have already been installed. They claim that if the road is not re-opened they will have to have a yard constructed at Lowan to accommodate cattle being transported from Wewak. The Lowan people claim that they are severely limited in the land they could make available. If the road section was re-opened cattle could move on to the re-settlement area without spending possibly lengthy periods of time at Lowan.

The Wewak-But Council claims quite rightly that this section is an Administration Capital Works responsibility especially as it may be extended towards Aitape.

AGRICULTURE

The Salimbua area is now concentrated towards cocoa production.

The patrol inspected the fermentary at Salimbua village which was established with the help of a local man who was involved in cocoa growing in Rabaul.

At Salimbua alone the cocoa tree figures are Immature 8535 Mature 5312. Other villages in the area Pinjin, Numiengwai, and Paringa are also concentrated heavily towards cocoa and consequently the number of coffee and coconut plantings have diminished.

Two current cattle projects in the Passam-Wawat area should be noted. At Passam there are now ten head consisting of one bull, five cows, and four steers. Wawat, a nearby village has seven head - one bull, five cows and one steer.

Apart from cattle projects the only cash crop being developed from Passam to Tring is coffee, although pepper is being experimented with at Tring village.

POLITICAL- HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Talks were held in most villages on a repetition basis of political education.

The functions of the House Of Assembly were discussed and an effort was made to induce ideas on types of government relative to New Guinea after a stage of self-determination had been reached.

The Westminster-type system ~~was~~ of government applicable to most western nations was discussed and also a possible presidential system.

From these discussions it could be said that the people are not politically aware of the coming activities of their country.

An emphasis was placed on the fact that they must readily obtain a working knowledge of the platforms of political parties and the importance of this knowledge when electing candidates on a national basis to the House Of Assembly.

People in all areas were concerned that their MHA's do not visit them to discuss happenings in the House Of Assembly or to discover what they the people are concerned about in possible projects outside the realms of local government.

Such matters as the possibility of a permanent Land

Titles Commissioner in Wewak and the opening of the road section Lowan/Sowam resettlement area could be "pushed" by MHA representatives by either liason with the departments concerned or through question-time in the House Of Assembly.

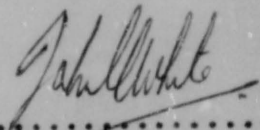
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Very few, if any, prosecutions have been made under existing Council rules apart from the relevant tax rule. Road maintenance and hygiene rules, for example, have never been enforced.

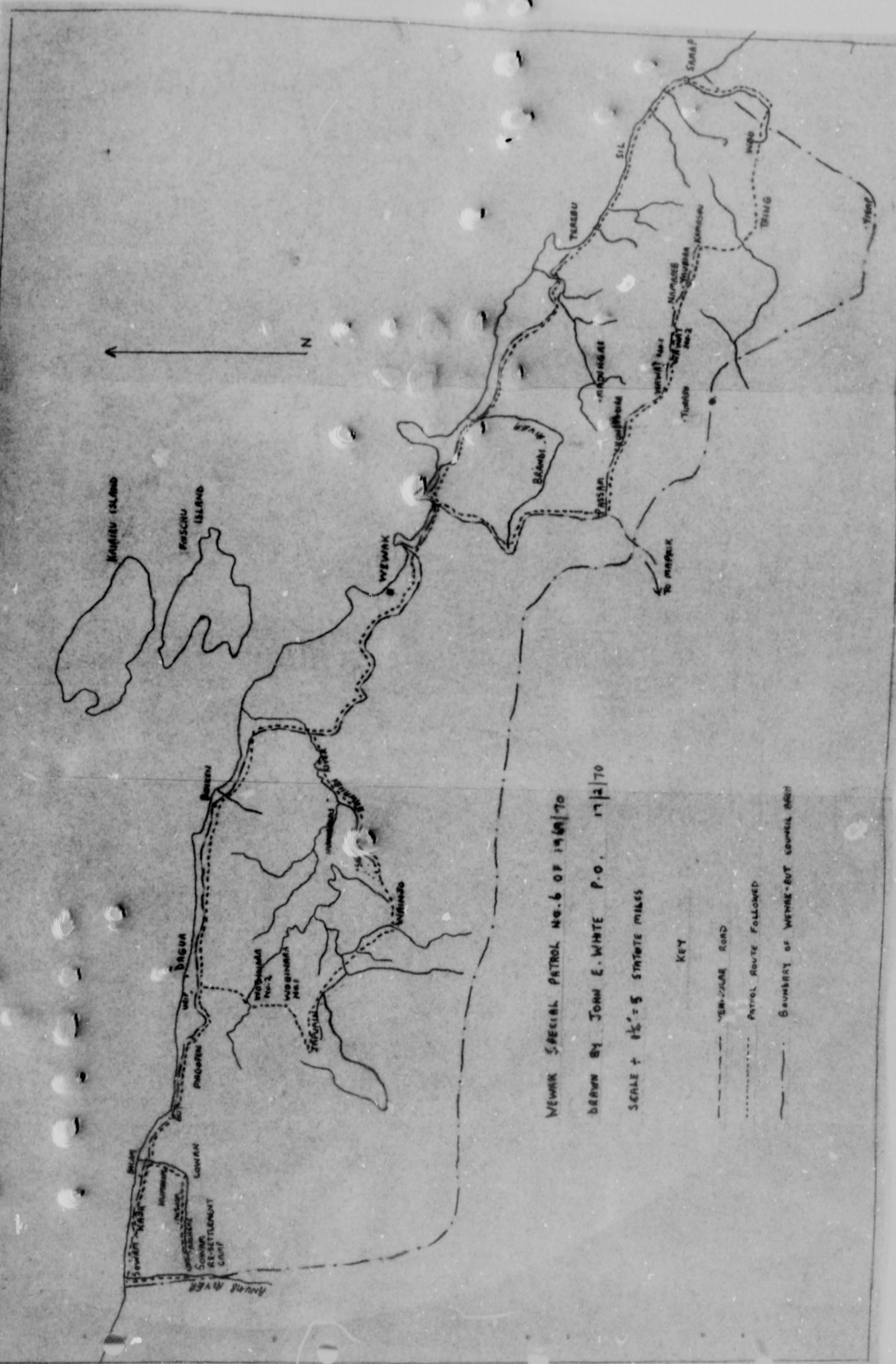
If the road maintenance rule could be enforced this would certainly enhance self-help and responsibility for programmes among the people as they would have to combine to accept responsibility for the section of road in their area.

The people appear generally disappointed with local government regards Council activity in projects and general administration. The people, I believe, are to blame for this because in most cases they will not co-operate in projects and will not maintain an interest in administrative activities.

What projects have been carried out they take for granted and as far as I'm concerned their attitude is "give me everything for nothing". There needs to be a value placed on everything given these people. I believe when visiting an Aid Post for treatment they should contribute even a nominal amount and certainly even if heavy equipment is forwarded for road construction they themselves should play an active part in its construction so that at least they learn to appreciate that their are difficulties in projects and other activities and they just don't come from the "heavens".



.....
John F. White
Patrol Officer



Wewak Special Patrol No. 6 of 1969/70

Drawn by John E. White P.O. 17/2/70

Scale 1" = 5 Statute Miles

KEY

--- Regular Road

..... Patrol Route Followed

— Boundary of Wewak-But Soursa Area

(5)

STRIP MAP SURVEY - KAMASAU TO TRING

KAMASAU
17.5 MILES
TO PASSAM

18.6 MILES

UBAI'ANGH HILL

20.1 MILES

PULUM MOUNTAIN

21.3 MILES

FULIANDI MOUNTAIN

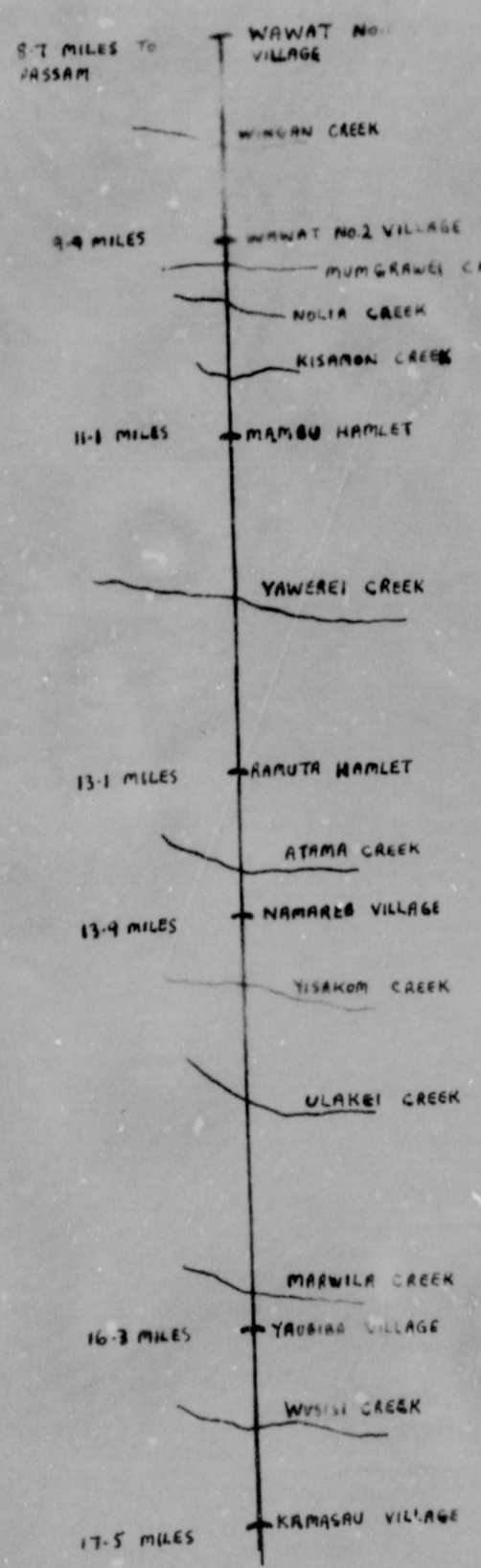
21.6 MILES

BEGWIA RIVER

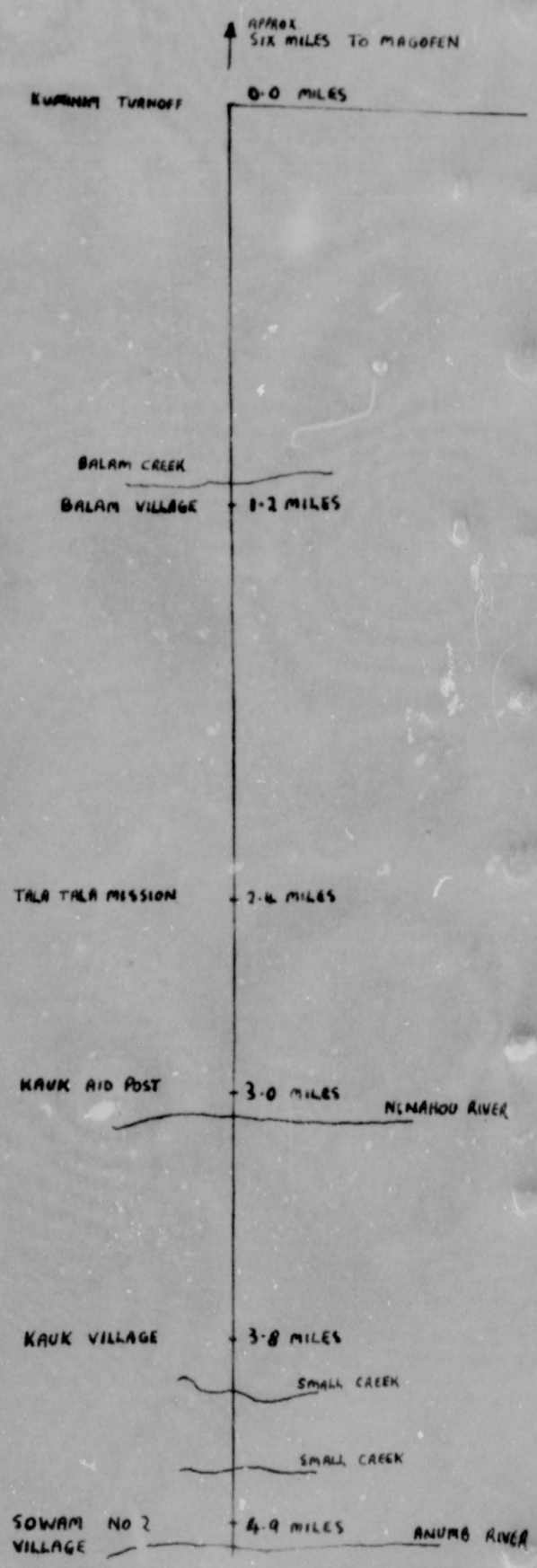
22.9 MILES

TRING VILLAGE

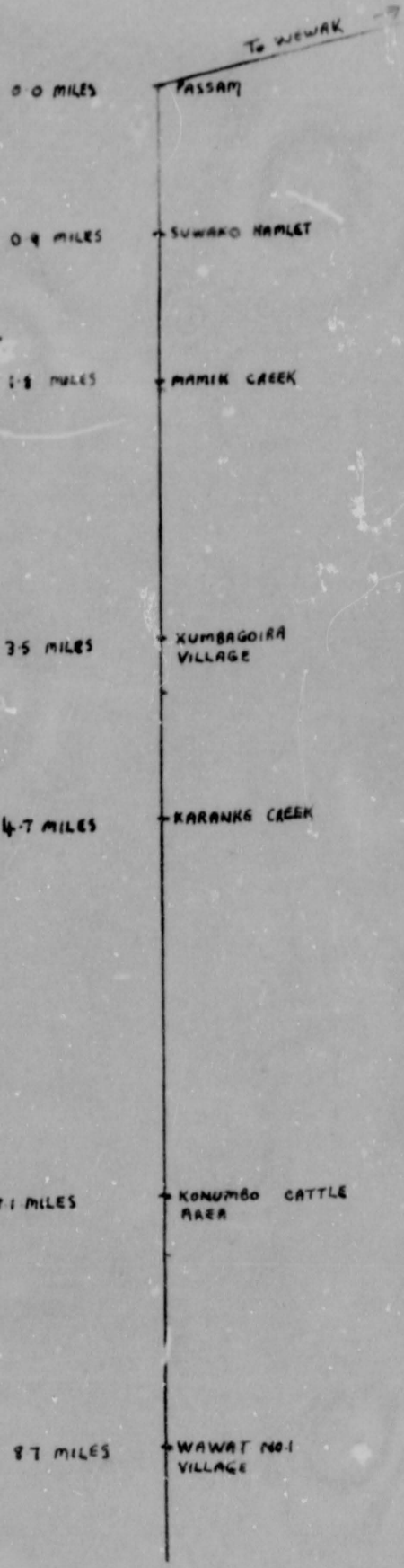
STRIP MAP INFORMATION SURVEY - WAWAT No.1 To KAMASAU (4)



STRIP MAP INFORMATION SURVEY - KUMINIM TURNOFF - BALAM - SOWAM NO. 2 (3)

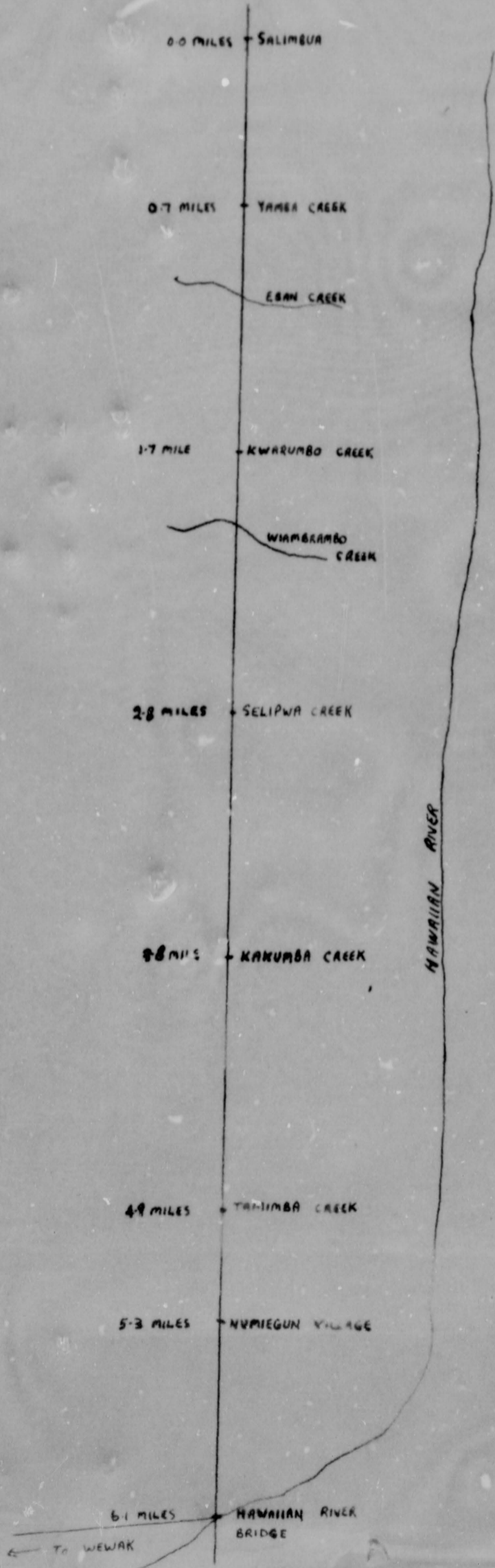


STRIP MAP INFORMATION SURVEY - PASSAM TO WAWAT No 1



STRIP MAP INFORMATION SURVEY - SALIMBUA - HAWAIIAN RIVER BRIDGE

(1)



0.0 MILES SALIMBUA

0.7 MILES YAMBA CREEK

ESAN CREEK

1.7 MILE KWARUMBO CREEK

WIMBRAMBO CREEK

2.8 MILES SELIPWA CREEK

3.8 MILES KANUMBA CREEK

4.9 MILES TANIMBA CREEK

5.3 MILES NUMIEGUN VILLAGE

6.1 MILES HAWAIIAN RIVER BRIDGE

HAWAIIAN RIVER

TO WEWAK

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report Number: Wewak No. 7A 69/70
Sub-District: WEWAK
District: East Sepik
Conducted by: K. P. Weir (Patrol Officer)
Type of Patrol: Special
Area Patrolled: Part only But/Boiken Census
Division - Part Wewak/But Local
Government Council.
Personnel Accompanying: NIL
Duration of Patrol: 2/3/70 - 6/3/70
No. of Days: 5 (five) + 2 = 7
Last D.D.A. Patrol: Wewak No. 3 - 69/70 - Area Study
and Census 96 days.
Objects: 1. To publicise Prospecting Authority
application No. P.A. 167.
2. Report local opinion of Radio
Wewak to Officer-In-Charge.
Population of area patrolled: 2,464
Map Reference: 27 4 70
Milinch: *E. J. Hays*
Fourmil:

Popul

MIGRA

M F

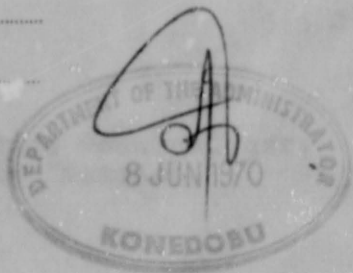
55467-8-61 (12)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-5



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

5th June, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUBU.

folio 8

PATROL NO. 7A WEWAK - 1969/70

Your memorandum 67-8-⁶ of 20th May refers.

Reference your query vide para. 4, the incorrect numbering was an oversight at the Sub-District Office - our records have now been changed to read 'Patrol conducted by Mr. Maroney - Wewak No.7; Patrol conducted by Mr. Wearne - Wewak No. 7A'.

It would be appreciated if your records could be altered accordingly, please.

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

Noted
[Signature]
18/

GFB:SK

(11)

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

67-8-61

5th June, 1970

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7/69-70.

Your 67-1-5 of 1st June, 1970, refers.

2. Thank you for this information.

3. In paragraph 4 of my 67-8-61 of 20th May, 1970, I queried the patrol number which had been allocated to this report. Your advice would be appreciated.

(T. W. Ellis)
Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Popul

67/8/61

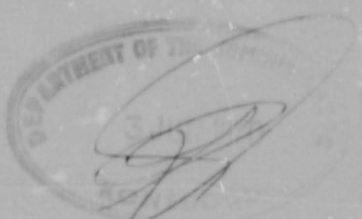
10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-5



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

1st June, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7A OF 1969/70

Your memorandum 67-8-61 of 20th May 1970
refers.

Please find attached two copies of the
assessment of local opinion on Radio Wewak, conducted by
Mr. Wearne during the course of the abovementioned patrol.

Mr. Wearne regrets that this information
was inadvertently not forwarded.

A copy of Mr. Wearne's assessment has been
passed on to Mr. J. Miles, Officer in Charge Radio Wewak and
also to the Rural Development Officer, Mr. B. Kebby.

For your information please.

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

9

file 8

COPY ONLY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 3-1/688

KPW/mw

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

13th March, 1970.

→ *Secretary,
Department of the Administration
Honedobu Papua*

The Officer-In-Charge,
Radio Wewak,
WEWAK.

LOCAL ATTITUDE TO RADIO WEWAK

Further to our conversation regarding information on the villagers' attitudes to Radio Wewak, I have made enquiries at each village visited on Wewak Patrol No.7 - 1969/70. Although it only covered a portion of the But/Boiken Census Division, 10 villages, it is a start. During further patrolling to the Islands in the latter part of this month, I will again ask the people for their views on Radio Wewak.

2. Basically the people as a group wanted:-
- (i) Improved Pidgin English used by announcers. John Parkoi and Phillip Kobiromo are the two clearest speakers.
 - (ii) Want talks by Department of Agriculture, Stock, and fisheries on Cocoa, Coffee etc, as they do little patrolling.
 - (iii) Talks on what Councils and Administration Departments are doing throughout the District.
 - (iv) In-depth reporting on what is happening in the House of Assembly; even a talk by their Member of the House of Assembly.
 - (v) To reduce the stori bilong Tumbuna which they say are rubbish now.
 - (vi) Start at 3.00 pm with Music programme to replace programmes taken up with talks/interviews.

For you information.

Yours faithfully,

K. P. Wearne
(K. P. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.

*Done
16/70*

GFB:SK

(8)

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

67-8-61

20th May, 1970

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 7/69-70.

A.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 27th April, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. K. P. Wearne, Patrol Officer of part But-Boiken Census Division.
3. I note that one of the objects of this patrol was to report on local opinion of "radio Wewak". As there is no mention of this subject in the report, please advise if Mr. Wearne did undertake this work.
4. My records show that Wewak Patrol No. 7 of 1969/70 was conducted by Mr. D. P. Maroney to the Western Islands - your 67-1-5 of 2nd February, 1970, refers. If this is correct, please advise the amended number for this report.

(T. W. Ellis)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

67-8-61 (7)



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.
27th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.~~

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1969/70

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Patrol Report together with your covering memorandum, which adequately covers this special report.

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



c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records please.

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

DPM/wm

67-2/337

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
23rd April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7A- 1969/70.
K. P. WEARNE - PATROL OFFICER
PART BUT-BOIKEN C.D.
SPECIAL: - PROSPECTING AUTHORITY.

Refer my patrol instructions 67-1-1/654 of 26th
February, 1970.

Attached please find four (4) copies of Mr. K. P.
Wearne - Patrol Officer's Report.

The purpose of the patrol was solely to advise people
of the application for a prospecting authority by Gem Exploration
& Minerals Limited. Mr. Wearne gave talks covering the Director
of Lands Circular 67-142 of 3rd November, 1969 and he has submitted
memorandums as required by the Secretary's 35-1-1 of the 29th April,
1967 (Para. 5).

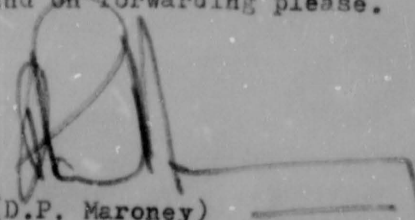
Unfortunately due to changes in the electoral team caused
by injuries following an accident to one of the staff, it was not
possible for the electoral team to give publicity as requested in
Mr. Wearne's 67-1-1/687 of the 13th March, 1970. Therefore when
Mr. Wearne resumed duty at the completion of the electoral patrol
I asked him to visit the areas which had been omitted on his earlier
trip due to his illness. This was done and he has reported on this
in his 67-1-1/823 of the 20th April, 1970.

Messrs. Wearne and McKay gave evidence at the Hearing of
the application held in Wewak on 21st April, 1970. Once again there
were no objections as such, however the people have an unrealistic
expectation of another "Eddie Creek" or at least "Panguna". There
is little we can do to change this attitude at this stage.

I think Mr. Wearne's Patrol Report has not covered the
Situation Report aspects but I feel that it may indeed cover the
requirements for a Special Patrol - please advise if you wish further
details.

Attached herewith please find claim for camping allowance.

For your information, comments and on forwarding please.


(D.P. Maroney)

Assistant District Commissioner

Enc:

c.c. Mr. K. F. Wearne,
Patrol Officer.

(5)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 2/3/70

1. Vehicle to WIMBUMBU Camp, near RAINIMBO
Walked to PINJIN 3½ hours.
Talks held on Prospecting Authority, Radio Wewak, Roads,
and Land. Villages present PINJIN, PARINGA, NUMIENGWAI,
JAMBARAMBA. O/N

Tuesday 3/3/70

2. Walked to SALIMBUA, 1¼ hours.
Talks held on Prospecting Authority detailed; also
Radio Wewak, roads, cocoa production, and resettlement
areas. Complaints heard; one good maintenance case to
taken up at Wewak. O/N

Wednesday 4/3/70

3. Walked to JAPUAIN via WAINJO 6 hours.
Talks held on Prospecting Authority, Radio Wewak, and
School. One incident whilst taking names for carriers.
Saw 2 ill women - refused to go to Wewak - believed
"Poison" O/N

Thursday 5/3/70

4. Walked to Woginara 1. 3½ hours.
Talks held on Prospecting Authority, Radio Wewak, Hoskins
Settlers, and road WOGINARA 2. also present for these
talks.
Saw Catholic Mission Sister who looks after school here
O/N

Friday 6/3/70

5. Took crutches from Aid Post and used these to travel
down to URIP, 3½ hours.
Told URIP men unable to give talks due fever. Travelled
Wewak to General Hospital.
Admitted for next 5 days.
End Patrol.

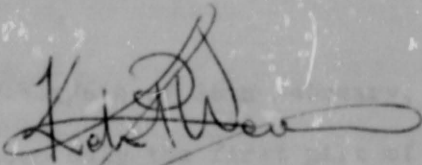
REACTION TO PATROL

6. Overall the attendance for the talks on the Prospecting Authority were good. The area around SALIMBUA/PINJIN being the best - providing carriers without fuss and having cut all tracks prior to the Patrol.

7 Even JAPUAIN had cleared a large part of its track to WAINJO. But they again showed no desire to gather as a group and carriers were difficult to obtain. They demand a dollar for the 3 hours carry to WOGINARA 1. The walk is extremely difficult due to the condition of the track but not worth a dollar. Explanations of urban cash wage rates, and certain obligations villages have to visiting Administration Patrols had no effect on this group. The next Patrols should be farewarned of the carrier problem at JAPUAIN.

8. WOGINARA 1 and 2 also are not eager to carry. Not because of any hostility, but rather a feeling that they are a little too sophisticated for it.

9. The patrol had a specific purpose in visiting the villages. This it fulfilled along with hearing a few minor complaints. With the lengthy patrol through the same area only completed in December, 1969, there is little else to add.



(K. P. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.

3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-1-1/687

KPW/mw


Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

13th March, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7A-69/70
SPECIAL - PUBLICITY OF PROSPECTING
AUTHORITY NO. P.A. 167

2. Reference your 67-1-1/654 of 26th February, 1970.
2. Due to circumstances only the first part of the Patrol has been completed. Further to our conversation on Tuesday 10th March, 1970 this memorandum will cover only that portion of the Patrol which was completed.
3. From Monday 2nd March until Friday 6th March, I visited PINJIN, ARIN, SALIMBUA, JAPUAIN, WOGINARA 1 and 2. Other villages which attended talks at these villages were WAINJO, NUMIENGWAI, PARINGA, JAMBARAMBA.
4. Detailed talks were held at each place dealing with the Prospecting Authority application by GEM EXPLORATION and MINERALS LTD.. The talks covered the nature of the application, its scope and nature, the set time and place of lodging objections, and the hearing date at Wewak. Other points in Land Circular 67/142 of 3rd November, 1969 concerning Mineral rights, ownership, etc, were also fully explained.
5. There were no objections raised at any time. All places wished the Company to enter the area.
6. I believe that even after full talks, most people failed to understand that they are not entitled to payment for Minerals within their land.
7. Places within the area applied for, which have not been visited are:- WALANDUM, MAJOM (MASUAM), KOANUMBO, NUMIEGUN, NUMBATUI (YALUNG) RAINIMBO, AUTOGI, AND KWANGEN. As you mentioned on the 10th, they can be done by the Wewak-But Council election team.
8. For your information.


(K. P. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.

Ref: 67-1-1/823

KPW/mw

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

20th April, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7A- 1969/70
SPECIAL - PUBLICITY OF PROSPECTING
AUTHORITY NO. PA 167

1. Our conversation on Tuesday 14th April, concerning the completion of this special patrol, refers.
2. On Thursday 16th and Friday 17th April, I visited the following villages, at which places the adjacent villages had sent representatives, following broadcasts over Radio Wewak.

BANAK - Representatives from Banak, Bogametai,
Kwanga, Walandum, and Autogi.
Kofe and Dagua did not send representatives.

BOIKEN - Representatives from Krupier, Koanumbo and
Masuam (Majom).
Karawop, Boiken, and Kwabun not represented.

NUMBATUI - Representatives from Numiegum, Rainimbo, and
Parom.

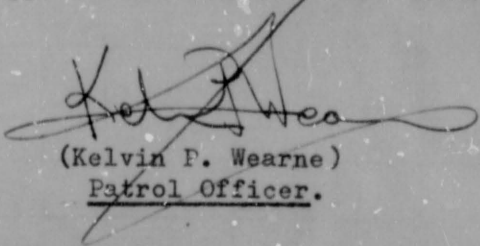
3. The talks at these places covered the Prospecting Authority application by GEM EXPLORATION and MINERALS LTD. The nature of application, its scope, the set time and place for lodging objections and the date of the hearing at Wewak, all were explained and discussed. Other Points in Land Circular 67/142 of 3rd November, 1969 were also mentioned.

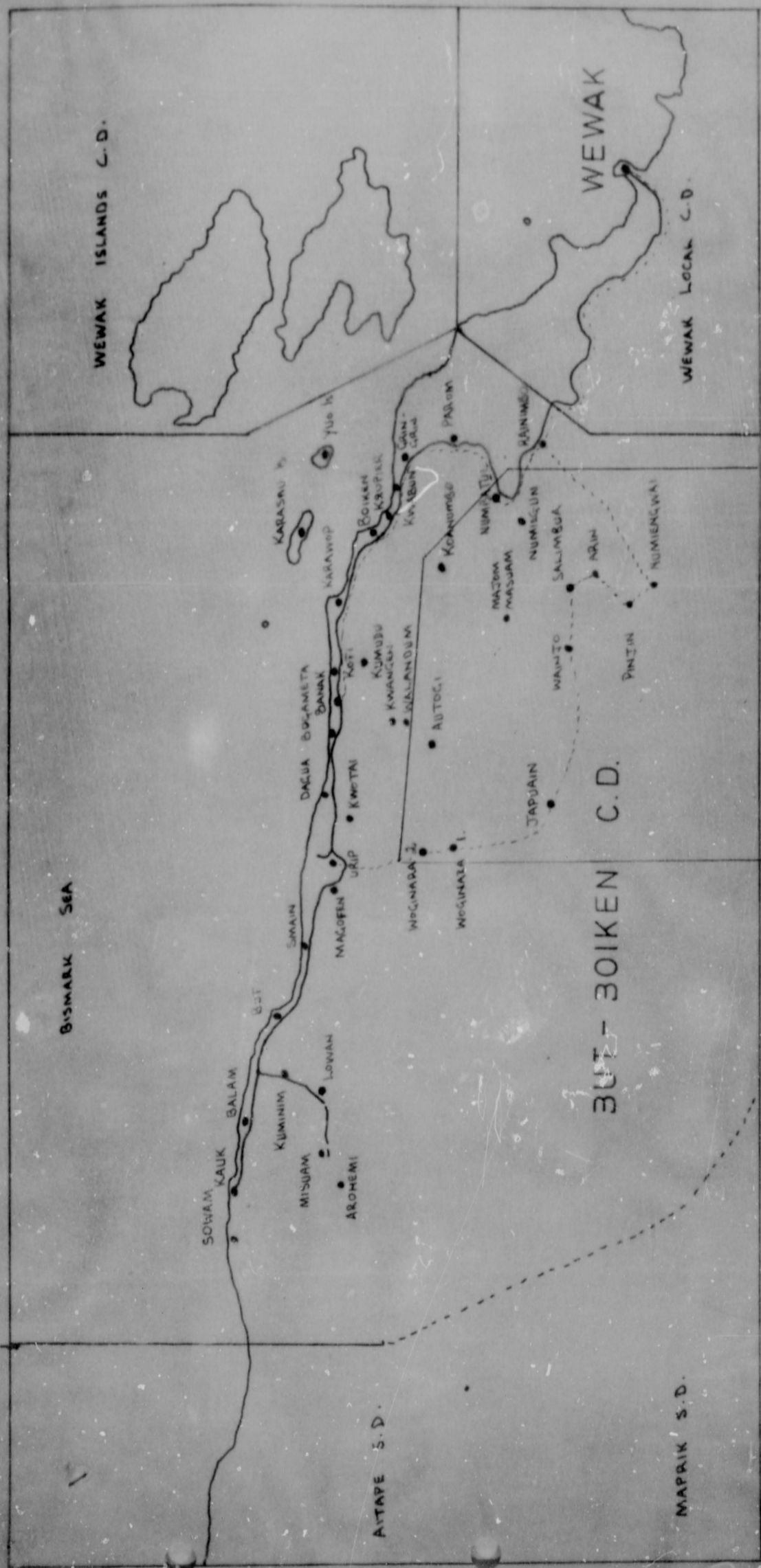
4. No objections were raised at BOIKEN and NUMBATUI. At BANAK the men from Kwangen and Walandum were not entirely happy with the application; yet decided against objecting after an explanation of the type of objection they would have to raised, and after discussion the other village groups.

5. Most people want the Company to check their areas first, then if there is to be further Mining to begin, the serious discussion of Land and payment. All places expect vast wealth if minerals are to be mined on their land.

6. All places within the area applied for have now been contacted.

For your information.


(Kelvin P. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.



Scale : One inch = 4 Miles

WEWAK PATROL No. 7 - 69/70.

BUT - BOIKEN C. D.

Petrol Route

67-8-42

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

17th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 7-69/70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 2nd February, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by D. P. Maroney, Assistant District Commissioner of WESTERN ISLANDS Census Division.

An informative and well presented report. Further appropriate positive action should be taken upon receipt of the District Commissioner Lorengau's report.

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

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. D. P. Maroney,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.76. (9)

Reference: 67-1-5

Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MEWAK,
East Sepik District.

2nd February, 1970.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MEWAK.~~



PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1969/70.

The above report with your covering memorandum 67-2/557 of 29th January, 1970, is acknowledged.

2. One copy has been forwarded to the District Commissioner, Manus District, for his information, comments and subsequent recommendations; a second copy has been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Wewak - when replies are to hand you will be advised.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. ~~District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LOBENGAU.~~

Your advices in due course would be appreciated please concerning aspects of Local Government Councils and administrative boundaries.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
→ KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

For your information, please; when replies are received from the District Commissioner, Manus District and Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries you will be advised.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

H.Q.

DPH VK

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/557

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

29th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL No. 7 1969-70
WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find 5 copies of the above report of a patrol conducted by the writer. I have made an extra copy so that a copy can be sent to the District Commissioner MANUS if desired (para. 16)

The report is self explanatory; the Indonesian wreck is the subject of separate but identical correspondence: Mr Haynes is also, I understand submitting a letter on the Local Government aspect of the patrol.

The people have evinced no great interest in a smoked fish industry (refer your 67-1-5 of 23rd January, 1970,) and the plantation manager although he sends an occasional batch of smoked fish to WEWAK is skeptical of an industry. On the other hand fish is abundant and perhaps a fresh fish industry is possible but refrigeration facilities and wharf are prerequisites. Nonetheless the Fisheries Officer should visit this area, and for that matter a Rural Development Officer should also visit the area.

Claims for Travelling Allowances are attached.

I commend the report to you for information, comments and forwarding, please.

(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

attach:

2/2/70

(7)

PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER: 7 of 1969/70

SUB-DISTRICT: Wewak

DISTRICT: East Sepik

TYPE OF PATROL: Special (L.G. appraisal)

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D. Paul Maroney,
Assistant District Commissioner.

AREA PATROLLED: Western Islands
WUVULU and AUA
NINIGOS (MANUS) visited

COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL: Non Council Area

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: F. HAYNES, S.L.G.O.
M. SOMARE, M.H.A.
Lawrence YAKANDUO, Cr. Wewak-
But Council.

DURATION: 25th January, 1970 to 28th
January, 1970.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 4 days

DATE AND DURATION OF
LAST D.D.A. PATROL IN
AREA: October, 1969
(Wewak Patrol No. 4 of 69/70
D. P. Maroney, A.D.C.)

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. Appraise the L.G. potential
of area.
2. Visit Indonesian vessel aground
on reef near PATAKU Island.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA
PATROLLED: 783 (WUVULU and AUA)

MAP REFERENCE: NINIGO Islands fourmil

VILLAGE POPULATION
REGISTER ATTACHED: No.

(6)

PATROL DIARY

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7 of 1969/70

January, 1970

Sunday the 25th. 1.00- left WEWAK Harbour with F. Haynes, S.L.G.O., Michael Somare, M.H.A., Cr. Lawrence YAKANDUO of Wewak-But L.G.C., and 2 AUA P.T.S. Teachers. To KAIRIRU arriving 3.00 p.m. Ashore with S.L.G.O. and M.H.A. to St. John's - met Father Grant and discussed water supply for small ships - Wewak But are thinking of installing this facility. 5.00 - returned to M.V. Andra when "watering" complete (by buckets). Through KAIRIRU Straight. Slight seas and fine weather overnight.

R.O.N. MV "Andra"

Monday the 26th (Public Holiday). Landfall at dawn. 7.00 - passed AWIN Island, 8.15 - past SUMASUMA Island (Plantation) at 9.00, PATAKU Island. Ashore by 9.30. Rain squall delayed departure to Indonesian wreck till 11.00 am. By canoe to NW corner of reef beyond SIMILAM Island arriving at noon. Went aboard M.V. Xaverius - hull holed and rusted nothing salvageable - took photos. Returned to village arriving at 1.20 pm. 1.30 pm. M.V. Andra left Patiku and through passage at 2.20 pm. arriving off LAU Island (Village) at 2.40 pm - anchored. Ashore by 3.30 p.m. By sail canoe to MAL Island (Plantation) with S.L.G.O. - less than 25 mins. by sail extraordinary seamanship; canoe pointing seemingly less than 50° into the wind. Met Bob Hughes, Manager in courtesy call and later SUMASUMA manager on M.V. Rudolf Whelan. Returned M.V. Andra by dusk. Weighed anchor at 10.00 pm and in open sea by 10.30. Calm seas - fine night.

R.O.N. MV "Andra"

Tuesday the 27th. 0300am - past uninhabited MANU Island. Seas extraordinarily calm. Landfall at dawn arriving at AUA Island at 7.00 a.m. Teachers ABOG BRUANE and JOHN MONDO ashore. Ashore with S.L.G.O., Councillor and M.H.A. Self, Cr. and M.H.A. gave talks on Local Government to assembled people - people decided to send one representative (PAUERE) to WEWAK to report back to the people on his findings. Picked up teachers and school children. 10.50 - left AUA Island for WUVULU arriving at AGITA Plantation at 1.30 p.m. Ten labourers for plantation ashore. Self and party ashore by 2.30 p.m. Discussed local matters with Mr. Brian CULLINAN, Manager, while people assembling at SUBELI Base Camp. 3.30 - to SUBELI where people of ONEI and AUNA had gathered. Self, Councillor and M.H.A. spoke on Councils. Much more interest this time (cf. 9th October, 1969 - Patrol #4, 69/70) and many questions asked. People selected BAIWA (Luluai) and PANA-IGUARA of AUNA AND ONEI respectively. \$1081.36 distributed in copra money. Teachers, sick and representatives returned to ship at 7.00, departing 7.30 pm. Correspondence p.m.

R.O.N. MV "Andra"

Wednesday the 28th. Fine and dead calm. Landfall KAIRIRU at dawn. Passed VICTORIA BAY 8.15 a.m. Arrived WEWAK Harbour at 10.30 a.m. Work on correspondence en route.

PATROL COMPLETED.

PATROL REPORT.Wewak Patrol No. 7 of 1969/70.Introduction.

1. The prime purpose of this patrol was to visit the Western Islands to discuss the question of the introduction of Local Government to the area. As the M.V. "Andra" was already going to the NINIGOS I also investigated the wreck of the Indonesian vessel M.V. "Xaverius" (#470-KK) on behalf of the Collector of Customs at WEWAK.

2. The background and information on these two islands has already been thoroughly covered by my earlier reports (Wewak #10 of 68/69 and #1 of 69/70) and further mention would be redundant in the extreme.

Local Government.

3. The question of the people's admission to Local Government was fairly fully discussed by myself, Councillor Laurence YAKANDUO and Michael SOMARE, M.H.A. at both AUA and WUVULU. Because of the earlier discussions at the latter island the people had many more questions on the matter and were more interested than their neighbours of AUA. All groups agreed to send a representative in from each village who would look at the Council set-up in the East Sepik District and report back to the people - their experience being the subject for later negotiations and discussions about the exact form and constitution of a future Council.

4. The people who are visiting the East Sepik Councils are:

AUA Island - PAUERE
 AUA Village - BAIWA (Luluai)
 ONEI Village - PANA (Businessman)

5. At present there would seem to be a number of alternatives for the people:

(a) a form of association with the WEWAK-BUT L.G. Council, centred at WEWAK with less frequent meeting obligations and some budgetary safeguards; or

(b) the formation of a Council for WUVULU and AUA islands only; or

(c) joining with the rest of the Western Islands, i.e. the NINIGOS and HERMITS to make a large Western Islands Council.

6. All three alternatives involve a departure in varying degrees from the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance 1964. In the case of (b) and (c) it pre-supposes a change in the Clerk/financial record system that has been the backbone of the Council system up to now. The decentralised layout of (c) together with the lack of population and hence, lack of revenue potential in both (b) and (c) contraindicate the traditional approach (Refer "Political" - Situation Report, Wewak Patrol No. 4 of 1969/70).

7. In addition the effect of (c) would be a change in District boundaries as one district would have to be the administrative authority for the "proposed" Council. In July, 1965, Mr. Burfoot, A.D.C. raised the question of WUVULU and AUA joining the MANUS Council, but the people were divided and the matter was left in abeyance. No doubt similar uncertainties would be voiced if the NINIGOS were asked if they wanted to join a Western Islands Council administered by WEWAK (or MANUS). However, if the WUVULU and AUA people decide in favour of a Western Islands Council the matter will have to be raised, and I do not think that artificially created Administrative boundaries should inhibit evolutionary local government development.

Indonesian wreck.

8. The wreck of the M.V. Xaverius (No. 470 - KK) was visited by myself and Mr. F. Haines on Monday, the 26th of January, 1970. It is situated on the extreme north-western tip of the extensive reef which surrounds the SAMA group of islands in the NINIGO Group.

9. Apparently the vessel went aground at dawn on Tuesday, the 6th of January, 1970, after drifting for 45 days following an engine breakdown. Twelve persons of Indonesian nationality were on board, eleven men and one woman, and all were in good health. They were brought to WEWAK on Friday, the 9th of January, 1970 by the H.M.A.S. AITAFE, commanded by Lt. Commander J.N. LATTIN, where they remained at the time the patrol commenced. The ship was carrying flour and margarine.

10. The vessel was boarded and inspection revealed that it was a steel hulled ship with a wooden superstructure. It had a beam of 16 feet and a length of about 45 - 55 feet. It had a large forward hatch and a smaller hatch abaft the bridge. The hull was of chine design and was extensively holed along the keel. The condition of the hull was shocking with rust flaking off as we walked on the deck and holes developing in the sides from rust corrosion. Salvaging is out of the question. The cargo of flour and margarine has been salvaged by the PATAKU villages with the blessing of Lt. Commander Lattin, and distributed to all the other villages of the NINIGO group. They also have the dinghy off the M.V. Xaverius. Nothing of any value is left on board and the hull and equipment is in an advanced state of neglect and corrosion.

11. The vessel was powered by a large GM 6 cylinder diesel engine but no reason for the breakdown could be gathered from cursory observation. The rudder was jammed in the hard-a-port position, which could indicate that the Captain wanted the vessel to run aground - understandable after so long at sea. Corked bottles of water were noticed up forward. Photos were taken and will be processed and given to the Collector of Customs, WEWAK, who also looks after MANUS District, at whose request I visited the wreck. No evidence of the existence of a radio (aerial terminals, wire etc.) was found on the vessel.

12. The wreck is in about 20' from the edge of the reef and hard aground: it is unlikely that it would break free and become a danger to navigation. It is more likely, in view of its condition and the N.W. season, that it will shortly breakup. In all respects the wreck corroborates the stories of the survivors; vis that they were on a short trip on that inter-island trading vessel.

Conclusion.

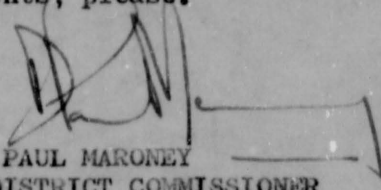
13. The objects of the patrol were carried out and representatives of the people brought to WEWAK for Local Government education. Their subsequent return and report to their people will prove the basis of final discussion as to the exact form such a Council, if any, will take.

14. The present ambivalent position of WUVULU and AUA Island as to whether they are in MANUS District or the EAST SEPIK District should be Administratively resolved. They are effectively controlled by us, but nominally part of the MANUS District. This sometimes leads to confusion such as the MANUS D.D.A. patrol led by K. POGA, P.O., which accompanied the last Malaria Control team in November, 1969 which appointed a Luluai to AUA (ISMAEL! refer para 13 Area Study - Patrol #4 of 69/70). This fait accompli makes things a little difficult, especially when presently negotiating the formation of a Council. Michael Somare, M.H.A. for the East Sepik accompanied the patrol and spoke to the people on Council matters (he being a Councillor of the WEWAK-BUT Council) and general non-party political matters. Should the people of WUVULU and AUA opt for association with the NINIGO people this will also bring up the question of District Boundary changes.

15. In all it was a most satisfactory and pleasant patrol. I suggest that the Senior Local Government Officer revisits this area after the representatives have returned, and have had a chance to discuss the questions with the village people.

16. In view of the fact that most of the matters dealt with affect the MANUS District, I have included an additional copy of this report which could be sent to MANUS.

For your information and comments, please.



D. PAUL MARONEY
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

LOCALITY SKETCH

HERMI
ISLANDS
LUF

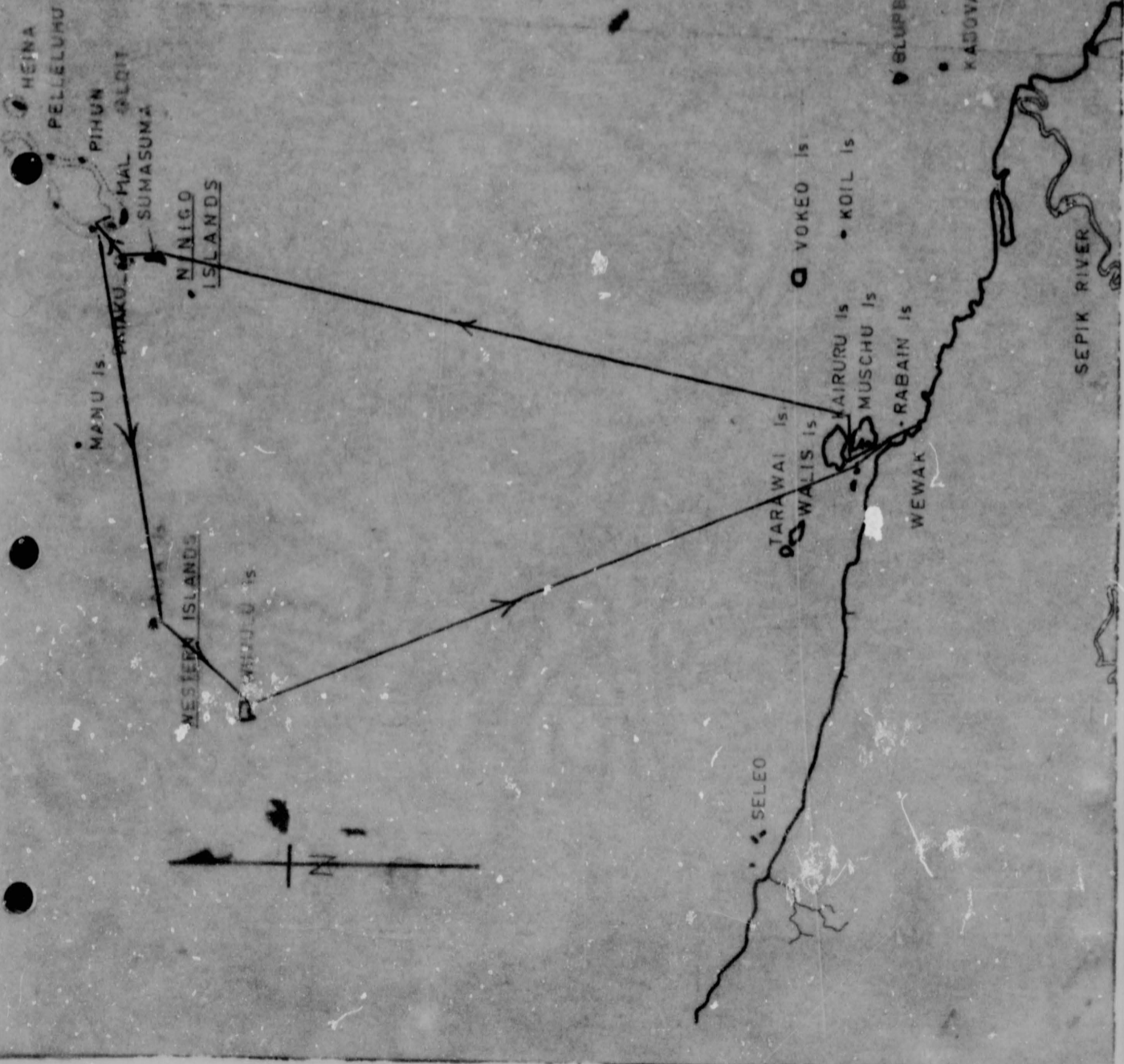
LEGEND

SCALE 1 : 1,698,700

1 inch : 26.775 miles

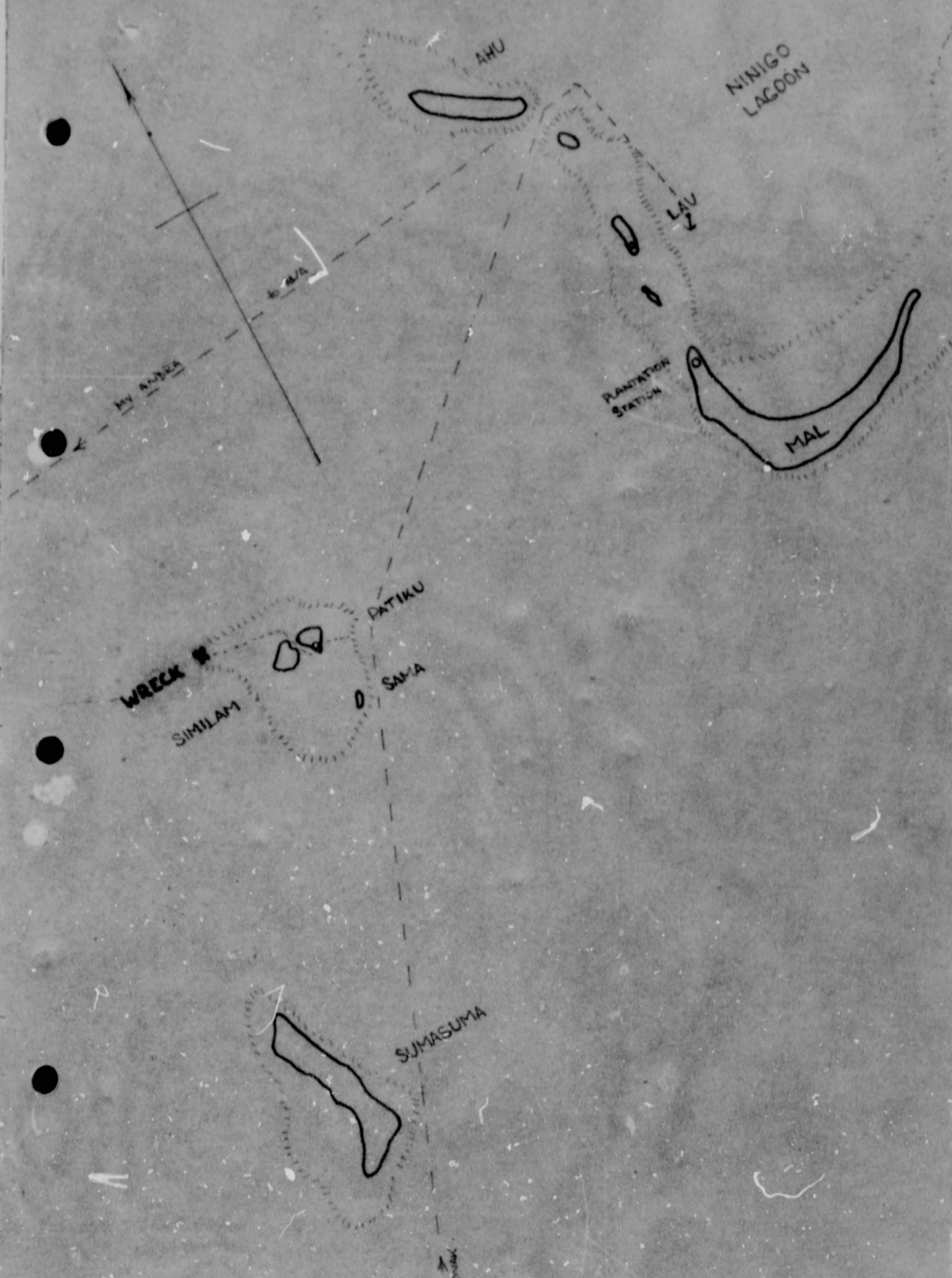
— PADDLE ROUTE

2



WEWAK PATROL # 7 of 1969-70

(1)



MAP REFERENCE

NINIGO GRUPPE
 MASSTAB 1:100,000
 GERMAN CHART 1913
 Traced P. P. MARDON, ADC
 28 JANUARY 1970

MV ANJEA to Wewak

PATROL REPORT

STATION: WEWAK

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER: WEWAK NO. 8 of 1969/70

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.J. MAHAR - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL: F. WOKOLAN - CLERK SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
M. REBAGA - COUNCIL RULES INSPECTOR

LAST PATROL TO AREA: CENSUS, AREA STUDY PATROL
AUGUST - DECEMBER, 1969
CONDUCTED BY K.P. WEARNE - PATROL OFFICER.

OBJECT OF PATROL: WEWAK-BUT COUNCIL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

NO. OF FIELD DAYS: 7

*Secretary
Department of the Administrator
Konedobu*

Forwarded please.

*E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner*

Popul

MIGRA

67-8-68

(9)



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
30th April, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

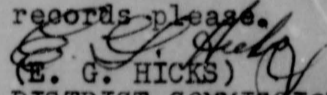
WEWAK PATROL NO. 8 OF 1969/70
SPECIAL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Thank you for the above report and the remarks contained in your covering memorandum. It is unfortunate that Mr. Maher had an accident which prevented him completing the area. I would like you to point out to Mr. Maher that, notwithstanding the purpose of the patrol was purely for elections, he could have made observations on the political, social and economic aspects of the area.

I have nothing to add to your covering comments.


(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. to The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, Konedobu.

For your information and records please.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DPM/wm

67-2/850

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

28th April, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8 - 1969/70
MR. D. J. MAHAR - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
SPECIAL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Further to my patrol instructions of the 7th April, 1970.

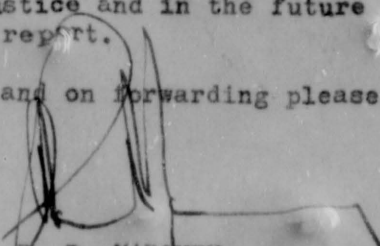
Attached please find four (4) copies of Mr. D. J. Mahar's patrol report covering his patrol to the But-Boiken area conducting Local Government Elections for the Wewak-But Council. Mr. Mahar was in charge of Team No. 1.

Unfortunately Mr. Mahar was not able to complete the whole area allocated to him on the Team 1 itinerary owing to his accident on the 21st March; he was off work for almost a fortnight following a fall from a motor bike. Mr. P. J. Russell, Assistant District Officer, substituted for the coastal section of the patrol and Mr. A. F. Pickering, Graduate Clerk, completed the JAVUAIN and SALIMBUA and PINDJIN section.

Even before his accident Mr. Mahar was ahead of his itinerary. I have advised him that we should try to explicitly follow an election itinerary, particularly one as well advertised as the Wewak-But; there would be good grounds for "dispute of return" should a number of voters attend on the correct day only to find that the election had already been held. However Mr. Mahar appears to have satisfied himself that all persons had an opportunity to attend on the revised date and there would be no complaints reported to me. In view of his accident and the difficulty in finding staff to continue the patrol, the fact that he was ahead of his schedule was a distinct advantage as it turned out.

There is no Situation Report or any general comments as required by my patrol instructions. I consider Mr. Mahar's report inadequate and much too cursory. More thought should be given to the content of the report and I think it is not too much to expect a higher standard than that of this report. A skimpy patrol report such as this gives the impression of a perfunctory approach to one's work. I have not found that Mr. Mahar has had this attitude and I therefore feel that this report does not do him justice and in the future he should give more thought to compiling a report.

For your information, comments and on forwarding please.



E. P. MARONEY

Assistant District Commissioner.

Enc:

c.c. D. J. Mahar - Assistant Patrol Officer,
KUBALIA Base Camp.

PATROL REPORT

7

STATION: WEWAK

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER: WEWAK NO. 3 OF 1969/70.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.J. MAHAR - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL: F. WOKOLAN - CLERK SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
M. REBAGA - COUNCIL RULES INSPECTOR

LAST PATROL TO AREA: CENSUS, AREA STUDY PATROL
AUGUST - DECEMBER, 1969
CONDUCTED BY K.P. WEARNE, PATROL OFFICER.

OBJECT OF PATROL: WEWAK-BUT COUNCIL GENERAL ELECTIONS

NO. OF FIELD DAYS: 7

Friday 22-8-70

April 1970

Tuesday 1-4-70

Monday 2-4-70

Friday 6-4-70

Sunday 11-4-70

PATROL REPORT DIARY

WEWAK Patrol No. 8 of 1969/70.

MARCH, 1970.

Monday 16- 3-70.

1000 departed WEWAK, arrived KAUK 1230.
1300 - 1400 Nominations for Ward 31 called for.
1400 - 1600 Poll conducted.
1600 - 1615 Votes counted.
1645 - 1730 Proceeded to LOWAN.

Slept LOWAN.

Tuesday 17- 3-70.

0800 - 1000 Called for nominations for Ward 30.
Councillor re-elected unopposed.
1030 - 1100 Proceeded to BUT.

Slept BUT.

Wednesday 18- 3-70.

0800 - 0930 Called for nominations for Ward 29.
0945 - 1100 Poll conducted.
1115 - 1200 Proceeded to URIP.

Slept URIP.

Thursday 19- 3-70.

0645 - 0655 Proceeded to MAGOPEN.
0700 - 0800 Called for nominations for Ward 28.
0800 - 0950 Conducted poll.
1005 - 1015 Returned to URIP
1045 - 1415 Proceeded to WEWAK to collect
Council presidents nomination for Ward 27 and
returned to URIP.
1430 - 1500 Called for nominations.
1500 - 1630 Poll conducted.

Slept URIP.

Friday 20- 3-70.

0645 - 0715 Proceeded to BANAK.
0730 - 0930 Called for nominations for Ward 24.
0945 - 1130 Poll conducted.
1200 - 1330 Proceeded to WEWAK.

Slept WEWAK.

APRIL, 1970.

Wednesday 1- 4-70.

1000 - 1115 Proceeded to BOIKEN
1115 - 1200 Called for nominations for Ward 20.
1200 - 1430 Conducted Poll.
1500 - 1630 Proceeded to GRING GRING.
Only one nomination received for Ward 21,
thus no election held, returned to WEWAK.

Slept WEWAK.

Thursday 2- 4-70.

1000 - 1100 Proceeded to PARON
1100 - 1230 Called for nominations for Ward 17.
1230 - 1430 Conducted poll.
1430 - 1530 Returned to WEWAK.

Slept WEWAK.

Friday 10- 4-70.

1400 - 1800 Conducted poll for Ward 4 at
KAINDI School.

Slept WEWAK.

Saturday 11- 4-70.

1000 - 1300 Conducted poll for Ward 41 at
BORAM Hospital.

Slept WEWAK.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

SPECIAL PATROL NO. 8 1967/70 WEWAK.

1. INTRODUCTION. The WEWAK-BUT Council General Elections were conducted in the period from 16th March to 11th April, 1970. Elections are held every three years.
2. The Council provides a service for approximately 30,000 people of the WEWAK Area. There are forty-four wards, five of which have two councillors for the ward, the others having only one.
3. The area patrolled by Mr. D. J. MAHAR, Assistant Patrol Officer, was the BUT-BOIKEN Census Division and two of the WEWAK Town wards of the WEWAK Sub-District. The Patrol was assisted by the Clerk from Sub-District Office, WEWAK, Mr. Francis WOKOLAN and the Council Rules Inspector, Mr. Matthew REBAGA.
4. MANNER OF ELECTIONS. The General Elections of the WEWAK-BUT Council were conducted by three patrol teams -
Team No. 1 was lead by D.J. MAHAR, Assistant Patrol Officer, Assistant Returning Officer/presiding officer.
Team No. 2 was lead by G. HAMILTON, Patrol Officer, Assistant Returning Officer/presiding Officer.
Team No. 3 was lead by A. PICKERING, Assistant Returning Officer/presiding officer.
The patrols covered a period of twenty seven days.
5. Voting was conducted by secret ballot. In all villages the people needed the assistance of the Presiding Officer to mark their preferences. Approximately 1% were able to complete the ballot paper without assistance.
6. During the patrol Team 1 did not require the assistance of interpreters to explain the procedure of voting to the people, but in 50% of the wards visited by Team 1 the candidates appointed scrutineers to watch the counting of votes.
7. FEMININE INTEREST. There were no nominations by female residents of the BUT-BOIKEN Census Division, and it is probable that there will not be a woman councillor from this area for a considerable number of years, even though women took as much interest as men in the election which is indicated on Form 10.
8. ABSENTEEISM. The number unavoidably absent from the elections was considerably high which is due to the people working in WEWAK, also there are a considerable number of people from the BUT-BOIKEN area who have obtained leases of land at Cape Hoskins, on West New Britain at the Oil Palm Project.
9. INCIDENTS. There were no incidents which affected the elections.
10. MISCELLANEOUS. The elections for the BUT-BOIKEN Area were reasonably successful as there were only five unopposed seats out of fourteen seats. The only evidence of pre-election campaigning was with regard to the unopposed seats where it was evident that the people had conducted a meeting prior to the election and decided that the present councillor should be returned for another term.

(4)

11. PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE. There was a keen interest in the elections and there were no cases of villages complaining because the council was not doing enough in their area in return for the tax they pay.

It was noticeable that the closer the patrol came to Wewak, the interest in the elections decreased slightly.

12. APPENDIX.

(1) Biographical Details of New Councillors.

Has 1000 Coconut Palms.

Nil convictions.

WILSON WABALIA

WARD 25

WAWA VILLAGE

AGE 41 Years.

Married with 2 children.

Brief History:

Two years primary school at BUI Catholic Mission. Has not worked for the Government or any private enterprise company. He was involved in a land dispute which resulted in a fight and he received two months in the BORAN Convictive Institution in 1963.

Wilson Wabalua - A.P.O.

Has 900 Coconut Palms.

KANINVI (AKO) TUPARI

WARD 26

WAWA VILLAGE

AGE 34 Years.

Married with 2 children.

Brief History:

Four years primary school at BUI Catholic Mission. Worked for two years with New Guinea Govt at WAWA, two years at ANIMBI as domestic servant, four years as WAWA MISSION as domestic servant, then returned to his village.

TURON WABALIA

WARD 27

WAWA VILLAGE

AGE 44 Years.

Married with 4 children.

Brief History:

Nil schooling, worked in the Eastern Highlands in 1961/62, then returned to his village. He is now president of the P & C at WAWA school.

Has 500 Coconut Palms, 1000 Coffee Trees, 500 Cocoa Trees and some 10 Cows.

Nil convictions.

YANGET KANIN

WARD 28

WAWA VILLAGE

AGE 40 Years.

Married with 1 child.

Brief History:

Went 15 years in the army, during this time he received 5 years schooling. He was discharged in 1964 and returned to his village.

Has 975 Coconut Palms.

Nil convictions.

APPENDIX NO. (i).

Biographical Details of New Councillors.

HOROMUL (PEDROS) EINYAHUL WARD 31 SOWAM VILLAGE

AGE: 44 Years. Married with 5 children.

Brief History:

Nil schooling, worked as a government labourer on Manus Island from 1946 to 1949. He then returned to his village where he has remained.

Has 1000 Coconut Palms.

NIL convictions.

MIENGARU WABALIAK WARD 29 SMAIN VILLAGE

AGE: 41 Years. Married with 6 children.

Brief History:

Two years pidgin school at BUT Catholic Mission. Has not worked for the Government or any private enterprise company. He was involved in a land dispute which resulted in a fight and he received two months in the BORAM Corrective Institution in 1963.

Has 900 Coconut Palms.

KABIMET (AMOS) DIBAGI WARD 28 MAGOFEN VILLAGE

AGE: 34 Years. Married with 2 children.

Brief History:

Four years pidgin school at DAGUA Catholic Mission. Worked for two years with New Guinea Co. at RABAU, two years at AMBUNTI as domestic servant, four years on ~~MAI~~IRU ISLAND as domestic servant, then returned to his village.

TUHON NAGARU WARD 24 BOGAMETA VILLAGE

AGE: 44 Years. Married with 4 children.

Brief History:

Nil schooling, worked in the Eastern Highlands in 1961/62, then returned to his village. He is now president of the P & C at BANAK School.

Has 500 Coconut Palms, 1000 Coffee Trees, 500 Cocoa Trees and owns 4 Cows.

NIL Convictions.

YAKARUT KANUB WARD 24 DAGUA VILLAGE

AGE 40 Years. Married with 1 child.

Brief History:

Spent 13 years in the army, during this time he received 5 years schooling. He was discharged in 1964 and returned to his village.

Has 975 Coconut Palms.

NIL Convictions.

la

RAT

KWAMBIGU KWAGOIYA WARD 17 PAROM VILLAGE
AGE: 40 Years. Married with 6 children.

Brief History:

Nil schooling, has not worked for government or private enterprise. Has spent all his life in the village and appears to be quite an influential man in the village.

NIL Convictions.

BANDI TOPIAS WARD 41 BORAM POINT
AGE: 40 Years. Married with 2 children.

Brief History:

Nil schooling, joined Army 1946, received 5 months schooling whilst in army, discharged 1948. From 1949 to 1959 worked as Medical Orderly at BUT, BOIKEN, AITAPE and TELEFOMIN. Has worked at BORAM Hospital as Medical Orderly since 1962.

NIL Convictions.

PAUL KUMASI-MANGA WARD 4 KAINDI RD. WEWAK.
AGE: 48 Years. Married

Brief History:

Two years pidgin school at BOIKEN, 1 year pidgin school in Madang during war years. After the war he worked at WAU and returned to WEWAK in 1954 and has lived here since then.

NIL Convictions.

LABU WARD 1 KREER VILLAGE
AGE: 48 Years. Married with 7 children.

Brief History:

Worked as labourer for the Government from 1947 to 1960 in WEWAK and MAPRIK. In 1948, 1949 and 1950 received schooling at night from A.O.G. Mission at MAPRIK. In 1960 he purchased a truck and commenced a business which has proven to be very successful. At present his business owns several large trucks. Also he has two or three contracts around WEWAK, for example he has the garbage disposal contract.

NIL Convictions.

PATROL REPORT

G. HAMILTON *do*

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

REPORT NO: WEWAK NO. 9 of 1969/70.

AREA PATROLLED: WEWAK ISLANDS and
PART TEREBU CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: MR. F. WILLI - CLERK.

DURATION: FROM 18- 3-70 to 11- 4-70
(Broken Periods)

NUMBER OF DAYS: 14 Days Patrolling.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: JANUARY, 1969.

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL-MUSCHU-MILINCH-WEWAK/SEPIK

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Conduct Wewak-But Council Elections.

*Secretary
Department of the Administrator
Have closed.*

Forwarded please

30/4/70

*E. G. Hills
District Commissioner*

②

67-8-66

Division of District Administration,

KOMEDOMU. PAJUA.

8th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 9/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 30th April, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G. R. Hamilton, Assistant District Officer of Wewak Islands and part TEREBU Census Divisions.

This is a pleasing report. Mr. Hamilton's pertinent observations on the attitudes of the people are of interest and value.

I completely agree with the Assistant District Commissioner's comments about multi-member wards.

Please ensure that Mr. Hamilton signs his reports in future.

(T.W.ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

c.c.

Mr. G. R. Hamilton,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

67-8-60 (11)



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

30th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.~~

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9 OF 1969/70
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report together with your covering memorandum 67-2/852 of 28th April.

Mr. Hamilton has made some very good observations and has presented a good report. Your remarks outlined in the penultimate paragraph of your memorandum are to my mind quite correct.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

For your information and records please.
E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

10

DPM/wm

67-2/852

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
28th April, 1970.

Thursday,
March 19.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9 - 1969/70
MR. G. HAMILTON - PATROL OFFICER
SPECIAL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Friday,
March 20.

Refer my patrol instructions 67-2 of the 7th April, 1970.

Attached herewith please find four (4) copies of Mr. G. Hamilton's patrol report covering his patrol to the Wewak Islands and Terebu (Coastal) Census Divisions.

Saturday
March
Sunday
March
Monday
March

Mr. Hamilton was not originally chosen for these elections but was recruited following Mr. K. P. Wearne's illness for ten days. Hence Mr. Hamilton was not fully aware of my verbal instructions which were given to all the selected election patrol personnel on 13th March, 1970. Mr. Hamilton was in charge of Team No. 2 and he took over from Mr. R. C. Blackburn - Patrol Officer, who had filled in for a couple of days starting the elections off on WOKEO and KOIL Islands.

The report is quite well presented and shows that Mr. Hamilton has not only followed his patrol instructions but also has observed some of the problems of the area.

The only comment that I have on the report is concerning preferential system used for "multi-Councillor" wards. I am not happy with wards in which two or more representatives are elected. The preferential system does not seem to operate ideally when there is more than one representative to be elected within an electorate. The fairer system is not that suggested by Mr. Hamilton but rather to have two separate elections. The logical extension of this of course is having two separate electorates. In the Wewak-But Council Area I can see no real justification for continuing any "multi-Councillor" wards and I intend to recommend to the Council that they appoint a Committee to review the whole question of representation, especially with all "multi-Councillor" wards.

Tuesday,
March 23.

For your information, comments and on forwarding please.

D. P. MARONEY
Assistant District Commissioner.

Enc:

c.c. G. Hamilton,
~~Patrol Officer.~~

A. D. O

PATROL DIARY

9

1970.

Wednesday,
March 18.

Departed WEWAK per M.V. "ROUNA FALLS" at 12.30 p.m., arriving TARAWAI ISLAND at 5 p.m. Walked across island and spoke with village people advising of elections.

Overnight TARAWAI ISLAND.

Thursday,
March 19.

Began elections at 7.30 a.m. with 4 nominations. Voting close and good response. Previous councillor re-elected. Poll declared. To WALIS ISLAND 11.50 a.m. arriving 12.35 p.m. Began elections with 3 nominations. Response quite good. Previous councillor re-elected 206 votes - 45 combined. Declared poll, returned to ship and sailed to KARASAU ISLAND. Compiled census statistics.

Overnight KARASAU.

Friday,
March 20.

Called for nominations at 8 a.m. and began elections at 9.15 with 4 candidates. Response again good. New councillor elected by large majority. Departed for WEWAK 12 noon arriving 2.15 p.m. Arranged travel, etc. for patrol to KAIRIRU and MUSCHU Islands on Monday.

Saturday,
March 21.

At WEWAK.

Sunday,
March 22.

At WEWAK.

Monday,
March 23.

Departed WEWAK 10.25 a.m. for SHAGUR on KAIRIRU ISLAND. Arrived KORAGUL Village 12.45 p.m. but continued on to SHAGUR due heavy surf. Arrived SHAGUR 1.15 p.m. and landed through heavy surf. Organised carriers and arrived KORAGUL 3 p.m. Discussed elections for following day.

Overnight KORAGUL.

Tuesday,
March 24.

Two nominations only received and elections begun at 8.30 a.m. Voting very close 57 - 51. Many old people not voting. Departed for RUMLAL at 10.30 a.m. arriving 11.20 a.m. Prepared for election at RUMLAL Village. Only 1 nomination after 1 hour 50 minutes. Decided to declare poll and continue on to SHEM on opposite side of island. Departed RUMLAL 2 p.m. arrived SHEM 6.10 p.m.

Overnight at SHEM.

Wednesday,
March 25.

Elections held up by rain. No people present. Waited until 10.45 a.m. and informed that Catholic Mission father was conducting services in villages further away. Waited until 2 p.m. and hired canoe to travel to MUSCHU. Arrived MUSCHU 3.20 p.m. Arranged for word to be sent to all villages re: elections tomorrow and sent message to Radio Wewak.

Overnight BIG MUSCHU.

Thursday,
March 26. Very poor attendance - part BIG MUSCHU only and lesser attendance from SMALL MUSCHU. No other villages arrived by 1 p.m. Due rising seas decided to return to SHEM Village after sending word again to all villages to assemble on Wednesday 1st April for elections. Arrived SHEM 2.30 p.m. and organised elections at SHEM. People from villages absent previously now in attendance. 3 nominations, elections held and new councillor elected. M.V. "ARONA" arrived 4.45 p.m. Elections completed 5.10 p.m. Boarded ship and departed KAIRIRU 5.20 p.m., arriving WEWAK 7.55 p.m.

Friday,
March 28 to
Tuesday,
March 31. Public Holidays.

Wednesday,
April 1. To MUSCHU ISLAND per M.V. "ARONA" arriving 10.30 a.m. Due to heavy seas 30 minutes to land polling team. Began elections 12 noon with 2 nominations only. Completed elections 2.30 p.m. Attendance very poor but representatives from all villages in attendance. Returned to WEWAK 4.35 p.m.

Thursday,
April 2. Departed by road for SIL Village, arriving MUNJUM 9.30 a.m. Walked MUNJUM to SIL arriving 11.20 a.m. No persons present. No news broadcasts by Radio Wewak. Decided to return WEWAK and put special news item over Radio Wewak ensuring electors aware of election. Returned WEWAK 3.35 p.m., wrote out and gave item to Radio Wewak. Informed villages along road of voting days and times.

Friday,
April 3. Arrived MUNJUM 8 a.m. and walked to SUANUM arriving 8.25 a.m. Most villages assembled but waited for people from SAMAP to arrive. No nominations received and previous councillor declined re-election. 2 nominations received and voting commenced but on declaration of poll winning candidate refused position. Most illustrative example of coercion by elders of villages. Winner agreed to serve as councillor after discussions held on duties. Returned to MUNJUM Village and collected vehicle thence to TEREBU arriving 1.30 p.m. Two nominations only, previous councillor declined. Response to elections poor - 5 men only from TAUL Village. Declared poll and returned WEWAK 5.15 p.m.

Saturday,
April 4. Wewak.

Sunday,
April 5. Wewak.

Monday,
April 6. Departed WEWAK 8.30 a.m. after transport mix up. Arrived BALIK 9.10 a.m. and waited until 10.30 a.m. for all villages to arrive before calling for nominations. 3 nominations received and began elections 12.10 p.m. Declared poll, previous councillor re-elected but only by 6 votes. Returned to WEWAK 3.10 p.m.

(7)

Tuesday,
April 7.

Departed WEWAK for MANDI arriving 8.15 a.m.
Very few people waiting. Nominations called
9 a.m. and one only received. Departed for
FOROK and received 3 nominations. Began elections
11.30 a.m. completing FOROK and adjoining villages
before returning to MANDI. All assembled so began
elections. Voting good and very close for final
position. Declared poll and returned to WEWAK
4.20 p.m.

Wednesday,
April 8.

WEWAK compiling census statistics, etc.

Thursday,
April 9.

WEWAK compiling Census Summary, etc.
Drafted out news bulletins for Radio Wewak.

Friday,
April 10.

Prepared polling centre at KREER for elections.
Began elections 2 p.m. with nominations already
received. Voting steady but slow.
Polling ceased 6 p.m.

Saturday,
April 11.

Began polling at Sub-District Office from 10 a.m.
to 4 p.m. Extremely poor response - in 3 hours
12 votes only.
Finished first section of polling 1 p.m.

END OF ELECTION PATROL.

(6)

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

The recent Wewak-But Local Government Elections have shown that in the slight majority of cases interest in Local Government is waning. Elections are not as well attended as when initially held.

This is proved by the numbers of voters who attended the polling centres (see attached report to the Returning Officer). The Council Rules are enforced only where the Council employed Inspector is able to make trips by vehicle. The previous Councillor from SAMAP declined nomination as he stated that he could not continue, responsibly, his duties as a Councillor while his gardens, both subsistence and cash crop, were becoming neglected and overgrown.

Although the Wewak-But Council has passed rules concerning gardens and the maintenance thereof, very few people appear to be abiding by them. Instead they prefer to work casually in the town area returning to their villages at no less than monthly intervals to make repairs and affect some maintenance to gardens for approximately one week. Tax collection appears to be the only rule observed by most people.

Judging from these elections Councillors appear to be preselected with the villages comprising each Ward rotating the opportunity for election to Councillor. This was vividly illustrated at SUANUM (Ward 9) where Councillors had been selected on the previous three occasions from SIL and SAMAP. Twice from the latter village as it is the larger. It was therefore the choice of SUANUM and SIKAN villages to elect a Councillor and accordingly two nominations were received from the villages. Upon being successfully elected the candidate from SUANUM refused the office saying he was chosen by the elders of the village to stand and he had no real desire to take over the position of Councillor.

This is definitely not an unique incident but it did show at first hand that a number of Councillors are still preselected in many instances. It could be that the concept of the people deciding who should nominate has been misconstrued from the original democratic process of electing a Councillor from a number of nominations. However upon considering the number of officers who have discussed politics and given political education talks, this reason does not seem feasible, especially since this preselection of candidates has taken place before and steps no doubt have been taken to prevent it.

It also appears that the further away from the main centre each Ward is, the greater reliance and trust is put in each Councillor. The faraway islands of TARAWAI and WALIS both had near perfect election attendances and the Councillor was returned by a reasonable majority. Both have been described by patrolling officers as very capable and helpful. Yet towards the town of WEWAK where distractions are many and few people rely on their Councillor, it appears that any person gullible and easily intimidated will be satisfactory as a Councillor. In this way the Councillor does as the people decide and not vice versa.

Only limited discussion was held on the House of Assembly and its functions and although most people have a reasonable knowledge of the House of Assembly, little consideration is given to it. This, it is thought, is due to the House being situated in Port Moresby where only the extremely fortunate few have seen it. Doubtlessly visits to WEWAK and local villages by various committees such as the Select Committee on Constitutional Development will spread the work and functions of the House and its Members.

(5)

All electors knew their Regional Member and many had had discussions with him since his election. Mr. SOMARE is a well known personality throughout the Sepik District. Less was known of the Member for the Wewak Area as it appears he does not frequently travel the whole of his electorate preferring to contact villages along main roads.

It was surprising to note that preferential voting was widely understood and few difficulties were encountered in explaining the system. In the Wards where Second and Third counts were required, little explanation was needed.

There appears to be an irregularity in the preferential voting system where two Councillors are to be elected from 4 or more candidates. When voting is close and preferences need distributing, it is found that when the first Councillor is elected, all ballot papers used to elect him are discarded as he is the first successful candidate. This then leaves only the preferences of the other candidates and does not include the second preference vote of the winning candidate. This means that those people who vote candidate 'A' as their first choice and 'B' as their second are not able to have their second choice 'B' recorded as 'A' was successful and his ballot papers were discarded.

ECONOMIC.

Cash crop and subsistence development as a whole appears on the increase but certain villages evidently rely on nature and the handouts or thieving from the more arduous village people. There are those who care little for the improvement of their gardens but fortunately these are in the minority.

Most gardens are reasonably well maintained but in cases of coconut gardens, fallen coconuts were too numerous to count. It was said however that all fallen coconuts would be collected and dried for sale as copra within the following week.

TARAWAI Island inhabitants display great initiative and drive in making copra from the lethargic trees which were planted some 30 - 40 years previously. TARAWAI is a coral island with a very thin veneer of clay making all but the most hardy crops impossible to cultivate. Assistance is given by the Catholic Mission who purchase the copra from the grower at the island. Combined tonnage per month averages 4 - 4½ which assists the village economy somewhat. During the short duration of the patrol to TARAWAI, encouragement was given to further coconut plantings and replacement of these unproductive trees.

Coconut plantings in the other villages visited were reasonable and seemed to be maintained favourably. Little was seen of other cash crops including coffee and very few villages had any secondary cash crops, reliance being placed solely on coconuts.

Great use is made of both the Wewak Town Market and the Kreer Market for the sale of produce. Many electors preferred to transport and sell produce at the Kreer Market than wait and attend the elections. One wonders what profit margin is allowed when selling produce at markets many miles from the village. When the return fare from the village is more than \$2.00, 60 lbs. of produce must be sold to cover this initial cost. Little profit can be made on such ventures and one believes that such days are regarded more for enjoyment than obtaining increased wealth.

(4)

The Catholic Mission on MUSCHU Island owns in excess of 3,000 acres under coconuts. Labour to maintain this plantation was hired on a casual basis from surrounding villages and is also recruited from villages on the mainland. The trend of late has been to employ labour from the YANGORU area as adjacent village labour proved too irregular. It is believed that the Catholic Mission is contemplating the sale of some 1,000 acres to the villages on MUSCHU Island which will assist and increase their economy twofold.

SOCIAL.

Little encouragement is needed in ensuring that children attend schools, either Administration or Mission. WALIS Island has both an Administration and a Catholic Mission school with the latter teaching standards Prep. - 2 and the Administration 3 - 6. At both MANDI and BALIK, Administration Schools are well attended with classes in all standards. At some smaller villages the Seventh Day Adventist and Catholic Missions have schools conducted by Certificate teachers.

The Catholic Mission has a self contained High School on KAIRIRAU Island, to which students from all over the East Sepik District attend. The school features regularly in having the top students in the Territory.

Excellent health is enjoyed by all people contacted during the patrol. Council sponsored Aid Posts are very well patronized and small cuts and scratches are assiduously attend to. Complaints were received from an Aid Post Orderly on WALIS Island that T.B. patients returned to their village for trial periods, were not continuing treatments prescribed by the T.B. Supervisory Doctor.

Law and Order required very little attention as most villages were within easy access to Wewak and its two local magistrates who offer advice as well as the officers of Sub-District Office. However the outer islands of WALIS, TARAWAI, WOKEO and KOIL had various complaints to lay, many concerning either the non-payment of bride price or the return of bride price after a marriage has been broken up.

Although few sporting clubs are formed, basketball courts were a very common occurrence and intervillage competitions are regularly played. No teams, however, play in the Wewak Competition.

The predominant Mission in the areas patrolled was Catholic who supply health, education and religion services as well as some assistance in agriculture. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is in the TEREBU-SIL-SAMAP area where small village schools are run by pastors. Little friction was evident between the two so widely differing religions.

Housing standards are definitely improving, especially on WALIS and TARAWAI Islands where carpenters and labourers have returned from employment in the main centres and are constructing excellent permanent material dwellings for themselves and relatives. Most dwellings have three bedrooms and 2,000 gallon water storage tanks. The cost of such houses is high but their durability and maintenance free assets are increasing their popularity.

This patrol was of a very short duration with broken periods, being conducted solely for the election of Councillors to the Wewak-But Council.

G. Hamilton
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.
13th April, 1970.

The Returning Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

ELECTION REPORT
WEWAK-BUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Manner of Elections.

The polling for the General Elections of the Wewak-But Council commenced with visits to WOKEO and KOIL Islands beginning on 16th March, 1970. The islands of WALIS, TARAWAI, KARASAU, MUSCHU and KAIRIRU were also visited and elections held at each island.

In the case of KAIRIRU three polling places at KORAGUL, RUMLAL and SHEM were used for the large population on KAIRIRU.

On the mainland polling places were at SUANUM (3- 4-70), TEREBU (3- 4-70), BALIK School (6- 4-70), FOROK No. 2 and MANDI Villages (7- 4-70), KREER Market (10- 4-70) and Sub-District Office (11- 4-70).

In the majority of cases assistance was given to electors by the Assistant Returning Officer or Poll Clerk. This was by the 'secret whisper' method. On the islands especially this method was widely used, the only persons marking their own papers being teachers. On the mainland a number of voters preferred marking their own papers and this tendency increased as the polling moved towards WEWAK. No voters sought assistance from other members of the village although informed of their rights to do so.

Similarly, few scrutineers were nominated by candidates. WOKEO, KOIL and TARAWAI Islands were three polling places where candidates did nominate scrutineers to be in attendance during the counting.

Feminine Interest.

On the whole feminine interest in the elections was poor. From the villages of SUP, BAM, SMALL MUSCHU and SIBABARU on MUSCHU Island, not one female vote was recorded. The only female votes to be recorded in this Ward were from BIG MUSCHU, the polling centre.

At both TEREBU and SIL female voting was again well below standard. In the case of SAMAP, it is understood the walk to SIL was too great. However no excuses were proffered for women absent from polling from the other villages concerned.

At MUSCHU it was said that old men and all women were ineligible to vote as they were not paying tax. This may account for the poor attendance but it is felt that as the male attendance was also lacking, interest in Council Elections may be waning.

No female nominations were recorded by this polling team.

Incidents.

It is quite apparant that councillors are still preselected in many Wards and that the elders in the village hold sway over the younger.

At SUANUM the councillor decided against nomination and after much discussion two men, one each from SUANUM and SIKAN were nominated. Upon completion of the elections the candidate from SUANUM had an outright majority of 45 votes to 12. When informed of his win he declined to accept the position at first but after discussing the matter agreed to accept for a trial period of one year.

It is quite evident that the elders in the village had coerced the younger man into nominating. No nominations were received from the more populated villages of SAMAP and SIL as for the three previous elections, councillors had been "elected" from SIL (1 term) and SAMAP (2 terms). It was therefore the turn of either SIKAN or SUANUM to elect a councillor. This also may have been the reason for a poor attendance at polling from SIL and SAMAP villages.

There is no doubt that nominations for other Wards have been similarly decided but this was the most glaring instance. Most candidates were quite willing to allow the people to decide whether or not they should stand for election and would not take it upon themselves to nominate.

Absenteeism.

The degree of absenteeism including those unavoidable absent experienced by this team was very high. As mentioned previously interest in the elections was not as good as was hoped for, however 87% of those unavoidably absent were casual and contract labourers in the various main centres of the Territory but more particularly RABAUL. Of these outside the District it is estimated that at least 98% would be permanently absent.

Summary.

The elections conducted by this team were considered successful with five councillors being returned and eight councillors newly elected.

Interest in the elections could be classed as fair only with a number of villages failing to utilize elections and only 5 - 8 electors voting. This has been referred to previously.

Despite the fact that this has been the fourth Local Government Election in addition to two House of Assembly Elections, the voters, through tradition, still persist in preselecting candidates.

There is a definite influence by the elders in the village to assist this. The most illustrative event to this effect was at SUANUM which has already been mentioned.

Appendix.

Biographical details of newly elected Councillors were not obtained due to the unfortunate high rate of accidents to officers conducting elections.

G. HAMILTON
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

WEWAK-BIT COUNCIL ELE

TARAWAI Is

WALIS Is

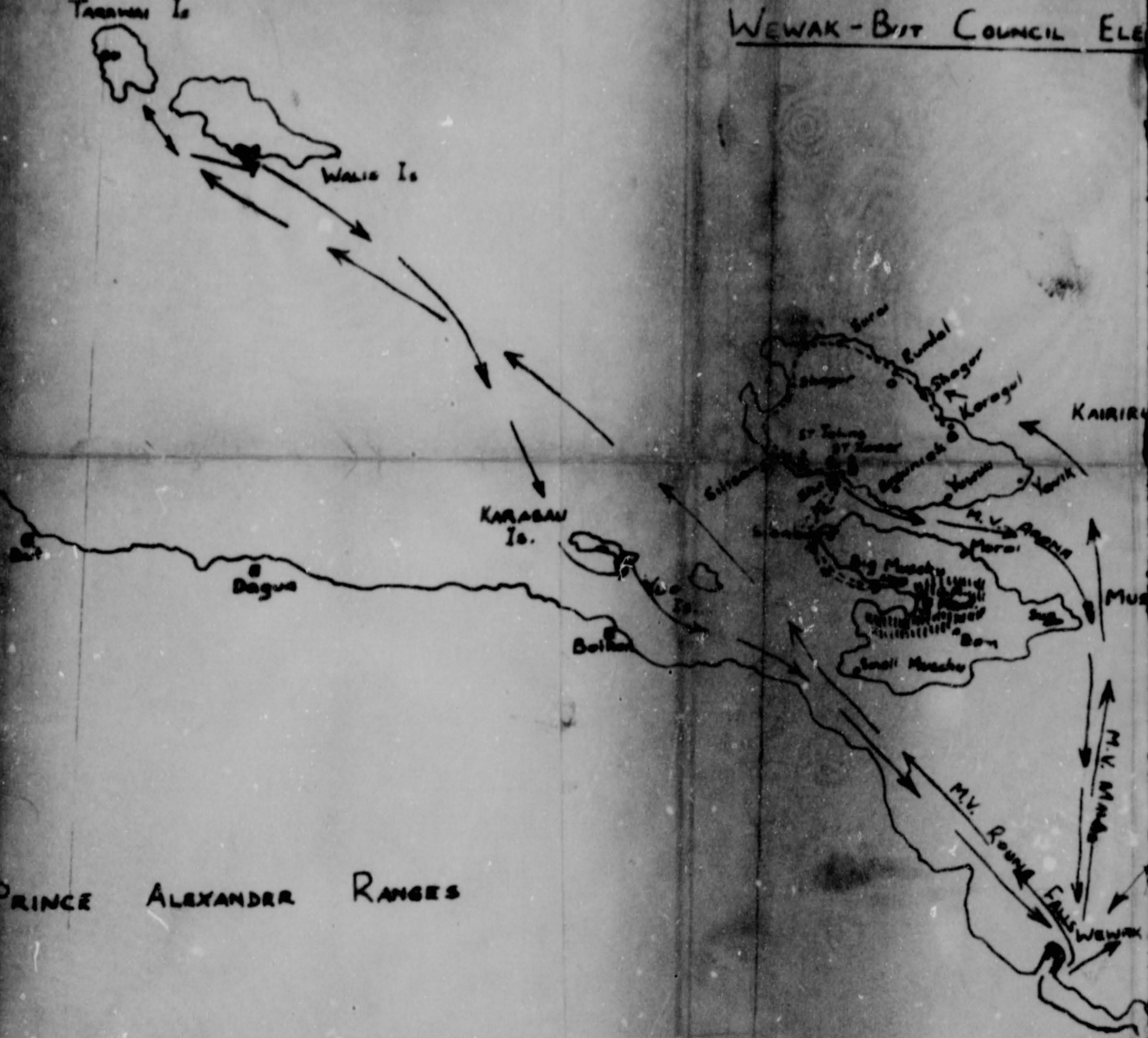
KARASAU Is.

Dagva

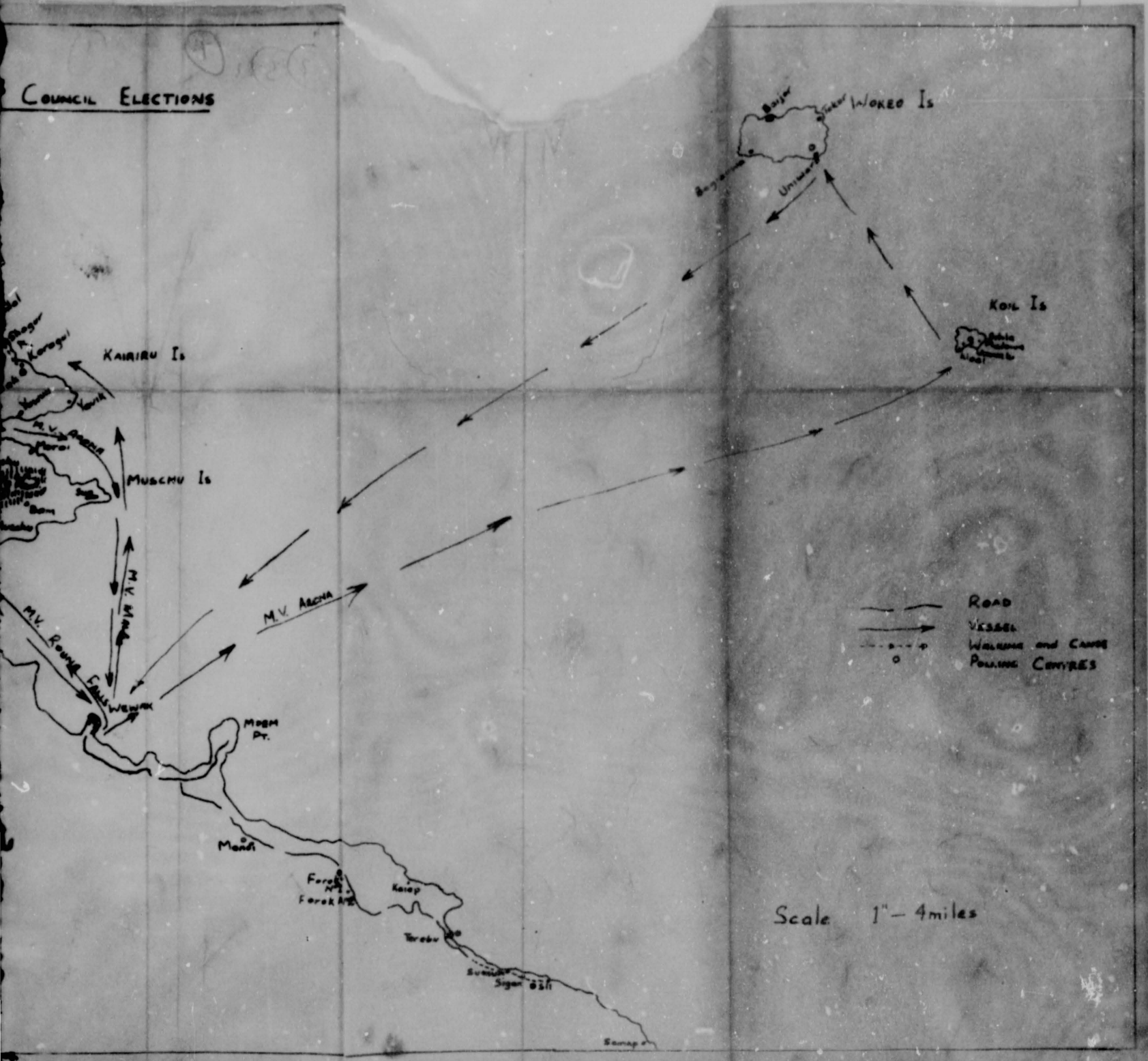
Bolka

PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES

Yangoru



COUNCIL ELECTIONS



ROAD
VESSEL
WALKING and CANOE
POLLING CENTRES

Scale 1" - 4 miles

PATROL REPORT

STATION: WEWAK

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER: WEWAK NO. 10 OF 1969/70

OBJECT OF PATROL: WEWAK-BUT COUNCIL GENERAL ELECTIONS

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A.F. PICKERING - GRADUATE CLERK

AREA PATROLLED: PART WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION,
PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION AND
PART TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL: P. JIP - CLERK DISTRICT OFFICE
M. BAYAM - CLERK SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

LAST PATROL TO AREA: WEWAK LOCAL C.D. - R. BLACKBURN
No. 2 69/70
BUT-BOIKEN C.D. - K.P. WEARNE
No. 3 69/70
TEREBU C.D. - K.J. TAYLOR
No. 12 68/69

NUMBER FIELD DAYS: 13 DAYS.

67-8-65

Division of District Administration,
KONEDORU. PAFUA.

20th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
 East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 10/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 30th April, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. A. F. Pickering of parts WEREBU, BUT-BOIKEN and WEWAK Local Census Divisions.

The covering comments are noted with interest. This is an informative report of an effective election patrol.

Please thank Mr. Pickering for his efforts.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

67-8-65 (10)



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
30th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,~~
~~Sub-District Office,~~
~~WEWAK.~~

WEWAK PATROL NO. 10 OF 1969/70
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

The above report together with your covering memorandum
67-2-851 of 28th April is acknowledged.

I have nothing to add to your comments other than to
state that Mr. Pickering did very good work.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records please,
E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DPM/wm

67-2/851

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
28th April, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 10 - 1969/70
MR. A. F. PICKERING - GRADUATE CLERK
SPECIAL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

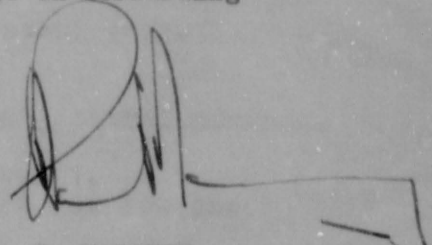
Further to my patrol instructions 67-2 of the
7th April, 1970.

Attached herewith please find four (4) copies of
Mr. A. F. Pickering's report on his patrol to the Wewak Local
and Terebu (Inland) Census Divisions. In view of the staff
shortage at the beginning of the elections, Mr. Pickering was
asked to assist and he acquitted himself well. He was in
charge of Team 3.

Unfortunately the report does not really do full
justification to Mr. Pickering who I know went to a lot of
trouble to ensure that the elections were carried out properly.
There is no reference in his report to the Situation Report
type of information but as Mr. Pickering is not a field officer,
I guess that this information is not really appropriate.

There is considerable merit in the Ward by Ward
description of the elections and this gives a good insight
into the conduct and problems of the elections.

For your information, comments and on forwarding
please.



D. P. MARONEY
Assistant District Commissioner

Enc:

c.c. Mr. A. F. Pickering,
Graduate Clerk,
District Office,
WEWAK.

D I A R Y

(8)

March 15 - 11.00 a.m. Visited Yarapos. Told of coming elections.

March 16
 8.15 a.m. Left Wewak after collecting gear for elections.
 8.45 a.m. Arrived Wom Village and collected nominations.
 9.00 a.m. Started to find Minga people along road for nominations but no one who knew anything was contacted.
 10.00 a.m. Arrived Yarapos. Mr. Russell arrived.
 10.30 a.m. Nominations closed.
 12.00 noon Moved to Suwambukau.
 12.45 p.m. Lunch
 1.45 p.m. Elections begun at Wom
 3.00 p.m. Polls closed.
 3.30 p.m. Counting finished - return to District Office.
 4.00 p.m. Visited Sauri. People informed of elections.

MARCH 17
 7.45 a.m. Collect election gear
 8.30 a.m. Arrive Sauri
 9.45 a.m. Nominations closed - one person stood.
 10.00 a.m. Returned to Wewak to District Office.
 1.00 p.m. Visited Kremending, Koiken and Marik. Told people about elections.
 3.00 p.m. Back to District Office
 4.06 p.m. Work finished.

MARCH 18
 7.45 a.m. Collect gear.
 8.30 a.m. Arrive Koiken. Raining. No nominations
 9.30 a.m. To New Marik. 1 nomination.
 10.30 a.m. To Old Marik. No nominations.
 11.00 a.m. Return to Wewak.
 1.00 p.m. Visit Passam, Paliama, Kumbagora - tell of elections.
 4.00 p.m. Return to Wewak.

MARCH 19
 7.45 a.m. Collect gear. Bowers and Blackburn accompanying.
 8.15 a.m. Arrive Passam, also visit Paliama.
 10.10 a.m. Arrive Kumbagora.
 11.00 a.m. Return to Passam - tell people of result.
 11.30 a.m. To Wewak
 2.00 p.m. Visit Yarapos, talk to Councillor about his election. Blackburn accompanying.
 3.00 p.m. Return to Wewak.
 4.06 p.m. Finish work

MARCH 20
 7.45 a.m. Collect gear
 10.00 a.m. Arrive Timeru
 11.00 a.m. Nominations close
 2.00 p.m. Depart for Wewak
 3.00 p.m. Arrive Wewak, collect patrol gear.
 4.06 p.m. Finish work.

MARCH 23
 7.45 a.m. Collect all gear and food, patrol advance.
 9.30 a.m. Leave Wewak.
 12.00 noon Nominations close at Wawat 1.
 3.00 p.m. Elections finish. Depart for Yaugiba
 4.30 p.m. Arrive Yaugiba

MARCH 24
 10.00 a.m. Nominations close. 1 person stands.
 10.30 a.m. Depart for Kamasau and new Tring Road
 12.00 noon Turn back from new road - impassable.
 1.00 p.m. Depart Kamasau. Vehicle had returned to Yaugiba
 3.30 p.m. Arrive Tring. Set up camp.

MARCH 25 9.50 a.m. At Tring nominations close. One person stands.
10.15 a.m. Depart
1.30 p.m. Arrive Yaugiba
2.10 p.m. Depart Yaugiba
6.15 p.m. Arrive Wewak

MARCH 26 7.45 a.m. To District Office, worked out statistics.
4.06 p.m. Finished work.

MARCH 27 -
30 Easter

APRIL 1 7.45 a.m. Collected all gear
8.15 a.m. Arrived Sauwaring
9.45 a.m. Nominations closed.
11.00 a.m. Elections finished, returned to Wewak.
Afternoon Statistics and office correspondence.

APRIL 2 7.45 a.m. To office. Spent the day working on statistics
and collecting registers needed for But-Boiken.
Also victualled ships. Collected patrol advance.
4.06 p.m. Finish work.

APRIL 3 6.30 a.m. Driver did not arrive until 6.30. Collected
clerks and set out for Urip. Rain got heavier
as we went out further. Reached Urip after car
had broken down once and decided to call trip
off because of impossibility of getting car
into Woginara under existing conditions. Rest
of day spent working at District office on
correspondence.

APRIL 6 5.00 a.m. Driver supposed to arrive but was 1 hour 10
minutes late.
8.30 a.m. Car left at Woginara 2 at 8.30. 9.30^{left} Woginara 1.
Reached Japuain 11.50 a.m. No nominations but
deferred nomination arranged.
3.15 p.m. Left Japuain
7.00 p.m. Reached car.
10.05 p.m. Arrived at Wewak

APRIL 7 7.45 a.m. To office. Arranged for helicopter transport.
Took car to Hawain Vocational School.
11.45 a.m. Helicopter arrived. Landed at Salimbua and
forewarned people of coming election, then
landed at Arin and walked to Pindjin, arriving
at 1 p.m.
2.00 p.m. Left Pindjin.
3.00 p.m. Arrived Salimbua.
4.05 p.m. Helicopter arrived. We were then dropped at
Hawain Vocational School from where we proceeded
to Wewak.

APRIL 8 7.45 a.m. At District Office and Sub-District Office
4.06 p.m. completing statistics.

APRIL 9 7.45 a.m. At Sub-District Office compiling statistics and
report for elections.

APRIL 10 7.45 a.m. At Sub-District Office. Duties included
preparation of polling places for the afternoon
2.00 p.m. Start polling
6.00 p.m. Finish at Catholic Mission.

APRIL 11 1.00 p.m. Start shift for polling at Sub-District office.

RESPONSE OF POPULACE TO ELECTIONS

Between one third and half of electors enrolled voted. Generally the response was weaker in areas near the town and got stronger as the elections moved progressively away from the urban centre.

Two thirds of the elections for Team 3 were unopposed. In some cases there was genuinely only one candidate who thought he wanted to stand, but in others the election had obviously been roughly carried out in the village before the team arrived.

WARD 16 - SUWAMBUKAU, MAGARERE, YARAPOS, MINGA, WOM

People stayed in their respective villages even when pre-warned of the election, i.e., only the people of Wom turned up at Wom to vote and only those from Yarapos were at that village. Since Suwambukau is close to the road, polling was also carried out there. The people of Minga and Magarere did not vote.

This is a two councillor ward but the people treat it as two separate wards. There seems to be no understanding of how two councillors can operate in one ward.

WARD 5 - SAURI, SIMBLANGU, HAMBERAURI

Although the people were informed on the previous afternoon of the election, only those of Sauri 1 and 2 arrived, i.e., 45 men and 35 women were present. Only the previous Councillor stood.

WARD 6 - KOIKEN, KREMENDING, MARIK

It was raining on the day and the people had not gathered at Koiken. It was determined that Koiken and Kremending wanted the previous Councillor and no one wanted to stand from these villages, so all the Marik hamlets were visited. The same result was obtained. Only the previous Councillor from Marik nominated.

(5)

WARD 15 - PASSAM, PALIAMA, KUMBAGORA, BUNGARIPMA

Paliama and Passam villages were visited in the morning to collect nominations for the people said they were fed up with the council and no one was interested in standing.

People of Kumbagora and Bungaripma had already gathered and two people stood, obviously with the intent of running against nominations from Passam/Paliama. When these two were declared elected the people were somewhat stunned at what had taken place. (There was a good grasp of the two councillor ward here. However, I feel that two separate wards would be justified. There is still an obvious division between Bungaripma/Kumbagora and Paliama/Passam.

WARD 14 - PALPUL, YAMBEN, MAMBE, TIMERU

The number of people who turned up for polling at Timeru was encouraging. All villages in the ward were well represented.

WARD 13 - HAREGIN, MUNDUNGAI, WAWAT 1 AND 2, PATANDA

Again many voters were assembled on the advertised day and were obviously keen to vote, a vast difference in attitude to the former elections nearer the town.

WARD 11 - YAUGIBA, NAMAREB, HERENG, KENYARI

Only one candidate stood. All the villages had good attendance but the team had to wait 1½ hours before all were assembled and nominations could close.

WARD 10 - TRING, WANDOMI, WAU, KAMASAU, YIBAB

Only one candidate stood. Pombo was the previous councillor and had shown his ability to work in the council situation. He nominated about 5 minutes before nominations closed. This was preceded by what was almost a dare for anyone else to stand. Pombo was deliberately being arrogant, and he obviously had the full support of all those present.

WARD 3 - SAUWARING, PERIGO, MOEM

A lot of Jehovah's Witness followers did not turn up to vote because a "lotu" was being held at a hamlet nearby. Voters had actually to be fetched in cars to have all villages and settlements represented.

WARD 23 - JAPUAIN

There were about twelve people in the village when the team arrived. The rest were miles away in the old gardens. The team waited for three hours for more people to come and for nominations. The people were obviously apathetic about the elections - none stood, but a man who had gone to work in Wewak was determined to be the person they wanted as councillor. Only 23 men and 21 women gathered during the three hours. No one was willing to carry our equipment out.

WARD 18 - PINDJIM, NUMIENGWAI, PARINGA

A helicopter was used to speed up the physical arrival at villages and return to Wewak. Radio Wewak had obviously made an error and the people had assembled on the previous day and already dispersed by the time the team arrived. However, it was determined that one man had wanted to stand but he was at Paringa. He nominated the following day.

WARD 19 - ARIN, WAINJO, SALIMBUA, NUMIEGUN

The previous councillor stood. These people had been well forewarned about the election and told practically the time to assemble. All places were well represented. The nomination was received, none others were forthcoming so the election was declared won. While waiting for the helicopter pick up two people (Yangoru's) from Wainjo complained that there had not been a "proper" election. However, I felt sufficient warning and time had been given for nominations and at that time none of these people had shown any inclination to nominate.

WARD 2 - WIRUI/NUIGO

Two of the candidates had canvassed votes before the election and a good deal of interest was shown on the part of voters. One of the candidates was a woman (European).

WARD 40 - COMPOUND

This seat was unopposed. It was because of this that many did not attend to vote for the Special Ward. In fact I doubt if many knew of their right to vote for the Special Ward.

GENERAL COMMENTS

FEMALE PARTICIPATION

Except for the one woman (European) who stood for Ward 2, no other women stood.

WHISPER VOTES

In rural areas close to 100% of votes were "whisper" votes. In the town wards this percentage fell to only about 75%.

ABSENTEEISM

Generally absentees (unavoidably so) were long term absentees, away for work or education reasons.

WARDS

Because of location of villages it would certainly make more sense to combine Koiken and Kremending into Kreer Ward and place Marik, Simblangu and Hamberauri in one ward together. The division of two councillor wards has already been discussed.

SCRUTINEERS

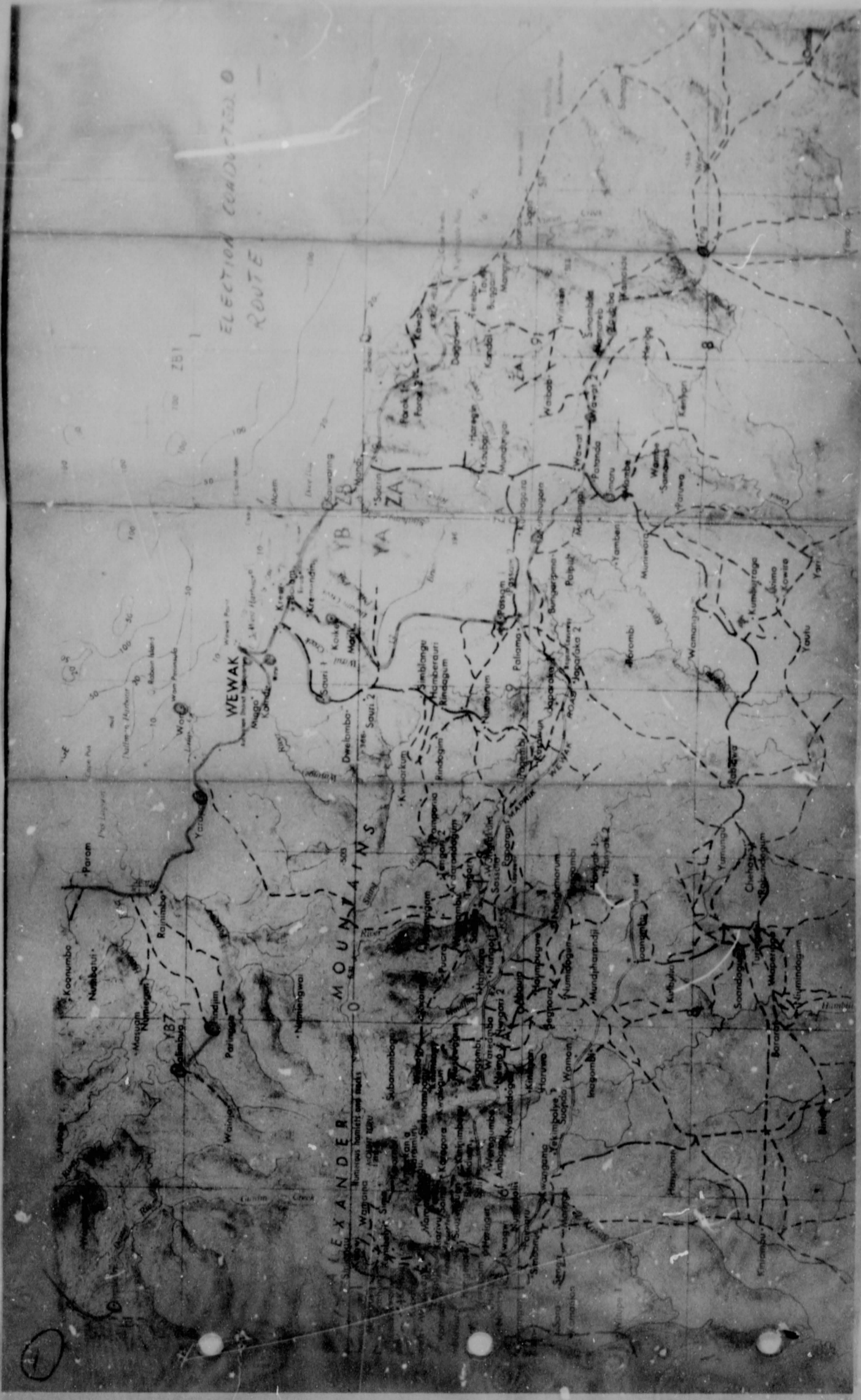
The candidates in each place were informed of their rights to nominate candidates and accordingly scrutineers were present at the count.

H. Hideragg

BIOGRAPHY ON SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

(2)

- WARD 16. SAIGA KUNALUAM is a subsistence farmer who lives at Wom. Before the war he went to school and hence can write. He was a soldier with Australian forces during the war.
- YAKI KOIMARA is a subsistence farmer who lives at Yarapos. He is about 55 years old, is married with one wife and has 7 children. He has been a Luluai for about 30 years and has spent 5 years in the council.
- WARD 5. NERIGU MOGINJEL is the previous councillor. He lives at Sauri 1 and is a subsistence farmer.
- WARD 6. KERENG ORANUMBU is the previous councillor elected 5 months prior to these elections in a by-election.
- WARD 15. KWINBERI PORORI is a P.M.V. owner who lives at Kumbagora. He is 32 years old, is married and has 6 children. He is on the Co-Operative Society Committee at Kreer
- MANOWI PORORI is a farmer who grows coffee, coconuts and kaukau. He also lives at Kumbagora and has been a luluai for 3½ years. He is married with 7 children.
- WARD 14. JOHN TANGI is a coffee farmer who lives at Mambe. He is literate and used to be a Mission Catechist. He is married with 4 children.
- WARD 13. WANGOA KAPARA is a coffee farmer from Haregini. He is literate. He is married with 4 children.
- WARD 11. NUMBUAB WUGAN is a coffee farmer from Haregini. He has been a Luluai for 1 year. He is a widower and has 1 child.
- WARD 10. POMBO RIJE is the previous councillor
- WARD 3. KWANJABA KWIARI is the previous councillor.
- WARD 23. KWIAMBUGAU NAGAWA lives at Japuain. He is a subsistence farmer but has worked at 2 PIR as a labourer.
- WARD 18. RAGORI KWANDUA lives at Paringa. He is a coffee farmer but also grows kaukau and raises pigs. He is married with 1 child.
- WARD 19. KARUI PUKINI is the previous councillor.
- WARD 2. MARGARET FITZGERALD is a Mission Teacher and Social Worker who has been in Wewak for 6 years. Previously she studied for a business college course, then left this to attend a theological college for 3 years in Tasmania. She then worked for 20 years teaching Christian doctrine.
- WARD 40. ALBERT SAGOM works for Posts & Telegraphs as a driver. Since 1952 he has held a variety of executive positions in organisations and on committees, including P.S.A., Pangu Pati and Workers Association. He is 37 years old.



ELECTION CONDUCTED ROUTE

ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS

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YB8

YB9

YB10

YB11

YB12

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report No: WEWAK NO. 11 - 1969/70

Sub-District: WEWAK

District: East Sepik.

Type of Patrol: SPECIAL - NAVY LIAISON

Conducted by: K. F. WEARNE (PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled: SCHOUTEN ISLANDS
PART WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying: NIL.

Duration of Patrol: 11- 5-70 - 17- 5-70

Number of Days: SEVEN (7) DAYS.

Last DDA Patrol: NO. 8 - 1968/69. AREA STUDY
39 DAYS DURATION.
K. P. WEARNE.

Objects: Liaise between Officers and Crew
of HMAS MADANG and people of
SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, in assisting
HMAS MADANG in beach survey.

Total Population: 2,482

Map Reference: ARMY FOHRMIL
SA 55-13

67-8-74

Konedobu.

9th June, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A K.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 11/69-70:

Your reference 67-1-5 of 26th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. K. Wearne, Patrol Officer of the SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, part WEWAK ISLANDS Census Division.

An informative and well presented report. Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

c.c.
Mr. K. Wearne,
District Office,
W E W A K.
East Sepik District.

67-8-74

7



67-1-5

District Office,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.

26th May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1969/70 WEWAK

Thank you for the abovementioned report conducted by Mr. K. Wearne on the beach survey of the Schouten Islands with the H.M.A.S. Madang.

Reference paragraph 22 on page 3 of the report, I am passing this information on to the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, requesting that they send an officer to Kadover and Bam Islands to investigate the position there and make recommendations accordingly. When their report is to hand I will advise you.

In future patrol instructions, please ensure that some effort is made by the officer to rectify the situation at Blup Blup Island - paragraph 20 page 3 refers.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records please.

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

DPM:wm

67-2/888

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
11th May, 1970.

Mr. K. P. Weaine,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

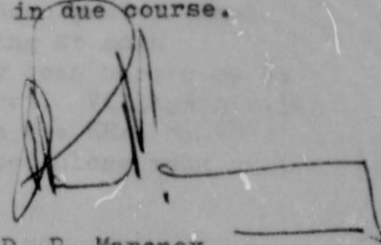
WEWAK PATROL NO. 11 - 1969/70
WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
SPECIAL - NAVY LIAISON

Further to our conversations would you please prepare to commence a patrol today on board the HMAS MADANG. As previously advised your duties will be close liaison between the captain and crew of the HMAS MADANG and the people of the Wewak Islands. You are to facilitate their survey work in every way possible.

I understand that the Navy anticipate that their 'Survey' will take about ten days, at the conclusion of which I require you to submit a Special Patrol Report. The Patrol Report required will be a shortened Situation Report mentioning all special matters which you may have noticed. Also, of course, you will comment where relevant on the Navy Survey. During your stay on the vessel you could continue your work on the Sub-District Annual Report, or at least that part allocated to you.

I am not quite sure of the victualling arrangements, however it probably will be that you will be looked after completely by the Navy - this aspect should be discussed with the Captain before you proceed.

For your information and report in due course.


D. P. Maroney
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

DIARY

Monday 11th May, 1970.

1. Went aboard HMAS MADANG with Assistant District Commissioner to meet the Captain. Returned to town and picked up patrol instructions, files, and gear. Departed Wewak 1200, arriving at KOPAR Village in the mouth of the Sepik River at 1730.

O/N anchored in Sepik.

Tuesday 12th May, 1970.

2. Survey of beach area at KOPAR Village, 0530 to 0900. Two ratings left to take tide readings for 6 days. To BAM Island, circumnavigated but did not land as no suitable landing area. To KADQVAR Island, again no landing due to unsuitable shoreline. Approached to within 25 feet of northern tip of island, no depth reading using 100 foot sonar. Reef shown on map is non-existent.
3. To BLUP-BLUP Island and anchored in 130 foot water. MV ARONA also anchored. Accompanied beach survey team comprising one diver, photographer, Army Captain Surveyor and Army Sergeant to shore. Spoke with Luluai and Tultul and informed them of the purpose of the visit. Using 17 foot aluminium boat with 40 HP Johnson we then travelled around the island landing on two beaches on NE side. This was done over shallow reefs and through medium surf. One beach surveyed. Remainder of island unsuitable, returned to HMAS MADANG.
4. Self went ashore and walked to second hamlet where Luluai lives. Talked with about 20 - 30 men there for an hour. Went aboard MV ARONA and spoke with captain for some time. All malaria and infant welfare staff still ashore. Returned HMAS MADANG 1800.

O/N BLUP-BLUP Island.

Wednesday 13th May, 1970.

5. To WEI Island, ship took depths around northern side. Travelled with beach survey team around island. Landed in three places, only one surveyed. Went to village site and discussed visit with Luluai and villagers.
6. Returned HMAS MADANG and on to KOIL Island. Accompanied beach survey team close inshore around island, landing at main anchorage near SITILA Village. Had previously been unsure as to whether HMAS MADANG could anchor inside the reef. Villagers said HMAS AITAPE had so after informing the Captain the HMAS MADANG entered the reef and anchored. Survey completed along main beach within the reef.
7. Spoke with Cllr. MAGUN and others re: HMAS MADANG visit. Went aboard the Catholic Mission Ship GABRIEL which was at KOIL. Spoke with Fr. SCHULZ for 2 hours. Returned HMAS MADANG and took 4 villagers around the ship. Later in evening MV ARONA arrived. Went aboard MV ARONA and talked with Mr. B. FLANAGIN (Malaria Control) and Infant Welfare Sister, re: their patrol and general conditions on board. Later went ashore to SITILA and talked with a group of approximately 20 men including Councillor. Returned to HMAS MADANG near midnight.

O/N KOIL Island.

(4)

Thursday, 14th May, 1970.

8. Departed KOIL 0800, cleared reef in channel by 8 feet after almost touching bottom along western side. To WOKEO Island, circled island in speedboat with survey team. Landed at SE point near DAF hamlet. This was the only accessible spot around WOKEO due to circumlitteral shoals. Spoke with villagers from DAF then returned to ship.
9. Set course for Sepik River, anchoring at KOPAR Village late afternoon.

O/N KOPAR.

Friday, 15th May, 1970.

10. Travelled up river to ANGORAM, arriving 1300. Passed ANDRA en route. Average depth of channel at this time (very high water) is 40 feet. At ANGORAM introduced Captain and Second Lieutenant to Mr. F. FAULKNER, Assistant District Commissioner. Water taken on board.

O/N ANGORAM.

Saturday 16th May, 1970.

11. At ANGORAM. Fuel taken on board. Informal talks at Assistant District Commissioner's residence.

O/N ANGORAM.

Sunday, 17th May, 1970.

12. Departed ANGORAM 0700 to KOPAR. Picked up two ratings who had been taking tide readings. To Wewak, arriving 1530.

GENERAL.

13. The HMAS MADANG, captained by Lieutenant K. HAINETS, conducted a beach survey through the SCHOUTEN Islands from the 11th until the 15th May, 1970. The actual survey consisted of photographing and measuring suitable beaches, and charting the sea approaches to them. I travelled with the HMAS MADANG as Liaison Officer.
14. I assisted where possible and accompanied the beach survey party at each island. The survey party consisted of one photographer, diver, rating, Army Captain Surveyor and one Army Sergeant.
15. BAM and KADOVAR Islands were circumnavigated without any landing being made. WEI, KOIL and WOKEO had only one suitable beach area and approach each, while BLUP-BLUP had two possible sites.
16. The HMAS MADANG also left two ratings at KOPAR Village at the mouth of the Sepik River. They spent 6 days there taking tide readings. Prior to picking them up the HMAS MADANG travelled to ANGORAM for water (1300 gallons) and dieselene (600 gallons).
17. On the present maps there are reefs off the NW of KADOVAR. These are non-existent. Apart from this the charts appear quite accurate.

POLITICAL.

18. During the very limited contact with the islanders, nothing was noticed which applies to this section. The situation remains the same as previously reported (1968/69).

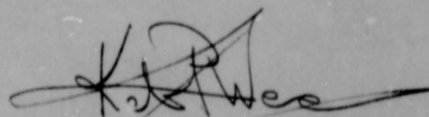
SOCIAL.

19. Two sail canoes were at KOPAR Village from KADOVAR Island, trading Galip nuts and bananas for sago. These are almost the sole regular sailors amongst the Schouten Islands. BAM, WEI, KOIL and BLUP-BLUP rarely use sail canoes.
20. BLUP-BLUP retains the position as the dirtiest and most uninteresting island. Interest shown in the anchoring of HMAS MADANG was minimal.
21. The Catholic Mission Church at BAM Island will be consecrated by the Bishop in mid-June. A 10,000 gallon water tank is being constructed to take the run-off from this building.
22. In discussions with Fr. SCHULZ, Parish Priest for the islands, he pointed out that KADOVAR and BAM need thought given to their future. Both islands have a steady population increase which will, in the foreseeable future, outstrip the islands' limited potential to produce food and economic crops. KADOVAR should be given first priority.

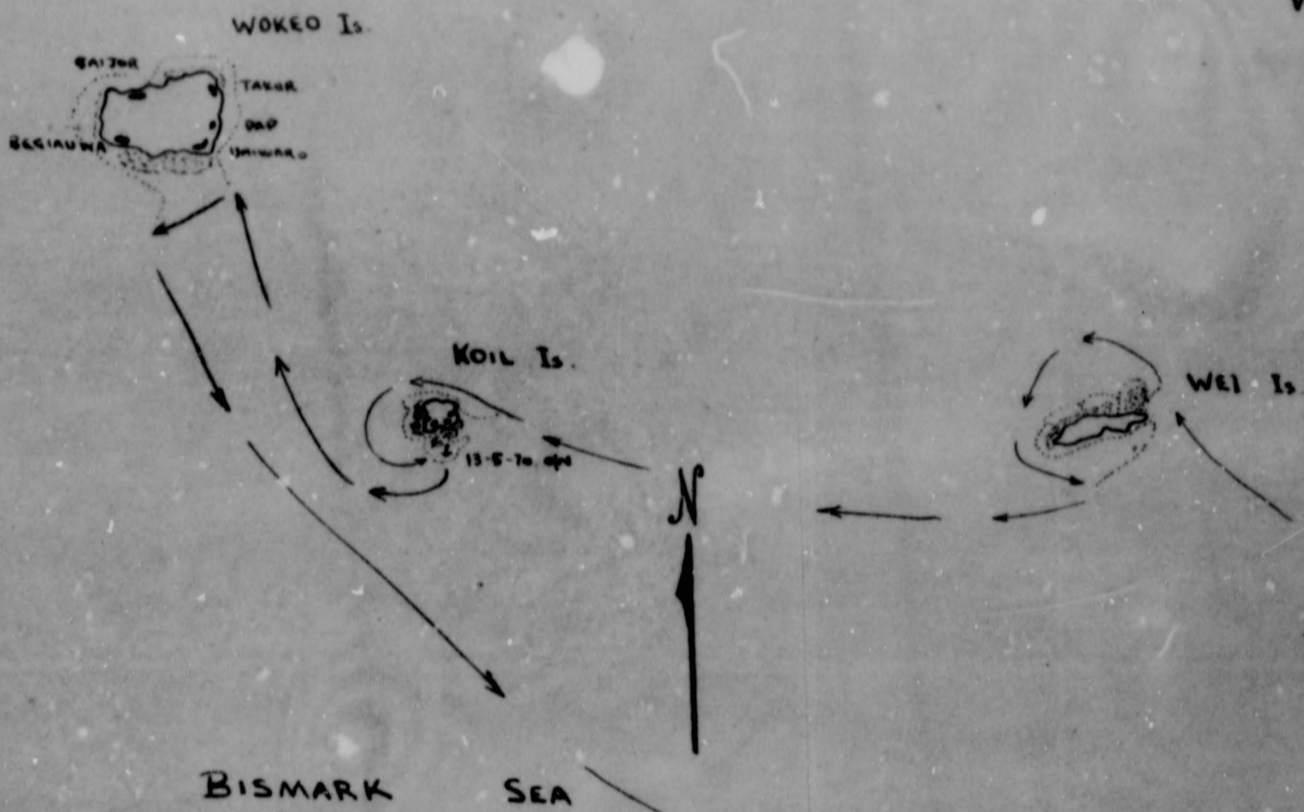
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ECONOMIC.

23. The KOIL and WOKEO people have been saving money (approx. \$500 each Island) in the optimistic hope of receiving a Development Bank Loan to buy the SEPIK STAR. This is at present trading in the Sepik River and is for sale at \$12,000. The other hope of the islanders is that the Wewak-But Local Government Council will purchase a work-boat. This is not on the 1970/71 estimates and it remains for the Council to consider in the future.
24. Most of the talk at KOIL Island concerned the matter of a work-boat. This is understandable as their outboard motors are all at Wewak for repairs. The SW season during which the canoes can travel to the coast, will no doubt pass with both WOKEO and KOIL without any motors.
25. Where the team did land the reception was friendly and inquisitive, with a great deal of interest in the HMAS MADANG whenever she came close inshore or anchored. Although the trip was purely a beach survey, wherever the crew came into contact with the locals, I feel sure they made an agreeable impression.
26. The Annual Report Sections were not written up due to information not being available, the extremely cramped living area on board the ship and full days spent working and travelling from Monday - Thursday, as shown by the Diary.



K. P. Wearne
(Patrol Officer)



LAKE TUREBU



LEGEND

SCALE 1 CM EQUALS 4 MILES

REFERENCE: FORMUL SEPIK SA 55-13

ROUTE OF WMS MADANG:

WHERE ANCHORED:

SPREBOAT REACH SURVEY TEAM ROUTES:

REEF:

OTHER: K. P. WARRICK

To ANGIKAM
 15-5-70
 16-5-70

WEWAK REPORT NO 11 - 1969/70

NAVY LIAISON - SCHOUTEN ISLANDS.

