

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 13

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961. - 1962

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NUMBER OF REPORTS: 4.

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PATROL REPORTS SEPTEMBER DISTRICT 1961/62.

MAPRIK & MAY RIVER SUB DISTRICTS.

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
MAPRIK 2 61/62	J.C. Corrigan P.O. 2	Sepik Plains C.D.
MAPRIK 10 61/62	J.A. Wiltshire P.O. 2	Wora C.D.
MAY RIVER I 61/62	B.A. Downes P.O.	May River Local C.D. <i>Class B</i>
VANIMO 2 61/62	R.L. O'CONNELL	IMBIC - BEMBI C.D.'s



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MARIK No. 2 - 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by J.C. Corrigan Patrol Officer Gr. 11

Area Patrolled SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION - MARIK Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 31/8/1961 to 12/9/1961

Number of Days THIRTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/10/1960

Medical / / 19 (AMBUNTI)

Map Reference MASALA 4 Fourth No. 3, WEWAK

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, TAX COLLECTION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/10/1961.

Quaxor a do
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 £.....

ge Po

Over 13		Females in Child-birth
M	F	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5-1676

District Office,
WEWAK.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

21st. October, 1961.

The Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT. No. 2 1961-62.

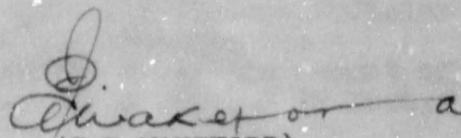
MAPRIK.

Attached please find a copy of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Hicks.

This is Mr. Hick's first patrol and appears to me to have been well carried out under the supervision of Mr. Corrigan, Patrol Officer.

I have pointed out to Mr. Hicks that I welcome his expression but to confine the expression to paper. He has seen the problems but not the solutions and whilst I fully agree that every encouragement should be given to these people in their desire for both political and economic advancement, we must exercise care.

I have taken up the matter of the Aid Post and the grim educational picture at district level.


(J.E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-8-6

2nd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1961/62 - MAPRIK

It is not axiomatic that motorised officers conduct more useful or frequent patrols than those who proceed on foot.

2. I agree with Mr. Hicks that political development should be related to that of economic advancement - not many people have got around to appreciating this fact.

3. It is refreshing to note that here is one young officer who does not believe that lack of economic development is directly due to the lethargy of the natives. In most cases there are other more important factors that militate against rapid progress in this direction.

4. The inhabitants of the Sepik Plains exhibit commendable keenness to improve their way of life, but it is to be hoped that we do not follow the experience of the Tanganyika Ground Nut Project, where it was a case of "give us the job and we will finish the tools".

5. We fully realise that the lot of a Village Official is not a happy one and strong men who appreciate the necessity to assist their people despite a certain amount of ignorance on their part are rather hard to find. In fact, such men are scarce in any community.

6. A thought-provoking report and Mr. Hicks exhibits a keen appreciation of the problems with which he has to grapple now and in the future.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

(1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

67 - 3 - 5.

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.
Sepik District.
24th., September 1961.

The Assistant District Officer.
Maprik.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. of 1961/62.

Officer Conducting: J.C. Corrigan Patrol Officer Gr.II.

Area Patrolled: Sepik Plains Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Europeans:
J.S. Hicks Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives:
6376 MARIAMBUN Const. 1st.class.
7483 PINO 5th. year Const.
10274 BAL 1st. year Const.
One Medical Orderly.

Duration of Patrol: 31/8/61 to 12/9/61.

Number of days: Thirteen.

Last Patrol to the Area: October 1960.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Collection of 1961 Personal Tax.
2. Census Revision.
3. Routine Administration.

John S. Hicks
John S. Hicks.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

DIARY:Thursday 31/8/61.

Patrol departed MAPRIK at 1530 by Public Works truck. Arrived at JAMA village 1700 where we slept the night. Had a talk to the village elders in the evening.

Friday 1/9/61.

Finished tax-census by 1100 and inspected the village and gardens. One prosecution for failure to comply with Rs. 112A & 112B. Left JAMA at 1315 and inspected coffee plots en route to YAMINI where we arrived at 1400. Tax-census conducted and village inspected. Departed YAMINI at 1500 and arrived BANGWINGEI 1545. A short talk to village officials. Slept the night.

Saturday 2/9/61.

Collected tax-census this morning. Health and condition of village very poor and three houses were ordered to be rebuilt. One prosecution under Rs. 112A & 112B. Departed BANGWINGEI at 1230 and travelled over very poor tracks to MAINGUGU arriving at 1250. Census checked in the afternoon and no tax was collected. Village inspected and methods of road building explained. Slept the night.

Sunday 3/9/61.

Morning spent in MAINGUGU writing up census sheets. Left for MOI at 1330 and arrived 1430. Tax-census and village inspected. Health poor and still quite a few ground houses being lived in. Returned to MAINGUGU over the same poor road, arriving at 1715. Slept the night.

Monday 4/9/61.

Departed MAINGUGU this morning at 0920 and arrived BURUI 1150. Walk over same tracks to JAMA and easy walking along the PAGWI road to BURUI. Site of new village is some 300 yards off the main road and about 1½ miles Northwest of their old site. Tax-census collected and village inspected. Village in excellent condition and the overall health good. Two men from YENIGO charged with gambling and sentenced. Had dinner at the Mission and slept the night at BURUI.

Tuesday 5/9/61.

Left BURUI at 0930 and walked through heavy rain to BENSIM where we arrived at 1030. Tax-census collected in the afternoon and village inspected. Good house designs but health only fair. Two men charged with 'burning off' kunai and fined 10/- each. Coffee gardens have been cleared as at BURUI, but no planting as yet. Roads in poor condition.

Wednesday 6/9/61.

Departed BENSIM at 0930 this morning and walked along good roads to KAMPUPU where we arrived at 1005. Tax-census and village inspected and found to be in good condition. Village officials strong -- key to a good village. Left KAMPUPU at 1123 and arrived KWIMLA 1228. Roads in appalling condition and little effort had been made to traverse sago swamps. Tax-census taken and village inspected. Found to be dirty and many houses falling down. Twenty-one men charged under As. 112A & 112B, and fined 5/- each. Slept the night.

Thursday 7/9/61.

Left KWIMLA at 0930 and arrived NAGOTIMBI 1017. Village inspected and census revised in afternoon; no tax collected. Health poor and housing in bad condition. Twenty-three men each fined 5/- under As. 112A & 112B. One woman charged on a count of sorcery and fined 5/-. Slept the night.

Friday 8/9/61.

Departed NAGOTIMBI at 0930 and walked over excellent road to KOSIMBI where we arrived at 1025. Tax-census collected and village inspected. Health and cleanliness is very good, and again strong village officials. No interest in coffee as yet but people appear keen to do something. Slept the night.

Saturday 9/9/61.

Left KOSIMBI at 0800 and travelled over the best stretch of road in the area reaching AURIMBIT at 0850. Tax-census collected and village inspected. Housing and health is the best of any on the Sepik Plains. An interest shown in coffee but nothing has been done about it as yet. People are the most 'go-ahead' of any visited and should be encouraged. Slept the night.

Sunday 10/9/61.

Spent the day at AURIMBIT writing up census figures and collecting material for Anthropology assignment. People being very co-operative.

Monday 11/9/61.

Departed AURIMBIT this morning at 0800 and walked over good roads to KUPMABIT passing through KOSIMBI, NAGOTIMBI and MENGAL. Arrived KUPMABIT at 1330 where we slept the night.

Tuesday 11/9/61.

Departed KUPMABIT at 0830 and arrived KUNJINGINNY at 1030, passing through NALA en route. Met by truck and transported to MAPRIK where we arrived at 1210. Unloaded and stood down Police. Patrol Ended.

John S. Hicks
John S. Hicks.

(Cadet Patrol Officer)

Spurred by King's fair

of the people; however, this may play a part. In all villages the desire was expressed for assistance to raise their economy, and in many places the people are doing something concrete to achieve this end. The nature of the country, with a thick layer of impervious sub-soil, will restrict their efforts to a large extent; thus making the scattered clumps of forest the only areas where agriculture is possible.

Since the failure of Rice and Peanuts, nothing has been done in the way of cash cropping. This failure was due entirely to poor communications and transport, and not to any lack of interest on behalf of the people. At the moment areas are being cleared for Coffee, and in some instances the shade has been planted. Jama village is the furthest advanced of any, and under the influence of a very strong member of the community;--- PARLIK, has three gardens under shade in readiness for planting. PERLIK was gaoled for his leadership of a 'cargo cult' which sprang up in Jama last year. It is hoped that this legitimate desire for economic advancement remains legitimate. One of PARLIK'S gardens is run in conjunction with the people of Yamini. Other villages which have gardens or who are contemplating clearing, were advised to 'hold fire' until the plantings at Jama have proved themselves. Burai is another place where gardens have been cleared and shade planted. Of the other villages, Kosimbi and Aurimbit with their large populations, are the keenest to produce cash crops. The attitude of these people who are the most isolated in the Census Division, is one of, "Give us the tools and we will do the job." To maintain this approach inspite of earlier failures, is gratifying to the extent of being unique, and should not be allowed to pass unheeded. The proposed road from Yangoru to Pagwi through these villages would do much for the people, and I feel the people in turn may do much to warrant the existence of the road.

At present the only income which is derived by the inhabitants of the Sepik Plains, is that gained by indentured labourers which number 48, and from the sale of artifacts to the mission at Burai and other interested parties. The people were told of the proposed Maprik Local Government Store in Lae to which they have been invited to contribute. This store is to sell Maprik type artifacts, for which there is a steady demand, and is willing to pay the excepted price for its goods. This was explained to the Plains people and a good interest was shown. It is realized this is only 'tobacco money', but even so is evidence of the desire to raise their economy; an economy which at the moment does not exist. The feeling gained is that this must be rectified.

C. Village Officials:

These still consist the conventional Luluai-Tultul system which is the only practical method of direct administration. This system is satisfactory only to the extent that nothing better has been devised, and in many cases the officials have just resigned themselves to a position of village 'whipping boy'. This is evident in all villages West of the Pagwi road, where little attempt had been made to improve the state of roads and village cleanliness. Fines were taken at Jama and Bangwingei for neglect of same.

The Eastern side of the road, with the exception of Kwimla and Nagotimbi, is in marked contrast to the above. Both Kwimla and Nagotimbi were prosecuted for neglect of houses and village cleanliness. In most instances, however, the Luluai and Tultul are obviously the strong men of the village, with outstanding examples being set at Kosimbi and Aurimbit.

It must be remembered that the lot of a village official is not a happy one, being torn between the demands of the village and those of the Administration, which do not always run parallel. The resultant being that, instead of pleasing one party, he will sit in the middle and please neither. The answer to this is to find the leader of the community who will do a job without trying to seek popular support of either Government or village. Such men can do a lot to prepare the village for Local Government.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

There were no serious instances of crime brought to the attention of the Patrol, and only a few minor cases were heard. These were, failure to clean village area at Jama, Bangwingei, Kwimla and Nagotimbi; sorcery at Nagotimbi, and a case of gambling from Yenigo which was heard at Burui.

As with earlier patrols, we were greeted with the speech that there was no trouble, which was probably true. The various village boundaries appear well marked and consequently there are no land quarrels. It is assumed that either there are no troubles what so ever, which is possible; or the people are content in settling such differences amongst themselves.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

A. Subsistence Agriculture:

The staple crop of the people of the Sepik Plains is sago which is supplemented by yams, mami, taro and bananas. In addition to the above, coconuts, pineapple and paw paws are grown where possible; coconuts of course being grown in all villages. The bush fallow system of agriculture is the only method used and is possible only where patches of forest lie in the gullies between the Kunai Plains. Such areas are small and the need for greater forest covering is supported by the Government policy of extending forest growth. To achieve this, greater policing of the prohibition on 'burning off' kunai, would be desirable.

The condition of the soil is such that the fallow system is only possible over a seven year cycle. Intense laterization is widespread throughout the area and this lack of plant nutrients has rendered the soil useless. Sub-surface gravels do exist and may be exploited in view of the large road building project in the Maprik area.

B. Livestock:

A limited pig population exists throughout the area, but serve little purpose apart from prestige and food for ceremonial occasions. Fowls are kept in some villages, with the greatest numbers at Burui where they are healthy and in good condition. Dogs remain as their counterparts all over the Territory;--emaciated, noisy and a danger to village health. This is so in all villages with the exception of Aurimbit where the people have condescended to give their dogs an occasional meal. This problem will cease only with the education of the people to a level where greater realization of health and cleanliness is practised. If rabbits ever came to this country it would possibly become the greatest killer of any disease which has so far been inflicted.

C. Commercial Agriculture:

As previously mentioned under the heading 'Economic Development',--- commercial agriculture is limited. Coffee is the proposed cash crop of the area, but due to soil conditions this seems doomed to early failure. It is possible that the future of these people does not rest with agriculture, but the alternative has not been forthcoming to date.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS:

A vehicular road has been surveyed from Yangoru to Burui where it joins the Maprik road to Pagwi. A map is provided with this report, and the proposed route shown. Little work has been done on this road, and between Burui and Nagotimbi the track is just sufficient for walking. From Nagotimbi to Aurimbit the road is some 18 feet wide and the people have obviously made an effort at construction. The surface, however, is hard clay, and with no protection from the weather, would become impassable in wet conditions. Gravel

is available from nearby creeks and surface deposits in the area; this would be of assistance in such places. Other sections of the road require it to pass through large areas of sago swamp and dense patchy forest. This will necessitate a great deal of work on behalf of those people between Burui and Nagotimbi where the main problems will be met. Some two miles to the East of Nagotimbi the road crosses the Parchee River at a point some 25 feet wide and 4 feet deep. This would increase a great extent in flood time and would require a sizable bridge to traverse. If it is decided to go ahead with this road, it would be advisable to station an Officer in the area and so ensure proper supervision of the work.

Existing bridges are nil and the culverts are small and flimsy. This is so throughout the area and much work is required to rectify this situation. Villages to the West of the main road have no planned vehicular road and the tracks are fashioned accordingly. Many of these are in shocking condition and make even walking a hard exercise. Road building was explained to these people and the benefits of drains along either side was advised.

There is only one airstrip on the Sepik Plains, at Burui Mission. This was capable of taking Norsemen but is now restricted to Cessna's only. This restriction reduced the length of the strip to 1650 feet, and was applied due to water which, in wet conditions, lies for about 100 yards at the Southern end. In spite of this the flat approaches and even surface make a very good airfield.

MISSIONS:

There is only one Mission which is active in the area which comprises two stations, both which are included in the Ambunti sub-district. This is the Catholic S.V.D. Order at Torembe situated on the Southeast border of the Sepik Plains, which serves the villages of M Nagotimbi, Kosimbi and Aurimbit; and Burui situated on the Maprik-Pagwi road, which caters for Burui village, Jama, Kampupu and Kwimba. These missions have quite a widespread influence on the area, and their schools do a lot in the education of the children. The depth of this influence is undetermined, an interesting antithesis being seen at Nagotimbi where prayers are said in the village chapel of an evening and the people sleep fearfully at night in horror of the female sorcerer. (See Appendix C)

Polygamy is still widespread throughout the area. A situation which I feel should not be interfered with at this stage in their development.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

The population of the Sepik Plains has a natural increase of births over deaths. See figures below:

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
Sepik Plains Census Division	84.	29.	55.

The overall increase in population, including births and migrations in, totals 38. In accordance with Patrol Instructions, a pre census check of the previous year's figures was carried out. In this manner it was found that last year's figures were deficient to the extent of ten persons. This was made up of an excess of one person at Nagotimbi, and a deficiency of eleven people at Aurimbit. Thus an overall deficit of ten people making a 1960 population total of 1561 and not 1551 as reported. Bearing this in mind, this year's total of 1599 can be correlated and found correct.

The situation of migrant labour is satisfactory in all villages and the number of those absent from the village is far below the allowable limit. (See Appendix E)

TAXATION:

The 1961 personal tax was collected at the rate of 5/- per person, where practicable. The total amount collected amounted to £7 and the exemptions issued numbered 342. From this it can be deduced that very little money is available in the area. Collection of tax in past years' have depleted the savings of most villagers, and this money has not been replaced. Apart from labourers, had returned from plantations etc., no one was taxed, as no one has any income. It is thus recommended that a blanket tax exemption be issued for the entire area, to be lifted at such time when the economic position has been greatly improved. This would relieve the drain on village savings and leave a small amount of capital till such time as could be invested in an economic venture.

Figures of individual villages are shown on attached Appendix D.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The standard of housing varied from place to place, with the poorest at Bangwingei where three houses were ordered to be rebuilt, and the highest standard at Kampupu. Throughout the Patrol an emphasis was placed on good village housing, and cleanliness around such houses. Since the insistence on raised flooring, as opposed to the traditional Maprik type ground house, the people have made an effort to comply. The main fault seems to lie in the choice of small saplings for sleepers and braces, and poor timber for piles. Many constructions rely solely upon a point of equilibrium being reached in order to remain standing. An exception to this is the village of Kampupu where an experienced carpenter - SINGAJOI has returned to the village and made use of his acquired knowledge by building houses similar to European design with stresses in the right directions. It would be beneficial for some instruction to be given to representatives of each village in the selection of timber and the construction of buildings. This could be done either in the village by visiting carpenters, or at a site where trained carpenters are working. The success of this would, of course, depend on the interest of visiting officials.

The larger villages of the area consist of up to three hamlets which are compact units in themselves although owing allegiance to one another. The greatest example of this is at Aurimbit which comprises three hamlets each with its House Tamberan and each having a Village Tultul. The village of Burui is in the stages of rebuilding and may prove the model village of the area.

Court action was taken in Jama, Bangwingei, Kwimla and Nagotimbi against people who did not comply with ss112A and 112B of the Native Administration Regulations.

John S. Hicks
John S. Hicks.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX A. to MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1961/62.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

All villages in the Sepik Plains Division receive first aid from the mission stations at Burui and Torembe as there are no Aid Posts in the area. Many people seen on the Patrol were suffering from elephantiasis which had reached an advanced stage. Apart from a few emaciated children at Bangwingei and Kwimla, the overall health was good. One patient suffering from suspected pneumonia was sent into Maprik from Burui.

There is a definite need to establish an Aid Post at some centrally placed position in order to be of assistance to all villages of the area. The people themselves were disappointed in that no interest had been taken in health, and I feel the establishment of an Aid Post could be of great moral value to them.

A native medical orderly accompanied the Patrol and inspected every villager and village latrine. He carried out minor first aid where needed and was an asset to all members of the Patrol.

John S. Hicks

John S. Hicks.

(Cadet Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX B? to MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. of 1961/62.EDUCATION:

Education on the Sepik Plains is left entirely to the two Missions at Burui and Torembe. A semblance of education is imparted by catechists throughout the area but the level reached in this manner is never higher than standard I. The only effective means is at the Missions themselves where the standard is about grade IV.

John S. Hicks

John S. Hicks.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX C. to MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. of 1961/62.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

An interesting case of sorcery was heard at the village of Nagotimbi, where a woman-- WANDINGEN of the SAUNIBO clan had terrorized the village with her 'sanguma'. The Luluai of Kwimla claimed his child was killed by this woman, who also claimed she had killed this child along with 45 others. The method of killing was by smearing a black substance on the breasts of the mother so as the child, when feeding, would be poisoned. This substance is the burnt remains of the wood from a tree called SAUNIBO, which takes its name from the woman's clan. She was invited to practice her 'sanguma' on the Officers present but fortunately she didn't succeed, and was exposed to the assembled villagers for what she was. Whether this will have a lasting effect is debatable; for one who is held in fear is dangerous, even to herself.

The influence of the River people extends as far as Nagotimbi, where the language changes and the design of artifacts looses the crocodile and anchor patterns. The Maprik type ground house is not seen South of Nagotimbi, and the Spirit of the Round Water MASALI is not acknowledged to the North.

~~Throughout~~ Throughout the area there is widespread ~~except~~ acceptance of European goods, but apart from steel, the villagers still prefer to manufacture their own articles; believing them to be of equal, if not superior, quality. In the making of ropes and handbags, I was forced to agree with them.

John S. Hicks

John S. Hicks.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

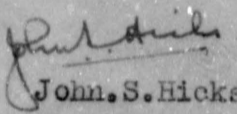
The river people are not acknowledged to the North.

APPENDIX D. to MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. of 1961/62.

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION:

Tax collected and exemptions granted.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>TAX COLLECTED.</u>	<u>No. EXEMPTIONS.</u>
Jama.	£4 - 15 - 0.	46.
Yamini.	-----	9.
Banwingei.	-----	20.
Maingugu.	-----	30.
Moi.	-----	22.
Burui.	£4 - 0 - 0.	20.
Bensim.	-----	15.
Kampupu.	-----	22.
Kwimla.	-----	25.
Nagotimbi.	£0 - 10 - 0.	26.
Kosimbi.	£0 - 15 - 0.	47.
Aurimbit.	-----	60.
 TOTAL:	 £7 - 0 - 0.	 342.


 John S. Hicks.
 (Cadet Patrol Officer)

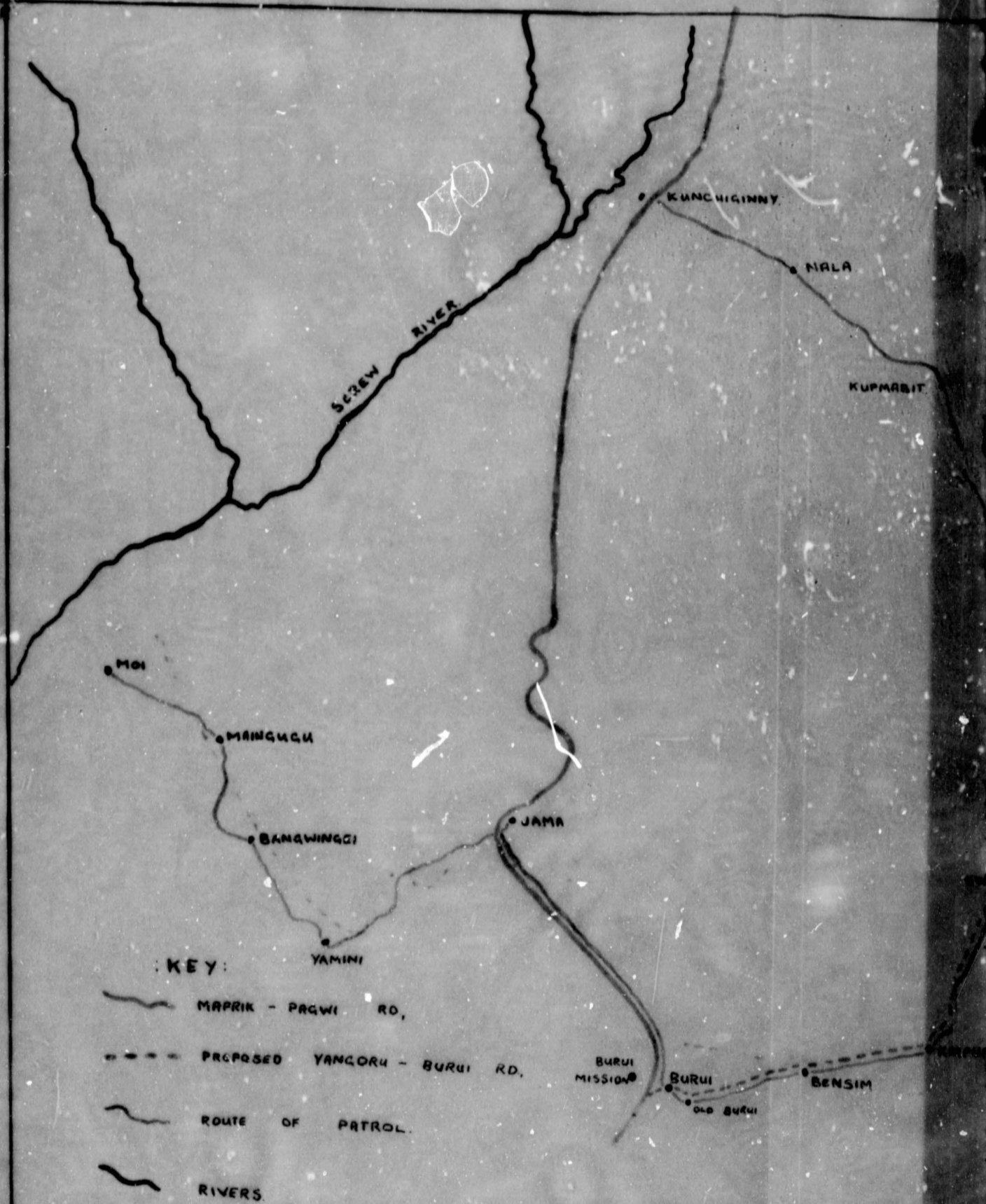
APPENDIX E. to MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. of 1961/62.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY FIGURES:

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>ABSENT FROM VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LABOUR POTENTIAL.</u>	<u>AVAILABLE.</u>
Jama.	5.	62.	15.
Yamini.	-.	6.	2.
Banwingei.	3.	19.	3.
Maingugu.	7.	34.	4.
Moi.	6.	26.	2.
Burui.	1.	25.	7.
Bensim.	-.	13.	4.
Kampupu.	-.	22.	7.
Kwimla.	3.	25.	5.
Nagotimbi.	4.	30.	6.
Kosimbi.	7.	58.	12.
Aurimbit.	12.	69.	11.

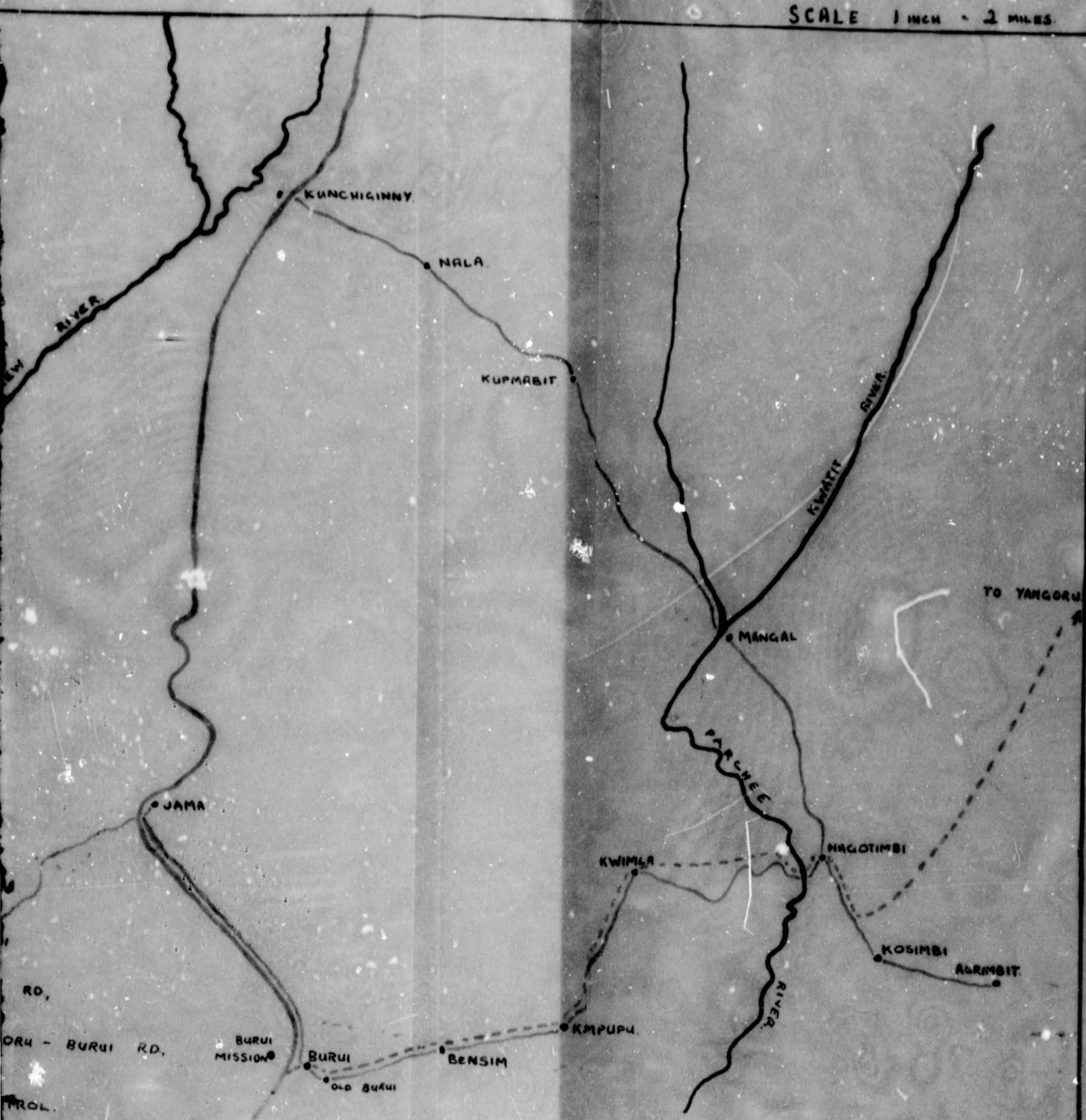
John S. Hicks
 John. S. Hicks.
 (Cadet Patrol Officer)

SEPIK PLAINS - M



SEPIK PLAINS - MATRIK

SCALE 1 INCH = 2 MILES



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 10 - 1961-62

Patrol Conducted by J.A. Wiltshire Patrol Officer Gde.II

Area Patrolled..... WCRA CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans. N.A. Van Ruth Patrol Officer

Natives. 2 members of R.P.N.G.C., 1 Medical orderly

Duration—From 23/5/1962 to 6/6/1962.

Number of Days.....FOURTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...14./....2./19...61

Medical 10 / 6 / 19 61

Map Reference. Attached Map - 2 miles x 1 inch

Objects of Patrol..... 1) Census Revision 2) Routine Administration.....

3) Collection Personal Tax 1962.

Director of Native Affairs.

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/7/1968

led, please.

Amason
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

lage Pop

9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	M	F	

JMcL. LER

67-8-52

14th August, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.10/1961-62

All things being equal it is better to select officials by secret verbal ballot than by appointment.

The officer should avoid using Constables as Interpreters if anybody else is available. It is noted that Simon came from the same Sub District.

There should be no room in the Constabulary for a "malingerer and a bully".

I am not sure that jaoling sorcerers reduces their malign influence in the minds of the people. After they have expiated their alleged offences they should be free to move where they like; fraternise if they so desire. It is not stated whether Komborami's failure to line for census was his first offence of this nature or if his visit to Serandu was a migration or a deliberate attempt to circumvent the census. Most discriminatory legislation will shortly not be available as a disciplinary measure so it is preferable to get into the habit of not using it as soon as possible.

Quite a good report as an initial effort.

(J.K. McCarthy;
DIRECTOR.



67-3-5

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

11th July, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10

Receipt of the above report together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

Mr. Pegg should now be completing the Local Government survey of this area.

Mr. Van Ruth's comments on economic development (pages 5 and 6) have been passed to the District Agricultural Officer for his comment and advice.

I agree with your assessment of the Lehinga land, but if cash crops are planted there may be a possibility of coffee being grown when usage only is intended. This would cause problems in the near future.

I would like your opinion and assessment of the airstrip and its desirability, mentioned on page 9.

Mr. Van Ruth has prepared an interesting patrol report which is a very good first effort, although I think Appendix 5 could be improved.

unlabeled effs.


(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu.
The District Commissioner, Wewak.

67-3-5/1293
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
26th June 1962.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No 10-1961-2.

Attached please find report of a patrol carried out in the Wora area by Patrol Officers Wiltshire and Van Ruth. The narrative report has been presented by Mr Van Ruth and he is to be commended on his first report. The patrol was uneventful. The area is quiet and some progress has been in coffee planting and preparation of gardens during the year.

The Wora area is to be brought shortly under Area Administration. There is some evidence, not mentioned in the report of desire to enter under Council Administration by some of the more progressive elements in the area though on the whole there is some reluctance on the part of most to change. It is felt that propaganda now taking place in this regard will change this attitude.

There are at present five nurseries prepared with seedlings serving nine villages and another five being planted serving a further seven villages. There are 25,155 holes prepared for these seedlings in 145 gardens although at the moment there are only 626 coffee trees planted and none of these are yet at the bearing stage. The progress in this regard is considered satisfactory. The Agricultural department have been held up in the preparation of nurseries in this area because of demands from other areas and a lack of seed. This situation should clear itself within the next quarter when it is expected that sufficient seed will be available for all those requiring it. The area is itself foremost in the production of rice which grows well in the area and from which the Wora obtain most of their present cash income. £1775-7-6 worth of rice was purchased by R.P. Societies during the year - a large proportion of which came from the Wora. The exact figures of Wora rice production are not known. Rice continues to be a good source of income and is acceptable to these people for the basic reason that little difficulty is experienced getting it to Bainyik - a factor that is lacking in other Maprik areas.

The dispute between Ningalimbi and Lehinga No 2 over land mentioned on page 7 arose when Lehinga finding themselves short of land attempted to acquire land belonging to Ningalimbi by simple trespass and were stopped by the former A.D.C. from doing so. The other Lehinga village now appear willing to allow them the use of other Lehinga ground - a promise which has been made in the past but not fulfilled. Although the pressure on Lehinga No 2 land is having bad results on soil conditions there is no desire on the people's part to move from their land and will move only on to adjoining Lehinga land to plant their crops. As Lehinga No 2 is a small group of 154 people only it is considered that Lehinga No 1 will give usage rights when it is necessary for them to do so.

With regard to the census figures the total is in fact 3621 as it was discovered during the course of the patrol that the renowned sorcerer KOMBORAMI has never been recorded in a census as he has so far successfully eluded census patrols. He has now been recorded in his village book. It is not known how the discrepancies for the nine villages noted on P.9. of the report occurred during the former patrol unless the indistinct figures on the Maprik copy of the Register were incorrectly read. The total would appear to have been one out as KOMBORAMI was not included in last year's figures either.

The population increased over the past twelve month at a rate of 2.46 %. The overall population increase throughout the sub-district is 3.1% - Wora thus being below the average for this year. However the rate of increase averaged over the past two years is 3.2% or just over the sub-district rate of increase. The population would double in between 18-19 years at this rate.

It is felt that the power of the renowned sorcerers in the area can be reasonably expected to decrease slowly. The Wora officials after the imprisonment of the sorcerers in the early months of this year brought on their own volition all their charms used in the practise of sorcery to the station and voluntarily cast them into the Screw river as a mark of their future attitude towards sorcery. It would however be unwise to imagine that this was anything other than a gesture and no doubt the practise of sorcery will continue for many years yet.

The patrol was well carried out and the report well presented. Claims for camping allowances are attached.

Officer Conducting

Area Patrolled

Personnel Accompanying

B. Bunting.

ASST DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 - 3 - 5

Sub District Office

M A P R I K

SEPIK DISTRICT

13th June, 1962

The Assistant District Officer

M A P R I K

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.10 1961-62

Officer Conducting : J.A. Wiltshire, Patrol Officer GDE II

Area Patrolled : WORA Census Division

Personnel Accompanying : W.A. Van Ruth, Patrol Officer

R.P.N.G.C.

2198 Sen. Constable SIMON

10897 Trainee Const. BAM

Medical Orderly, MABIT, (Maprik Hospital)

Duration of Patrol : 23rd May 1962 - 6th June 1962.

Number of days : Fourteen

Last Patrol to the Area : February 1961.

- Objects of Patrol :
1. Census Revision
 2. Routine Administration
 3. Collection of Personal Tax 1962.

N. Van Ruth
(Patrol Officer)

DIARY

Wednesday 23rd May, 1962.

Patrol personnel and patrol equipment departed Maprik 1400 - by tractor and trailer. Mr. Wiltshire and myself, accompanied by a Medical Orderly of Maprik Hospital, followed by Land Rover at 1630. Arrived at WORA 1700. Walked through WORA village and had talks with village elders. Night at rest house.

Thursday 24th May, 1962.

Completed Tax collection and Census revision of WORA by 1100. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 114 of N.A.R.'s. Health generally good. One patient with cancer of the tongue despatched to Maprik Hospital. As a rule people seem to make good use of nearby Aid-Post at TANMAUI. Left WORA at 1430 and inspected village and gardens ready for Coffee plantings en route to SERANDU. Great increase in the number of gardens ready for Coffee plantings since the last patrol. Although no actual Coffee plantings made, people requested assistance from BAINYIK to construct Coffee Nursery at WORA. Arrived SERANDU 1450. Revised Census and collected Tax. Several minor disputes resolved by arbitration. During village inspection came across the recently released sorcerer KOMBORAMI, who was staying with his fellow sorcerer SELE, at SERANDU. Instructed him to return to his home village SERAGAKIM 2 without delay. Returned to WORA 1730. Night at rest house.

Friday 25th May, 1962.

Patrol equipment and party moved on to NELIGUM No.1, while revision of Census and collection of Tax was carried out at NUMAKUM. Tul-tul of NUMAKUM replaced. Recommended for probation in this position is ANUMBANGE. After inspection of village and gardens, departed NUMAKUM for NELIGUM at 1130. Walked along a well-constructed vehicular road, arrived at NELIGUM 1200. During afternoon revised Census and collected Tax from NELIGUM people. One Luluai of NELIGUM desired to retire. Not replaced, as due to the past amalgamation of the village groups NELIGUM 1 and 2, four village officials were retained in office. Night at rest house.

Saturday 26th May, 1962.

Moved on to GWELIGUM No.1 village. Revised Census and completed Tax collection by 1200. In the afternoon revised Census and collected Tax from the GWELIGUM No.2 people. Inspected all surrounding hamlets. Housing in fair condition - hygiene good. Local rice growers do not appear to be troubled with any disease in their crops. Advice and assistance is easily obtained from the nearby D.A.S.F. station at BAINYIK. A minority of the people have also prepared gardens for Coffee plantings. In the evening held informal talks with the people of both villages. GWELIGUM No.1 people have formed a small committee of three men to supervise the proposed Coffee plantings of both villages. One Coffee Nursery has already been established for several months and will serve both villages. Night at rest house.

Sunday 27th May, 1962.

Observed.

Monday 28th May, 1962.

Departed GWELIGUM No.1 for AUPIK No.1 at 0840. Walked along the vehicular road, arrived AUPIK No.1 at 0920. Patrol party and gear moved on to AUPIK No.2. Census revision and Tax collection completed 1100. Luluai recently released from gaol for Sorcery. So far there is no indication that his return has done any harm to

Monday 28th May 1962 (ctd)

the inhabitants of AUPIK No.1. Spoke strongly on the subject of sorcery to the AUPIK group and of the repercussions that follow if the people allow sorcery practices to continue. Inspected village and gardens en route to AUPIK No.2. On the way visited a small Trade Store operated by Trainee Farmer ILIPAN NINDIMBONGO. Arrived at AUPIK No.2 at 1300 and commenced Census revision and Tax collection. Inspected village. Old style housing, surroundings clean, but little done about hygiene. Health check - two treatments only. People make use of nearby Aid-Post at TAUMAUI. In the evening had short talk with Village Officials. Night at rest house.

Tuesday 29th May, 1962.

0800 departed AUPIK No.2, accompanied by Farmer Trainee ILIPAN, for LEHINGA No.2, along a newly constructed vehicular road, which has been completed by the AUPIK No.2 people almost to the AMUK River. En route visited the A.O.G. Mission school near AUPIK No.2, and the S.S.E.M. Mission school near LEHINGA No.1. Arrived at LEHINGA No.2 1000. Commenced Census revision and Tax collection after preliminary talks with Village Officials and a combined gathering of people from LEHINGA No.1 and No.2, and APERINGA. Health generally good, one infant sent to Mission Clinic at ILAHITA for treatment. Completed Census revision and Tax collection of LEHINGA No.1 and No.2 at 1700. In the evening held a meeting for the three combined villages. Night at rest house.

Wednesday 30th May, 1962.

0830 Revised Census and collected Tax from APERINGA people. Health not satisfactory - eight infants and four adults sent to nearby Clinic of the S.S.E. Mission at ILAHITA. Inspected all hamlets which form the three village groups, LEHINGA No.1, No.2, and APERINGA. Housing poor and majority still consists of traditional type houses. Some interest shown in Coffee, but nothing has been done about cultivation as yet. Trainee Farmer ILIPAN offered to assist in constructing two Coffee Nurseries for these three villages. Dispute between LEHINGA No.2 and NINGALIMBI people overland KOMONATAGU brought up again. It seems that each new patrolling officer is a target, and offers these people a chance to have reversed the decision of A.D.O. Carey in 1957. Rest house in very poor condition. Three villages are to combine to construct a new one. Departed for NINGALIMBI No.1 at 1410. Arrived at NINGALIMBI at 1435. Spent the afternoon compiling Statistics and Tax Census sheets. One conviction for failure to comply with Reg.83(6) of N.A.R.'s. Several petty disputes resolved by arbitration. In the evening held meeting for a combined gathering of NINGALIMBI No.1 and No.2 people. Night at rest House.

Thursday 31st May, 1962.

Completed Census revision and Tax collection of both village groups NINGALIMBI No.1 and No.2 at 1600 hrs. Health not satisfactory. Ten patients sent to ILAHITA Mission Clinic, and seven patients to MAPRIX Hospital. Village inspection revealed that the majority of houses in NINGALIMBI No.1 were in an appalling condition, which could account for the poor health of adults, and the high infant mortality rate. Names of all people ordered to rebuild and repair their houses entered in Village Book. Discovered four latrines which had been constructed for the sake of appearance only, none of which contained a pit. Night at rest house.

Friday 1st June, 1962.

Spent the morning inspecting NINGALIMBI No.2 and working on Census Statistics. Departed NINGALIMBI No.1 for SERAGAKIM No.1 at 1400 hrs. Arrived at SERAGAKIM No.1 at 1435 hrs. Commenced revision of Census and Tax collection of SERAGAKIM No.2 people, but postponed because of heavy rain. Remainder of afternoon spent on working on Tax Census sheets. Some domestic disputes and one pig dispute settled by arbitration. Night at rest house.

Saturday 2nd June, 1962.

Finalised Tax Census of SERAGAKIM No.2. Health poor - twelve patients, generally only for tropical ulcers, sent for treatment to nearby Aid-Post at BOBMAGUM. Court for Native Affairs convened one conviction under Reg.119 of N.A.R.'s. In the afternoon completed Census revision and Tax collection of SERAGAKIM No.1 people. Health check - fair only - six treatments given, and three patients sent to nearby Aid-Post BOBMAGUM. In the evening held informal talks with Village Officials. Renowned sorcerer KOMBORAMI has not followed instructions given to him at SERANDU village, and has failed to line up for the Census revision. Night at rest house.

Sunday 3rd June, 1962.

Walked in the general direction of KWANEBANDU village to investigate a Sago dispute between the SERAGAKIM and KWANEBANDU people. On the way down to KWANEBANDU discovered a strip of land cleared by the people of NINGALIMBI and SERAGAKIM. People claim this to be for a proposed airstrip of the Catholic Mission. Returned to SERAGAKIM 1505 hrs., and departed for NINDIKO village. Arrived at NINDIKO village via SAMGIK at 1615 hrs. Night at rest house in NINDIKO.

Monday 4th June, 1962.

Departed NINDIKO for SAMGIK village at 0800 hrs. Arrived SAMGIK 0820 hrs. Census revision and Tax collection completed 1030 hrs. Village inspected. Housing and hygiene very good. Village Officials strong personalities at first sight. Health check good. People held nine young men in isolation for the initiation ceremony. Returned to NINDIKO 1115 hrs. In the afternoon completed Census revision and Tax collection of the NINDIKO people. Health and hygiene very good. Finally caught up with ex-sorcerer KOMBORAMI, who had been staying with fellow sorcerer SAINA at NINDIKO. Court for Native Affairs convened - one conviction for failure to appear for Census. In the evening held large meeting for a combined gathering of SAMGIK and NINDIKO people. Night at rest house in NINDIKO.

Tuesday 5th June, 1962.

Left NINDIKO 0815 - arrived at GATNIGUM 0840 hrs. Census revision and Tax collection delayed by heavy rain. Finally commenced Tax census at 1430 hrs. Health satisfactory. Triplets born to female TUWAGU in late May 1962. Two said to have died at birth, sole survivor appears to be a premature baby, and therefore, sent with mother to MAPRIK Hospital. Between 12 and 20 school children attend A.O.G. Mission at TAMAU, as day students. Convicted sorcerer BELOKU at present back with his people at GATNIGUM, forbidden to fraternise with other convicted sorcerers at SERANDU, NINDIKO and SERAGAKIM. Inspected village - Housing fair - Hygiene poor. Night at GATNIGUM rest house.

INTRODUCTION

The objects of this patrol were (i) The Annual Census Revision (ii) Routine Administration and (iii) the 1962 Personal Tax collection of the WORA Census Division.

The area is situated six miles South West of MAPRIK station, and borders on the MAPRIK Census Division and the North-WOSERA Census Division.

TOPOGRAPHY

Wednesday, 6th June, 1962.

Left GATNIGUM 0845 hrs., and arrived at NELIGUM 0925 hrs.

Decided to walk to main road near BAINYIK, passing through NUMAKUM and WORA villages en route. Met by truck and transported to MAPRIK arriving 1210. End of patrol.

N. Van Ruth
(N. Van Ruth)
Patrol Officer.

the people living on the same side of the river, there is little or nothing exchanged between people outside this geographical division.

Political Development

Generally speaking, the people of the area patrolled are content with their way of life, and the political advancement made by their neighbours in the MAPRIK Census Division has made little or no impression on them.

Political development amongst the people of WORA Census Division at this stage is non-existent. But, perhaps when this characteristic attitude of contentment with the state they live in, has been further intruded by a cash economy, then these people would be more receptive to the ideas of Local-Government-Councils and political progress. At the present time, however, the major problem to overcome would seem to be the problem of Economic Development.

Economic Development

Contrary to earlier reports, it is felt that the slow and limited progress of Economical growth, is not entirely due to the lethargy of the people, although this may be true insofar as the village elders are concerned. In all the villages of this area the desire to raise their Economy was evident in the sudden increase in the number of Coffee gardens in preparation, and the construction of 10 Coffee Nurseries. (see appendix No. 2 for relevant statistics). The attitude of the majority of these people is one of scepticism, an attitude which seems to fluctuate between bursts of energy and periods of physical indolence. However, after the recent disappointment of the WORA people with the failure of their Rice crops, it is re-assuring to find the increase in the number of Coffee gardens under shade, and this new burst of initiative should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is, therefore, hoped that the Agricultural Officer at BAINYIK will be able to make more field staff available to

- 4 -

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INTRODUCTION

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The area is situated six miles South West of MAPRIK station, and borders on the MAPRIK Census Division and the North-WOSERA Census Division.

TOPOGRAPHY

The nature of the area patrolled makes for easy walking, and consists of sloping to undulating terrain, hemmed in by two small ranges, interspersed with belts of forest, and intersected by numerous creeks, which eventually converge into the AMOGU and AMUK rivers.

Outstanding are the large tracts of sloping virgin bushland within this region, which, except for some narrow bush-paths, have been left untouched by the people who own them.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General

The 3620 inhabitants of the WORA Census Division could be divided into two separate groups, not only geographically, but also linguistically. The geographical division is made by the AMUK river, which bisects the area and leaves the villages from WORA to AUPIK on the eastern side, and those from LEHINGA to SERAGAKIM on the western side of this river.

Although the linguistic division is not as well defined as the geographical, it forms a distinct and effective barrier between the two groups. The people east of the AMUK river fall into the MAMBLEP language group (BAISI-KUNDI dialect) and those villages north-west of the river speak the YANIL language, or the SHAMU-KUNDI dialect (ARAPESH). These separating factors are further stressed by the fact that, although continual interchange of Social and Cultural relations is carried on between the people living on the same side of the river, there is little or nothing exchanged between people outside this geographical division.

Political Development

Generally speaking, the people of the area patrolled are content with their way of life, and the political advancement made by their neighbours in the MAPRIK Census Division has made little or no impression on them.

Political development amongst the people of WORA Census Division at this stage is non-existent. But, perhaps when this characteristic attitude of contentment with the state they live in, has been further intruded by a cash economy, then these people would be more receptive to the ideas of Local-Government-Councils and political progress. At the present time, however, the major problem to overcome would seem to be the problem of Economic Development.

Economic Development

Contrary to earlier reports, it is felt that the slow and limited progress of Economical growth, is not entirely due to the lethargy of the people, although this may be true insofar as the village elders are concerned. In all the villages of this area the desire to raise their Economy was evident in the sudden increase in the number of Coffee gardens in preparation, and the construction of 10 Coffee Nurseries. (see appendix No.2 for relevant statistics). The attitude of the majority of these people is one of scepticism, an attitude which seems to fluctuate between bursts of energy and periods of physical indolence. However, after the recent disappointment of the WORA people with the failure of their Rice crops, it is re-assuring to find the increase in the number of Coffee gardens under shade, and this new burst of initiative should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is, therefore, hoped that the Agricultural Officer at BAINYIK will be able to make more field staff available to

Economic Development (Ctd.)

visit the area frequently in the near future. The matter of transportation does not provide any real problems to overcome, as the area has a good dry-weather vehicular road net-work (see under Roads and Bridges) and is adjacent to BAINYIK Agricultural Station. Considering these two important factors, it was disheartening to find that little had been done to guide these people with the planting of the Coffee gardens prepared for planting in February 1961.

At present the only cash income obtained by the inhabitants of this Division, is that secured by the 212 people at work - in and outside the District, and some food crops grown for sale at the Market in MAPRIK.

In view of the fact that the majority of the people have large tracts of uncultivated Tribal land available to them, over which they could move, and rotate their cultivation, it is apparent that overall, the WORA area has a greater potential for increased production than the adjacent densely populated areas of the WOSERA.

There is, both the area of suitable land available, and the scope for mechanised farming within the region. At present, the land is farmed in the traditional pattern, but there is sufficient room for development particularly in the plantation crops. However, unless more technical guidance is given in the field, there will be little significant increase in the Economic growth and the Cash-income of these people.

Village Officials

It was observed that the former system of having LULUAI's and TULTUL's appointed on the traditional basis of leadership and inheritance of clan rights, has now gradually been replaced by the custom of selecting these men from such leaders who have achieved pre-eminence through personal qualities within the community. Although it was found that many of the Village Officials were not impressive in this area, the majority of them are young, and form a good counter balance for the outmoded ideas and influence of the older generation. At LEHINGA No.2, for instance, the young LULUAI informed us that the village elders were keeping their children from the S.S.E.M. school, and had attempted to make their children follow the customs of their ancestors. Although not much could be done about this legally, this point is mentioned simply because it seems to indicate that there is an enlightened element amongst the Village Officials of today.

On the other hand it was found that on the Western side of the AMUK river, little effort had been made to maintain the roads, or to repair badly dilapidated houses. The Eastern side of the AMUK river, however, is in distinct contrast to this, with the exception of NUMAKUM village, where the LULUAI himself was instructed to demolish his house. In a few instances the Village Officials were obviously the leading personalities of their community, with good examples being set at NINDIKO and SAMGIK.

LAW AND JUSTICE

The "Complaints" heard during this patrol were essentially simple civil matters, which arose as a result of minor conflicts within everyday village life.

The few C.N.A. cases dealt with by the patrol were : one case of concealing a person from attending a Census Revision; one for spreading false reports tending to give rise to ill-feeling; one matter for wilfully disobeying a lawful order from a Luluai; and one case for failure to line up for a Census Revision.

Everywhere the patrol was assured that there was no trouble, but whether this was really so, or whether the people are settling their differences among themselves, is hard to say. However, it is felt that at this time of the year the people are too pre-occupied with the Yari harvest to worry about any domestic quarrels.

Land Disputes.

Apart from the subject of the old Land-dispute over land at KOMONATAGU, between the people of LEHINGA No.2 and NINGALIMBI No.2, no other Land disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol, and in general, the village boundaries of the area seem to be well marked. The LEHINGA No.2 people claim to be short of land as a result of the decision made by A.D.G. Carey in 1957, and this matter is further accentuated by the widening adoption of Coffee growing. Since discussing this matter during the meeting held on the 29th May, 1962, the people of LEHINGA No.1 are now considering allowing the people of LEHINGA No.2 to construct gardens on land adjacent to LEHINGA No.2 village, but belonging to the people of LEHINGA No.1. This concession would only be granted for the growing of Cash-crops and subsistence agriculture.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Ecology

The Ecology of the area is influenced by the gardening practices of the inhabitants. As mentioned earlier under "Economic Development" although the area is not too sparsely populated, it can be said that overall, no true land shortage exists in the WCRA Census Division. Large tracts of virgin bushland are still owned by the people who, at this stage do not even contemplate cultivating them, and apart from being the village hunting grounds, these tracts appear to serve no other useful purpose.

Owing to ignorance and traditional garden practices, the village gardens are constructed as close to the village as possible, and do not appear to extend far beyond a half-mile radius of each village. This practice has left a marked influence on the gardening pattern, and has caused a fairly short garden rotation cycle which varies from three to four years after two years of cultivation. The exception being LEHINGA No.2 village, where the rotation is one year under crop, and two years fallow. Where the 3-4 year cycle is followed secondary bush patches were seen consisting mainly of dense underbrush containing some soft woods. While it could be expected that the soil would be well conserved by this quick growing vegetation, it was found that the soil of these gardens was eroded, and the result has been a low-soil fertility. Besides this, it was noticed that the secondary bush vegetation gave rise to an increased insect infestation, and in a few newly planted gardens, it was seen that caterpillars and beetles had defoliated Yam vines and Taro plants.

With the present population, no great disadvantage can be foreseen in the immediate future, if the above cultivation practices are continued. An exception to this is LEHINGA No.2 village where much damage has already been done by the very short rotation cycle practiced, and the soil erosion has left scars and gullies which are continually eroding further. Should the population increase to a great extent, the effect of a short fallow period between cropping could have serious consequences to the soil fertility, and the peoples staple food crops.

Subsistence Crops and Diet

The staple crops of starchy foods, such as Yam, Taro, Sago and Nami are sufficiently balanced by Bananas, Pawpaws, Tomatoes and Beans. In addition to this ~~various~~ pineapples and cucumbers are grown where possible. Coconuts are grown in every village. In the vicinity of GWELIGUM No.1 the people have just started to grow the Grenadilla fruit, and some Chinese Cabbages and Shallots were observed between GWELIGUM and AUPIK No.1.

They keep some fowls, and as there are few pigs in the area their protein intake is low. They also kill and eat wild birds of any description. (An interesting practice with respect to the Yam planting and harvesting has been noted in Appendix 1.).

Pigs are kept mainly for food on conventional occasions, and in many instances they are kept merely for prestige. Many villages have fowls which appear to be in a healthy condition, and were frequently offered for sale during the patrol. There was no indication that the area had been plagued by any Pig disease, and none of the symptoms of the disease listed under the proposed Vaccination Campaign of the Agricultural Officer at BAINYIK, were found to be present.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Commercial Agriculture

With Coffee being the proposed Cash-crop in the area, the people are fortunate in having a Farmer-trainee of BAINYIK among them, ILIPAN NINDIMBONGO of AUPIK, who attended the 1st course held in Coffee Production at BAINYIK during the current financial year. At present ILIPAN has influence only in his own village, although in several other villages in the vicinity of AUPIK No.2, he has found outsiders who are willing to follow his advice and accept his help. His main activity directed towards economic development so far, has been to supervise the construction and planting of two Coffee Nurseries at the villages of GWELIGUM and AUPIK. ILIPAN accompanied the patrol in its latter stages, and whenever the occasion arose at meetings, he was encouraged to speak of his recent trip through the Morobe and Eastern Highlands Districts where he observed methods used in Coffee production.

At present very little is being done with regard to Cash-cropping, and apart from the few existing Rice crops growing at GWELIGUM No.1, AUPIK No.2, SANGIK, NINDIKO and GATNIGUM villages, no new plantings have been recorded. There are approximately 626 immature Coffee trees in the area, and some market crops such as beans, tomatoes and cucumbers are grown for sale in the vicinity of the AUPIK, SANGIK, NINDIKO and SERAGAKIM villages. The area's potential, however, is favourable, especially for the growing of European vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, silverbeet and beetroot. In order to start such a vegetable growing industry, it would be essential to overcome the problem of the lack in technical staff to guide these people in the field, and to solve the difficulties of getting these market crops to MAPRIK in the shortest possible time.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS

The vehicular roads connecting all the villages in the WORA Census Division are in good condition. The grass cover had been cut by most villages, and only in isolated sections did the road require draining. From GWELIGUM No.1 to AUPIK No.2 the road is some 15 feet wide, and the people have obviously made an effort with the construction of this road. In parts the surface cover is hard clay, and especially between the villages of LEHINGA No.2 and NINGALIMBI the road could become impassable in the rain season. The new road from AUPIK No.2 to YAMIDIGUM has now been completed and connects the area with the road to DREYIKIR. Another road linking AUPIK No.2 with LEHINGA No.1 is being reconstructed and has almost reached the ANUK river. Village officials were advised to re-cut several sections of the road, and to remove the heavy overhanging bush growth to allow the ground to dry out. Bridges and culverts have been built across all small creek crossings and water drains en route, although in many places the culverts were small and consisted of flimsy bush timber.

The only difficulties to overcome in the completion of the "loop" shape of this road throughout the area would be the crossings at the AMOGU (Screw) and the AMUK rivers. The villages GATNIGUM, SAMGIK, and NINDIKO appear to have no planned vehicular road scheme, and the tracks are fashioned accordingly. Parts of these bush paths were in bad shape, and road construction was explained to these people stressing the advantages of drainage on either side of the roads.

A strip of land situated near the boundary of the SERAGAKIM and KWANEBANDU villages, had been cleared by the mutual efforts of the NINGALIMBI and SERAGAKIM people for the purpose of constructing a new Air Strip. The SERAGAKIM people claim that they had been encouraged by the nearby Catholic Mission, to commence clearing this land to serve a proposed new Mission Settlement. In judging the chosen site for the proposed Air-strip, it would not seem to be suitable for this purpose, owing to the undulating nature of the country, and the area already cleared would be approximately 600 ft. long and 200 ft. wide.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

There are only two small village schools of the A.O.G. Mission on the eastern side of the AMUK river, and two schools on the western side, supervised by the S.S.E. Mission of ILAHITA. Consequently illiteracy is high, and the need for extending the educational programme into this region seems acute. It was noted that from 12 to 20 children of GATNIGUM village walk for four hours daily to attend the A.O.G. Mission school at TANAU. With the exception of the school at AUPIK, classes in all the village schools are conducted on only one day of each week, and the basic education consists mainly of some Bible reading, elementary writing and arithmetic, and the level reached in this manner is never higher than Standard I. Both Missions have quite a widespread influence in the area. The value of this influence is hard to determine at this stage, as not so long ago, the people lived in fear of the renowned sorcerers, SELE, SAINA, KOMBORAMI and BELOKU, all residents of this area. (see attachment on SORCERY).

The Missions do not appear to compete with each other, and as far as religion is concerned, the AMUK river again proves to be quite an effective barrier.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The population of this Census Division has shown a natural increase of 22.7 per 1000 people, or 2.46% increase on the total figure for 1961. The Birth rate being 42.5 per 1000 and the Death rate amounting to 19.8 per 1000 people. This year Statistics show a shortage of one (1) person in the total population figure, which can not be explained in comparison with the Grand Total figure recorded for 1961, which amounted to 3533.

In accordance with Patrol Instructions, a pre-census check of the previous year's figures was attempted but due to imperfect carbon copies of last years Statistics, both on the MAPRIK records copy, and the copy from WEWAK, this was not feasible. However, in attempting to reconcile last year's totals for the individual villages with the current year's figures the following discrepancies were noted:

APERINCA	...	surplus of 5 persons
AUPIK No.1	...	deficiency 2 "
GATNIGUM	...	Surplus 1 "
NELIGUM	...	surplus 1 "
NINGALIMBI No.1	...	surplus 6 "
NINDIKO	...	deficiency 6 "
SERAGAKIM No.1	...	surplus 6 "
SERANDU	...	deficiency 1 "
WORA	...	deficiency 11 "

These discrepancies result in an overall deficit of 1 person, making the Grand Total for this year 3620 and not 3621, as would be suggested by adding this year's increase of 88 to last year's total. Considering the above statement, this year's total of 3620 can be correlated, and is found to be correct.

Indentured labour figures (see appendix No.3) reveal that the situation is satisfactory, although in several villages the recruitment was over the arbitrary 1/3 limit. However, no hardship was apparent here, except in the case of wives from these labourers getting into trouble with other men during the absence of their husbands. It is felt that this would be the case even if the villages had not been over recruited.

TAXATION

The Tax collection was made at the rate of 10/- per person where possible, the total amount collected being £288.10. 0 (see appendix No.4). Apart from the workers who had returned from work either IN or OUT-side the District, quite a few other natives were in a position to pay their head tax. A total of 87 males were fully exempted from paying tax, 60 of whom were Village Officials, and the remainder mainly those physically unfit, and some Mission workers. The people showed no reluctance to pay the tax, and their acquiescence is indicated by the low number of exemptions made, apart from those of the Village Officials.

VILLAGES, HOUSING AND HYGIENE

The condition of the housing varied throughout the area, from village to village. The majority of houses still consist of the traditional earth floor type. The highest standard of housing was seen in the villages of SAMGIK and NINDIKO, and the poorest in the NINGALIMBI, LEHINGA, and SERAGAKIM groups. It was usually in these villages that the infant mortality rate was high. Quite a number of people in the latter places were notified to demolish their dilapidated houses and rebuild them. In NINGALIMBI No.1 the people had constructed four fake latrines, which had been hastily erected for the purpose of the Patrol inspection only. It was in the NINGALIMBI village group that the people attempted to hide a newly built hamlet called WILEAP from the Malaria-Control team.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

All the villages on the eastern side of the AMUK river receive first aid from the nearby Aid-Post at TAMAU, and those situated west of the AMUK river frequent either the Mission clinic at MAHITA, or the Aid-Post at BOBMAGUM. Medical orderly MAHIT, of MARIK Hospital, accompanied the Patrol and inspected every person in conjunction with each Census revision. He carried out minor treatments when required, and was an asset to the Patrol. The infant mortality rate of NINGALIMBI No.3 was high, and the standard of health in the LEHINGA, NINGALIMBI and SERAGAKIM village groups was not satisfactory.

One SERAGAKIM male was prosecuted under Reg.119 of the N.A.R.'s for refusing to carry out a lawful order of the Luluai and Medical Tultul who had repeatedly instructed the man to take his son to the Aid-Post at BOBMAGUM. As a result of lack of medical care the child had died.

Female TUWAGU gave birth to triplets at GATNIGUM village in late May 1962. Two of the triplets are said to have died at birth, and as the sole survivor appeared to be a premature baby, it was sent to MARIK Hospital. Twins and triplets are still regarded as monstrosities by these people, and although the practice to kill the second and third child may no longer be in existence, they usually seem to die, either because the mother is unable to feed them, or because the second and third baby are neglected in favour of the first born.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was well received, the native situation remains stable, and although the progress towards Economic Development is slow, there was a limited improvement with regard to Cash-cropping. Patrol instructions were followed as carefully as possible, and it is hoped that the information obtained will be of some value.

N. Van Ruth.
(Patrol - Officer.)

Appendix No. 1

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 10 1961-62.

KORA CENSUS DIVISION

ANTHROPOLOGY

For the clearing, planting and harvesting of gardens, the people of this region use what could be called the "MYAMBI TREE CALENDAR".

The European name for this tree is not known, and according to the village elders of the SERANDU village, it is the only type of deciduous tree in the area, which sheds its leaves about September/October of each year. When the MYAMBI tree sheds its leaves, a portion of the grassland is cleared, or a small patch of forest is cut. When the scrub cover is burnt off in October/November before the rains start. As soon as the burning off has been completed and the remaining grass has been worked into the soil, the first crop planted is bananas. When the new MYAMBI leaf buds appear after the first rains in December/January, the crops then planted are Yams and Taro. When the small fruit of the MYAMBI tree ripens, it is regarded as the sign for the commencement of the Yam and Taro harvest. Sweet potato is planted in May/June, so that when the Yam and Taro supplies are exhausted this staple crop replaces them.

Samples of the bark and leaves of the tree will be sent to the Agriculture Officer at Bainyik for identification, and the equivalent European name of this species.

COFFEE GARDENS IN PREPARATION WCRA CENSUS DIVISION

Appendix No.2

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 10 - 1961-62.

Village	Gardens planted with coffee	Newly cleared gardens	Gardens planted with shade	Newly cleared Nurseries	Nurseries planted with coffee
ERINGA	-	3	11	1 *	-
PIK No.1	-	2	14	-	1 *
PIK No.2	-	2	9	-	1 *
ENIGUM	-	2	5	1	-
ELIGUM No.1	-	3	14	-	1 *
ELIGUM No.2	-	2	9	-	1 *
HINGA No.1	-	1	6	1	-
HINGA No.2	-	1	7	1 *	-
ELIGUM	-	2	9	1	-
ENGALIMBI No.1	-	2	2	1 *	-
ENGALIMBI No.2	-	2	3	1 *	-
INDIKO	-	3	14	-	1 *
IMAKUM	-	1	9	-	-
IMAK	-	2	12	-	1 *
ERAGAKIM No.1	-	-	5	-	1 *
ERAGAKIM No.2	2 (382 trees)	-	6	-	1 *
ERANDU	-	3	6	-	1
ORA	2 (244 trees)	2	4	-	-
TOTALS	4	33	145	5	5

NOTE : Coloured marks indicate Nurseries shared with other villages.

Appendix No.3

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.10 1961-62

WORA CENSUS DIVISION

LABOUR POTENTIAL STATISTICS

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VILLAGE	LABOUR POTENTIAL	ASSENT FROM VILLAGE (AT WORK)	PRESENT AVAILABLE
APERINGA	48	10	6
AUPIK NO.1	52	16	1
AUPIK NO.2	37	17	-5
GATHIGUM	41	11	3
GWELIGUM NO.1	49	9	7
GWELIGUM NO.2	43	6	8
LEHINGA NO.1	52	18	-1
LEHINGA NO.2	43	15	-1
NELIGUM	47	10	6
NINGALIMBI NO.1	56	14	5
NINGALIMBI NO.2	59	22	-4
NINDIKO	28	2	7
NUMAKUM	26	5	4
SAMGIK	46	11	4
SERAGAKIM NO.1	73	17	7
SERAGAKIM NO.2	69	16	7
SERANDU	25	1	7
WORA	63	5	16
TOTALS	857	184	88

Appendix No.4

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.15 1961-62

WORA CENSUS DIVISION

TAX COLLECTED - EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

VILLAGE	TAX COLLECTED	FULL EXEMPT- IONS GRANTED	PART EXEMPT- IONS GRANTED	FULL RECEIPTS ISSUED
APERINGA	£16. 0. 0	5	-	32
AUPIK NO.1	£17. 0. 0	3	-	34
AUPIK NO.2	£15. 0. 0	2	-	30
GATHIGUM	£14.10. 0	3	-	29
GWELIGUM NO.1	£18. 0. 0	4	-	36
GWELIGUM NO.2	£13.10. 0	4	-	27
LEHINGA NO.1	£15.15. 0	3	1	31
LEHINGA NO.2	9. 0. 0	7	-	18
NELIGUM	£18.10. 0	9	-	37
NINGALIMBI NO.1	£11.15. 0	8	1	23
NINGALIMBI NO.2	£21. 0. 0	5	-	42
HIMBIK6	£12. 0. 0	3	-	24
NUMAKUM	£11.10. 0	5	-	23
SAMGIK	£13.10. 0	5	-	27
SERAGAKIM NO.1	£23.10. 0	3	-	47
SERAGAKIM NO.2	£23. 0. 0	4	-	46
SERANDU	8.15. 0	5	1	17
WORA	£26. 5. 0	3	5	50
TOTALS	£288.10. 0	87	8	573

Appendix No. 5

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 10 1961-62

WORA CENSUS DIVISION

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

No. 2198 Sen. Constable SIMON, comes from the YANGORU area, has good knowledge of the people and their customs, and is of considerable help on patrol as an interpreter - is well disciplined on duty.

No. 10897 Trainee Constable BAM - not outstanding, average worker, inclined to be a malingerer and a bully.

N. Van Rijk.
(Patrol Officer)

*He appears to be a very
confident and intelligent
older man. He is not a
Simon as a soldier. It is not
his nature.
He should be a man in the
constabulary for his
bully.*

In January of this year four men from NINDIKO, GATNIGUM, SERANDU and SERAGAKIM were convicted and gaoled for being in possession of implements used in sorcery. While this Patrol was in the area, the four were released from gaol.

The influence of these four men is confined to the Southern villages of the Division. Towards AUPIK, LEHINGA and NINGALIMBI, their reputation is known, but their influence is much less.

Reaction to the gaoling of these men varies, but generally it is true to say that it has diminished, but has not brought about a total end to their influence. The only way to achieve this, would be to put these men in a position where it is impossible for them to attempt and practice sorcery. However, the effect of gaoling such persons has led many people to think that it will curb any tendencies these four may have, to return to sorcery practice in the future. Another factor is that, now they have been gaoled for the first time, it has shown the people that they have some means of restraining or punishing such people if they can be located. It should also be noted that the WORA is in a period of transition. There is an increasing amount of Mission influence and concepts being adopted. As well, the younger generation of men who have not been exposed to the rigors and stresses of the old-type of village life and ideas, and who have been in contact with greater developed areas, are now emerging as a foil to the belief in the potency, and utter acceptance by fear, of sorcery and sorcerers.

At the present time, all four are being closely watched, both in their activities, and whether they associate with each other. Upon release from gaol, KOMBORAMI of SERAGAKIM did not return to his home village, but joined another convicted sorcerer, SEILA at SERANDU. This caused some unrest in that vicinity. However, when, after being warned, he failed to appear to have his name recorded in the Census at SERAGAKIM, he was convicted and gaol'd. On his release he is to return to SERAGAKIM. As it is now, all four are staying in their own villages. The danger of them fraternising with each other as before, is obvious.

For convicting these four men, the Administration has won some prestige from the people of the Southern areas, and as stated before, it has helped to reduce their influence considerably. The people responsible for the conviction of these sorcerers fear that some retaliation will be made against them. We may rest assured that these four will be closely watched, and any return to past practices will be quickly reported.

J. A. Wiltshire
(Patrol Officer)

These four will be closely watched, and any further developments will be quickly reported.

*I am not sure that
Gardner's movements
resemble Kim's and I suspect
that his home activities
are far more extensive than his
official position & his DO
is not stated whether Kimborani's
is the same & Kim's was
migration & ~~Kim~~ to 5500 ft
deliberate attempt to
encourage the emigration
of the mountain's people
to other parts
of the lake as a
means of preparing to
take over & not say it as
seen as possible.*

*J.A. Wiltshire
(Patrol Officer)*

