

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: YANGORU

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1961/62.

YANGORU SUB DISTRICT

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
YANGORU 1 6I/62	H.A. Richardson	Kumin & Kaboibus C.D. Maprik Sub district.
YANGORU 2 6I/62	H.A. Richardson P.O. Gr.I	Sepik, Wingei & Nindepoly C.D. Yangoru.
YANGORU 3 6I/62	H.A. Richardson P.O. I	Wingei C.D. Maprik Sub District.
YANGORU 4 6I/62	H.A. Richardson P.O. I	Yangoru East C.D. Maprik Sub district.
YANGORU 5 6I/62	No report received.	
YANGORU 6 6I/62	H.A. Richardson	MEMO (no report)
YANGORU 7 6I/62	H.A. Richardson	Yangoru N.L.G.C, area comprising Yangoru, Kumin, Kaboibus, Wingei & Nindepolye divisions, Maprik Sub district.
YANGORU 8 6I/62	H.A. Richardson MEMO (no report)	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
6 SEP 1961
MAPRIK

PATROL REPORT

District of **SEPIK** Report No. **YANGORU 1 - 61/62**

Patrol Conducted by **H.A. Richardson, P.O. 1.**

Area Patrolled **KUMUN and KABOIBUS census divisions, MAPRIK S-District.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **1**

Natives **5**

Duration—From **13 / 7 / 19 61** to **23 / 7 / 19 61**

Number of Days **11 days.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **Yes.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **7 & 12 / 19 60**

Medical **7 & 12 / 19 60**

Map Reference **WEWAK 2079 and new National Mapping draft maps.**

Objects of Patrol **CENSUS REVISION, TAX COLLECTION & ROUTINE ADMIN.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

.....

.....

.....

Popu

	M	F	In
3			
Females in Child- birth			

67-8-5

25th October, 1961.

**The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.**

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 1-61/62:

The solution of youremigrant labour problems is a long term project. The natives from such an under-privileged environment have few other alternatives.

2. It is not the work of the Administration to restrict freedom of personal movement within the Territory unless the recruitment ratio is such as to warrant the relevant legal sanctions. This is a matter for your decision and subsequent recommendation should it be deemed necessary by you.

3. It is good to note that the area is receiving more attention than previously. The fact that the last patrol was during December is not at all bad considering your staff exigencies.

4. It is very difficult for even an experienced officer to assess whether or not there are outstanding characters in any village community. It will be interesting to see how many of the former village officials are selected as councillors by secret ballot during the forthcoming elections. It would not be unusual if there were none.

5. I would have appreciated a little more information as to why land disputes appear to have been finally concluded in the early 1950s. This lack of litigation is rather surprising in view of the fact that economic crops have been introduced.

6. It might be a good idea if you could give some more consideration to the ranned earth project for building. I am informed that this type of house has proved satisfactory in other primitive communities.

(J.K. ^{McCarthy})
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3

67.8.5. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-9/604



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

4th October, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1961-62

Attached please find the abovenamed Patrol Report.

Mr. Richardson has covered all aspects well. As he has said in the report, we do hope to have the Local Government Council in operation within six months. The Council should be able to handle better housing and where necessary, water supplies.

Mr. Richardson shows concern over the number of people who are away in Rabaul and Wewak. I share his concern, but am reluctant to make any move until we can have a land development scheme, which will absorb them. We are working on this now, but, I fear, making little headway.

*Information
by his project*

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD) 680
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67--3

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

August 16th, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU Patrol No. 1 - 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson P/O 1.
I. Manners E.M.A.

No. 3411 Const. CELOBOYAN
No. 7623 Const. DARUAM
No. 9165 Const. DRAMEI

H.O. Gd.2 WARAF (P.H.D.)

Area Patrolled:

KUMUN & KABOIBUS census divisions,
Maprik Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

July 13 - 23, 1961.

Actual No. of Days:

11 days.

Last Patrol by D.N.A:

KUMUN - June, 1960
KABOIBUS - December, 1960.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Yes.

Map Reference:

Wewak 2079. Fourmil and new National
Mapping draft maps.

Objects of Patrol:

Census revision, tax collection and
routine administration.

very heavy rain and on to KAIRIRU (15 mins.). DUNIGI village also lined (at KAIRIRU - villages are 4 mins. apart). Remained overnight.

Sunday, 23/7.

KAIRIRU to Yangoru via KUMBUHUN, BUKINARA, HIMBURU, KWAI'AN, KUMUN, AMBUKWON, KUVARI and KARAFIA (total 2.45). Patrol completed.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

Sunday, 16/7.

KAIRIRU to Yangoru via KUMBUHUN, BUKINARA, HIMBURU, KWAI'AN, KUMUN, AMBUKWON, KUVARI and KARAFIA (total 2.45). Patrol completed.

PATROL DIARY.Thursday, July 13, 1961.

Patrol departed Yangoru a.m. for KUMUN village (45 minutes) via KARAPIA, KUVARI and AMBUKWON. Tax/censused KUMUN People p.m. and remained overnight.

Friday, 14/7.

Moved to WINJUAN (15 mins.) and then to KWAI'AN (20 mins) - both villages tax/censused. No rest-house at KWAI'AN; patrol continued late p.m. to HIMBURU (20 mins) remaining there overnight.

Saturday, 15/7.

Lined HIMBURU natives. Inspected coffee plantings and KUMASI's trade store. Overnight HIMBURU.

Sunday, 16/7;

At HIMBURU.

Monday, 17/7.

Moved to BUKINARA (15 mins.) - continued on to KUMBUHUN (25mins.) and lined that village. Returned BUKINARA and lined village; remained overnight.

Tuesday, 18/7.

Patrol to BUBUAMO (20 mins.), to ALISU (20 mins.), to KARAGUMUN (10 mins.) Each village lined. Remained overnight KARAGUMUN.

Wednesday, 19/7.

Patrol continued to NIMBIHU (12 mins.) in light rain. One C.N.A. heard. NIMBIHU to MALAPEIM 40 mins. Tax/censused both villages between showers. New rest-house at MALAPEIM not completed and patrol continued to YABOMINU (20 mins.) where lining completed by dark, as all villagers were assembled upon arrival.

Thursday, 20/7.

Continued (after 1 C.N.A. case determined) from YABOMINU to AHIGLIUM (15 mins.) and on to ILIPAEM (65 mins). ULUNKOHOITU (persons) also lined at ILIPAEM. Coffee inspected. Patrol remained overnight.

Friday, 21/7.

ILIPAEM to KABOIBUS by excellent road (35 mins.) and after tax/census, proceeded to BANAHAITAM (35 mins.), remaining overnight in new resthouse.

Saturday, 22/7.

BANAHAITAM TO BELAGEL (50mins.) by main road after

INTRODUCTION

The patrol to the KUMUN and KABOIBUS census divisions was of a routine nature for purposes of census revision and tax collection. The area lies to the west of the patrol post at Yangoru and south of the main divide of the Prince Alexander Range. The country is hilly and heavily forested with many areas of cleared grasslands.

The patrol was conducted on foot and not by motorcycle. Mr. I. Manners, medical assistant at Yangoru, accompanied the patrol (his first) and has submitted reports to P.H.D.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was well received at all villages and attendance for census-revision good. This patrol was at least the eleventh for purposes of census since the war and lining was very satisfactory. Co-operation with and respect for the Administration can be taken as very fair.

This patrol results to some in receiving some Labour?

*7-11-62
West Police*

Problems of over-recruitment have been inherent in the area for many years and the position today seems little changed from that of 10 years ago. Desertion by contract workers in Rabaul soon after arriving there is common. Very few natives are recruited in the Yangoru area now - those who do sign usually travel to Maprik or Wewak to do so, often using assumed names. The average Yangoru now regards himself as above working on plantations if any other employment appears likely to be available.

Will be written to...

The census statistics show a total for the two divisions of 1,222 males in the 16-45 age group. Of this 365 (34%) are absent outside the district. A further 97 are absent, working on the coast, mostly in the Wewak sub-district. This brings the percentage of male absentees to 38.5%. However, this figure can be reduced to 36% as some of the latter absentees have their families with them in the Wewak area, thus not creating amongst those few families any great social discord.

Many complaints are received from aged people that their sons have not returned home from the islands for long periods, in some cases for as long as eight years. In several instances, letters have been written by myself asking that the A.D.O. in that area suggest the son should return at some stage, but, in other cases often the son's whereabouts are in doubt.

From the number of absentees and from reports, many natives are unemployed in New Britain, a situation which must be appreciated by Rabaul employers, and which possibly accounts for the lack of protest from that area at the overcrowded boy-houses and compounds. Natives returning from Rabaul do not complain at the lack of opportunities for employment, as this one avenue to acquiring some wealth appreciated by the locals.

It seems that little can be done to stem the flow of labour from the area, if indeed this is thought desirable. The accepted desirable maximum of one third absent in employment is only slightly exceeded and is an improvement over recent years

*This is a...
...
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...
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...*

when over 45% were absent from some of the KABOIBUS villages. The incident of births and deaths is KUMUN 38-15 and KABOIBUS 74-20, overall 112-35, which is very satisfactory.

Political Development:

With the introduction of a native local government council likely in the next six months, renewed interest has been shown in council activities and the results which may be expected. Some apprehension was apparent, this stemming from a misunderstanding as to the probable tax-rate to be introduced. Many natives, particularly in the KABOIBUS villages, believed that £2 (as at Wewak) or 30/- (as at Maprik) would be the rate, whereas the recommended figure is more likely to be 10/- to 15/-. The council's own responsibility for setting the tax rate was explained where necessary. The effectiveness and limitations of councils was also stressed - a N.L.G.C. won't introduce radical changes rapidly. The emphasis is still on self-help with Administration and council organisation, assistance and encouragement. Other aspects of council activity were also briefly mentioned, especially to village leaders. The general attitude towards a council is one of interest and enthusiasm.

Political awareness otherwise^{is} almost non-existent. The news-sheet "NIUS BILONG YUMI" is read by station personnel and undoubtedly some information filters through to nearby villages. Radio broadcasts are not heard in any of the villages.

TAXATION

Appendix A lists amounts collected and exemptions granted per village. Only in isolated instances was there obvious unwillingness to pay the tax, which is 10/- for all villages. However, more exemptions were deemed necessary than have been granted previously; this is explained partly by the fact that the meagre savings of many are now exhausted after three tax years. There was a marked increase in Savings Bank withdrawals for the 2 weeks preceding the patrol. It is a fact that others unprotestingly pay tax after borrowing from relations, which serves to increase the number of small debts in the community.

Taxation is undoubtedly a sound scheme for reasons other than financial as it is building a realisation that a government is not self-supporting, but must be paid for by the community it serves. In the Yangoru area it is an advantage that taxation has been introduced well prior to local government as this then does away with the implications that councils mean taxation and are therefore undesirable.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Too much attention is still paid to the exchange of shell rings. Although several years ago, a large group of leaders publicly declared a voluntary abolition of rings, and the Administration declined to hear further disputes involving them, ring exchanges continue to be made in the villages although the incidence is lessening. It can be expected that council influence in the near future can exert a further dampening

effect on rings. The ramifications of the exchange system and the attendant obligations are complex. Attempts to settle small debts can lead to an endless chain-reaction of claims. Pay is borrowed for feasts, new brides, etc. often without any thought being given to eventual repayment. A native is probably seldom free of debt, and equally probably seldom desires to be. It is appreciated that many binding social responsibilities result from these ring payments and obligations, and that wholesale instantaneous abandonment would bring some disruptions and probable lowering of social tones. However, it remains that the system as a whole is disadvantageous and must be modified towards the time when it is abandoned.

A certain amount of cynicism exists over attempts to introduce cash-crops. Peanuts proved unsuccessful as has rice. Copra is an uneconomic crop. There is a very limited market for native foodstuffs and fresh vegetables. Coffee is being planted by many villages and is the main task of agricultural extension in the area. See section AGRICULTURE.

Gold is mined spasmodically on two rivers in the KABOIBUS area. At present two boxes exist, but are not currently being worked. Again, the complaint is insufficient returns. Actual production figures are not available here, as all gold mined goes through Maprik where a Lands Officer is stationed.

At present, labour is still the best export from this area. Undoubtedly, the desire and enthusiasm is there for development if the road is sufficiently promising. The proposed new road from Wewak to Yangoru and Maprik could make a considerable difference to the situation.

Village Officials:

There are few impressive luluais or tultuls in the divisions visited. A number are old and obviously hold power in their villages, but there were not many outstanding characters. It was pointed out that with the advent of a local government council, the days of luluais and tultuls are numbered, but that any could seek election as councillors and all could continue to lead their villages in an unofficial capacity whilst advising and assisting their councillors.

Several new appointments were provisionally made, but it is not intended to seek confirmation from the Director or from the District Officer respectively, as their six month terms of probation will probably coincide with the first council elections.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health was particularly good. Mr. I. Manners, E.M.A. and H.O. WARARU accompanied the patrol and separate medical reports have been submitted by Mr. Manners fully covering health.

Aid-posts are established at KWAI'AN, KUMBUHUN, and near KABOIBUS. All are staffed at present from Yangoru, and provide reasonable medical services as evidenced by the high standards of health.

Increasing numbers of pregnant women are being confined at the native hospital, Yangoru. In the twelve months to April, 1961, 10 babies, from these two divisions were born there or about 10%. In addition, some confinements are recorded at the various aidposts, and others at the A.O.G. Mission-run Clinic at WINGILI where there is a qualified European sister-in-charge. Many deaths are caused by the native practice of cutting the infant's umbilical cord with unclean implements, which results in a tetanus infection being introduced. Malaria is still the greatest killer, being responsible for about half the deaths. At present, no malaria control work is being carried out in the area, except near ILIPAEM on the Maprik-Yangoru border.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. J.D. Wallis, A.O., transferred from Yangoru in April this year, and his replacement has not yet arrived. Agricultural development has thus slowed somewhat, although the ten natives employed by D.A.S.F. at this station have continued to patrol their respective areas, preparing and marking out new coffee gardens and advising established growers.

Rice production has remained static or ceased altogether - the reasons being the low cash return. Peanuts are not being planted for the same reason. Fortunately, a recent survey by the District Agricultural Officer showed that new cocoa plantings have ceased and present plantings have not proved at all promising as was predicted. In his opinion, most of the cocoa will die out, as conditions in the area are not at all suitable for this crop. The rice mill at the R.P.S., Yangoru, has been removed by D.A.S.F. Future paddy bought by the Society will be processed at Bainyik. It seems that too high expectations were placed on the cash returns to be received from rice (3³/₈d. per lb.), which has, together with the dislike of hard work, pushed rice out as a favoured crop.

Before rice can become an attractive commercial proposition it seems that mechanisation will be necessary in the field. This in turn presupposes fairly large continuous tracts, say a minimum of 50 acres, under rice, as small separated holdings do not lend themselves to economic mechanisation. At present undertakings on this scale are not contemplated.

Soils examined in the KABOIBUS division have proved to be very poor. All cash crops planted in most areas of this division have not grown well. This is particularly so in the KABOIBUS-ILIPAEM AREA. Rice did not grow successfully, nor did peanuts, and the coffee seen was more backward than trees planted nearer Yangoru.

In the KUMUN division 6 coffee gardens have been planted and a further 12 prepared. KABOIBUS division has 14 gardens prepared, none yet planted up. Seedlings, previously available at Yangoru gratis, are now charged for @ 10/- per 100. This is encouraging a better sense of responsibility towards seedlings.

Some castor has been planted in the area, but as yet practically none has been harvested.

Forestry:

It seems that adequate timber reserves exist yet for native local use in the foreseeable future. However, KWILA

(ironwood) is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Encouragement to plant up seedlings and look after them is of little use - a KWILA takes some 40-50 years to mature. It is hoped that some TEAK seedlings may be obtained soon for trials here.

The arbitrary figure of 10 coconuts per child in the villages has not yet been reached, and new plantings are being encouraged. The general standard of palms throughout the area was good considering the altitude (up to 1200') and distance inland.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

KUMUN The total number of people in this division is 1,259. There were 23 migrations in as against 14 out. Total births were 38 against 15 deaths, a natural increase of 23, and an overall increase of 35 persons.

KABOIBUS There is a total of 2,755 people in this division. There were 16 migrations in and 15 migrations out. Births total 74 and deaths 20, a natural increase of 54, and an overall increase of 55.

There are no marked trends in any of the villages. Census revision was easily carried out with the active co-operation of the villagers. Only one new name was recorded, apart from births and migrations in.

The T.C.S. were typed several years ago with very little space between families and often no space left under young men's names for the addition of wives and children. This has already resulted in much untidy overcrowding and the entering of children away from their parents. The books unfortunately will have to be re-typed within several years, and certainly will not suffice until 1968, when new books are due to be issued. The District Officer has already been advised verbally of this situation.

The new tax receipt/exemption books were found considerably easier to work with than the old system of two books.

Village Population Registers for both census divisions are attached.

LAW AND JUSTICE

As the patrol post is relatively close to all villages in the two census divisions, serious disputes are brought to the station as they arise. During the patrol, numerous complaints re small debts were heard and settled wherever possible. Pig trespass and several marital disputes were the only other grounds for complaints. One C.N.A. conviction for adultery was recorded.

No land disputes were brought before the patrol, and previous patrol reports make no mention of such complaints having been made. This was somewhat surprising as the introduction of economic crops together with heavy population pressures have usually produced land ownership disputes elsewhere, eg. in the Chimbu, the Middle Wahgi and Hagen areas. Apparently, land disputes have mostly been settled in the early 1950's.

*Some have speculated a little more
on the subject - but had disputes were fully
inland in the 1950's.*

Villages, Housing and Sanitation.

The pattern is one of many hamlets continuously spaced throughout the area. There are between two and five hamlets to each village group. Garden houses are also maintained. Most hamlets are sited on ridge tops, traditionally for purposes of defence, lower incident of mosquitoes and cool winds.

Most houses are built following the traditional Maprik pattern, i.e: A-tent shaped, higher at the front than at the back, constructed of saplings and covered with sago leaves. However, more houses are now being constructed on more modern and hygienic lines. These follow European styles, often of several rooms, raised some 2 - 4 feet, and with a veranda and adequate window space; construction is of course of native materials.

Recent P.W.D. tests have shown that some Yangoru soils are very suitable for brick-making, using a low-cost 12:1 earth: cement mixture. Under future L.G. Council encouragement, low-cost permanent native housing should become feasible.

Sanitation was fair only - many improvements to latrines were required and have already been effected in all villages. Follow-up inspections have been made. The absence of flies was noticeable and some credit for this is due to the comparatively clean and tidy villages - all of which were exceptionally tidy at the time of the patrol. Some old houses were ordered removed. Quite good water supplies were handy to many villages - others had longer distances to go, and some villages, notably KARAGUMUN, had inadequate water.

Missions and Education.

The Catholic Mission has churches and several catechist schools throughout the area patrolled, mostly supervised by the priest at Yangoru. The C.M. at ULUPU in the Maprik area, also supervises the ILIPALEM area and some pupils from that village are attending standard III classes at ULUPU, where a priest is stationed.

The Assemblies of God Mission, based at Yangoru, has interests in only three villages, all small ones. Church services and one day instruction per week are given at each village.

The missions in this area create little friction between themselves, both being well-established, the C.M. for 13 years and the A.O.G. for about 7 years.

Education in the area patrolled is eagerly sought and an Administration school in the KABOIBUS area is urgently required. (I believe that KABOIBUS has been omitted from this year's plans for new schools). There are 10 pupils from KUMUN and 2 from KABOIBUS divisions attending the European and native staffed Government school at Yangoru which teaches at present to standard IV, with plans to introduce standard V in 1962.

The new D.A.S.F. farmer-training centre at BAINYIK, near Maprik, opened recently, is, to my mind, potentially almost as important to the future of the area as is formal education. Employment will certainly not be found in five years

Handwritten notes:
all the above are done
the houses are built on
ridge tops
to the ridge tops
to the ridge tops
to the ridge tops
to the ridge tops

for the natives leaving school then with standard VIII and IX educations. More technical training holds the promise of a better balanced educated people, more capable of producing the best from New Guinea.

Roads and Resthouses

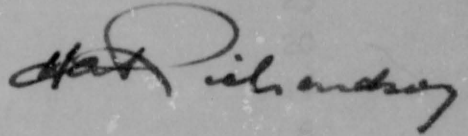
The Yangoru - UEUPU road which passes through the KUMUN and KAPOIBUS areas is in a fair state of repair with the exception of two bridges near KAPOIBUS village. Work is now in hand to again open this road to vehicles. Work other than maintenance is not being pushed in this area at present until it is known approximately which route the new Army constructed Wewak-Maprik road will take.

Now that this station has a tractor and trailer, gravelling of roads has proceeded with considerable improvements to the surface and wearing qualities.

All villages in the two divisions are linked by good to excellent walking tracks, negotiable by motor-cycles for much of the year.

New resthouses have been constructed at BANAHAITAM, HIMBURU and MALAPEIM, and all others were adequate for patrol purposes. New barracks are to be built at MALAPEIM.

NOBUANO	28,000	3
ALIBU	28,000	15
KAMASUBU	27,000	16
WIKKIN	21,000	23
MALAPEIM	21,000	23
YANGORU	19,100	23
WIKKIN	18,000	23
UNUWAKA	14,000	8
WIKKIN	22,200	23
YANGORU	27,100	23
BANAHAITAM	24,000	1
WIKKIN	23,700	8
KAMASUBU	28,000	1
WIKKIN	28,000	10
YANGORU	27,100	23



(H.A. Richardson)
O.I.C., YANGORU

APPENDIX A.

TAX COLLECTIONS / EXEMPTIONS.

KUMUN DIVISION

	<u>TAX</u>	<u>EXEMPT</u>
KUMUN	£15.0.0	15
WINDJUAN	£11.0.0	14
KWAI'AN	£14.0.0	15
HIMBURU	£10.0.0	7
KUMBUHUN	£21.10.0	24
BUKINARA	£8.10.0	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£80.0.0	87

KABOIBUS DIVISION

BUBUAMO	£10.10.0	3
ALISU	£18. 0.0	19
KARAGUMUN	£21. 0.0	16
NIMBIHU	£21.0. 0	23
MALAPEIM	£19. 0.0	23
YABOMINU	£19.10.0	20
AHIGLIUM	£9. 0.0	11
ULUNKOHOITU	£4. 0.0	6
ILIPAIEM	£12.10.0	14
KABOIBUS	£27.10.0	30
BANAHAITAM	£14.10.0	14
BELAGEL	£9.10.0	6
KAIRIRU	£10. 0.0	7
DUNIGI	£9. 0.0	10
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<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>£285. 0.0</u>	<u>289</u>

APPENDIX B.

REPORT - R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 7523 Const. DARUAM.

Length of Service:	17 years.
Appearance:	Smart and alert
Conduct:	Excellent
General Ability:	Acted as seniour constable on this patrol. Esperienced and N.C.O. material. Has been recommended for N.C.O. course.

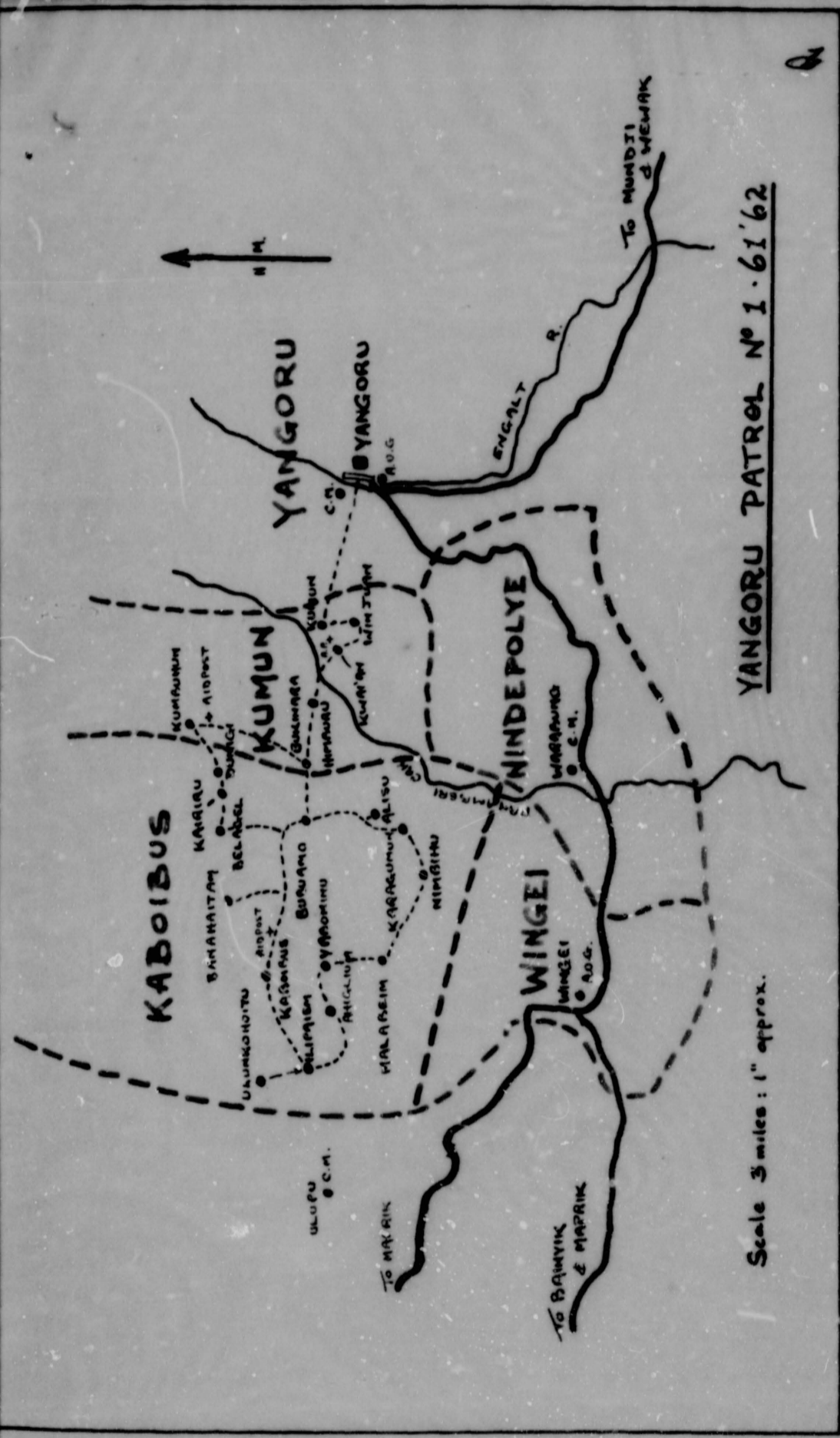
No. 3411 Const. CELOBOYAN.

Length of Service:	18 years.
Appearance:	Smart.
Conduct:	Good.
General Ability:	Is a native of this area and is content to remain here as a constable. Is effieient in his work, but involved in local politics.

No. 9165 Const./Bugler DRAMEI.

Length of Service:	7 years.
Appearance:	Exceptionally smart and alert.
Conduct:	Excellent.
Ability:	Outstanding constable and bugler.

(Forms 1 in respect of the above have been forwarded together with a copy of this report to Police H.Q's.)



YANGORU PATROL N° 1.61'62

Scale 3 miles : 1" approx.

20



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. YANGORU 2 - 1961/52

Patrol Conducted by H.A. RICHARDSON, patrol Officer Gd.1

Area Patrolled SEPIK, WINGEI & NINDEPOLYE Census Divisions, YANGORU.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. FIELD, CPO.

Natives Five

Duration—From 26/9/1961 to 14/10/1961

Number of Days Nineteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPIK - 12/60, WINGEI & NINDEPOLYE - 3/60.

Medical As for D.N.A. 19

Map Reference WEWAK 2079 and new NATIONAL MAPPING draft maps.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census, collection of tax & routine admin.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22 11/19 61.

[Signature]

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 £.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1/198

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

March 14, 1962.

Asst. District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL No.2-61/62

The District Officer's 67-3-9/1488 of March 2 to yourself refers (copy minuted to this office).

With regard to Yangoru C.N.A. case nos. 30-34 and nos. 35-38 of 1961/62, the following is submitted.

Five male natives were charged in the C.N.A. at WAG-UPMA on 4/10/62 by No. 7623 Const I/C DARUAM with unlawfully striking another person, to wit a female girl (aged about 12), contra. Reg. 83 (a) N.A.R'S. The facts of the case are as follows. A month previous, the girl had menstruated for the first time. By local custom, she is soon afterwards initiated by a ritual which includes beating of the initiate - the purpose of the ceremony being to give the girl strength by ordeal. Traditionally, these beatings have been rather severe, involving in one case some years ago the death of the initiate. The policy followed here has been not to interfere in any way with these ceremonies, but only to insist that the beatings should be in keeping with European ideals of humanity. Most Yangoru villages have followed this principle, but a number of severe beatings were reportedly inflicted in villages in the WINGEI area, without the culprits being found.

severely
In the case under discussion, the girl had been beaten severely, the extensive scars across her back of at least 15 lashes being very evident at the time of the court hearing. The five defendants admitted having beaten the girl, who was blindfolded. Evidence was that considerable blood had been drawn. The defendants were each convicted and sentenced to five months I.H.L.

The second case, involving four natives at SUANAMBU during the same patrol (date of hearing 10/10/61), is identical with the circumstances related above. Each defendant was convicted and sentenced to five months I.H.L. The courts were both held before myself, acting in the capacity of a magistrate for native affairs.

I have checked instances of these ceremonies elsewhere here, and have found the initiates to have been beaten, but only to the extent of breaking the skin in several places. No action has been contemplated in such cases. These two court cases are the only ones of this type to have come before me in the last thirteen months.

H.A. Richardson
(H.A. Richardson)
(OFFICER-IN-CHARGE)

67-3-9/1092
Sub District Office
MAPRIK.
24th March 1962.

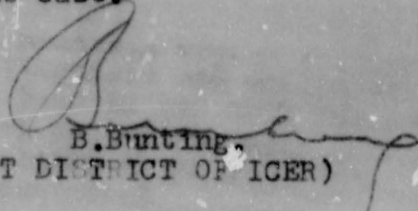
The District Officer,
WEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT. No 2- 61-62.

Your 67-3-9/1488 of 2.3.62 refers.

I attach hereto a copy of the C.M.C. Yangoru letter in reply. I completely agree with Mr Richardson's actions in this matter. Policy adopted here for some considerable time is that no interference with native customs is made unless the customs are completely abhorrent to the Christian ethics. This allows the natives a very wide scope in what is reasonable for them to practise in initiation ceremonies. It has always been policy here also that the initiate himself or herself must be a willing party to the initiation; in this way we leave open the door for young people to change their customs if they themselves desire to do so. In this regard a young girl who has attended a Christian school and who does not wish to become initiated cannot be forced to do so. We have no option in this if we are not to allow the Administration to be strongly criticised. On the whole the people themselves are in agreement with this policy and little or no trouble is experienced in such a refusal.

With regard the abhorrent customs, there is obviously a limit as to what may or may not take place at a ceremony. For example the practise of making boy initiates live off the bush during the six month period when they are banished from the village in order to fit them for the hard living conditions resulted in a number of deaths and much illness. This practise has been banned for some years without any great reluctance on the part of the elders many of whom themselves are changing their way of life because of a money economy. Again the practise of putting all girls on reaching menstruation into houses where they were subjected to all sorts of sexual habits of the men in the village has also been banned for a long time. In the present case there is obviously a limit as to what constitutes a reasonable beating and what goes beyond that. The people themselves become angry if the beatings become unreasonable and complain. It is also obvious that there are sadists in native communities as well as our own and it is this type of person against whom initiates must be protected. Cases of this description are not common as Mr Richardson states but should I feel be handled as was done in this case.


B. Bunting
(ASST DISTRICT OFFICER)

67-8-12

67-8-12

22nd February, 1962.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL NO. 2 OF 61/62.

Thank you for the above report forwarded with memo-
randa from yourself and the Assistant District Officer, Maprik.
I am sorry that it had not been possible for me to deal with
it earlier.

2. It is apparent that you have a problem in this sorcery-
ridden area and Mr. Richardson's and Mr. Buntings' recommen-
dations regarding education are quite to the point as one possible
counter. You could inform me please the results of your deliber-
ations with reference to the establishment of an Administration
school in the area.

3. You might check on the assault charges preferred
against nine persons arising out of initiation of young girls.
What penalties were imposed? These ceremonies are apparently
traditional and a very necessary "coming of age" event in the
life of a young girl. In such circumstances, can or should the
definition and offence of assault be applied? I will appreciate
your advice and comments.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-8-12



67-3-9/707

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd November, 1961

The Assistant District Officer,
MARIK.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU NO. 2 1961/62

Please thank Mr. Richardson and Mr. Field for the patrol report.

I am most concerned over your comments on the recent murder case, especially as an appeal has now been lodged. What the grounds of the appeal are, I do not know, but if the appeal is upheld we shall have to exercise the greatest watchfulness in this area.

Mr. Richardson states that education is the greatest need for these people. Do you think we should press for an Administration school in this area?

I notice that two Aid Posts are unstaffed. What are the chances of getting staff for these?

I fully anticipate opposition to the Council from the areas mentioned, and I agree that the opposition will be through the taking away of the "sorcery power" exercised by the older men. It may be advisable to plan for the inclusion of the Sepik division into the Council area and swamp them.

This opposition was not mentioned in the Mlg Summary covering Yangoru.

[Signature]
(J. B. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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

67-3-9/813

Sub District Office
MAPRIK.
16th November 1961.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT No 2/ 1961-2.

Attached please find report of a patrol in the SEPIK, WINGEI, and NINDEPOLYE areas carried out by Mr. P.O. Richardson accompanied by Mr C.P.O. Fields.

The purposes of the patrol was tax collection and general administration. The native situation in the Nindepolye and Sepik areas is quiet. In the Wingei area since the patrol left the area the murder of an GWALIP native by an Anyalim native at GWALIP, which borders on the Wingei area, has caused quite a considerable disturbance in Suanumbo and other western Wingei villages. The recent murder was in retaliation for the murder of an Anyalim native in July 1960 during a fight between Gwalip and Anyalim natives. The Suanumbo people are closely allied to Gwalip and the native who in fact was responsible for the death in 1960 came originally from Suanumbo village. Suanumbo villagers now fear another reprisal from the Anyalim people and there has been talk of another retaliation against Gwalip. Mr Richardson is again in the area attempting to dispel this attitude and quieten the area down. It is hoped that the conviction of the Anyalim natives last year in the Supreme Court will assist in this. A close watch will be kept on both the Wingei and Koboibus areas as it is from here that attempts at retaliation by means of sorcery are bound to come. The Wingei, Koboibus and Nindepolye areas are much feared by Maprik area natives/areas of strong sorcery and many of the attempts in the Maprik area to use magical charms against enemies use known sorcerers from these Yangoru areas. There is in these Yangoru and Maprik areas a complete conviction of the efficacy of both black and white magic which the teachings of the Missions in the area have failed as yet to dispel in even the slightest degree. It will undoubtedly be many years before such deep rooted notions are dispelled. The only way of accomplishing this in anything resembling a reasonable amount of time would be by intensive education amongst the younger people. In my opinion little if any influence will be accepted by the adult people against these beliefs. In the past two years there has been intensive activity by the Administration in the Wingei and surrounding areas consisting of many visits by Medical research officers, Malarial Control visits, visits by the Infant Welfare nurse from Wingei who, now, unfortunately has left the area permanently, routine medical, native affairs and agricultural visits and visits by linguists and collectors generally. The A.O.G. Mission has been in the area for some twelve years. Despite this contact belief in magic is, apparently, as strong amongst the elders as it ever was. A close supervision of this area will be maintained.

It is pointed out that the most resentment felt against the introduction of Area Administration for the Yangoru areas has risen in Wingei villages where the traditional leaders still retain their prestige in the villages by the use of sorcery. The same could be said for the Yamil area in the Maprik council.

The cartilage have a problem in this swampy road area - from our active bias to confirm the people in this conviction. For the road it is preferable to await a definite report of the final code before any way to the

P.O. (K.S.)

The Yamil people, which includes Gwalip and Annyalin, are in this respect similar to the Wingei people in their attitude to Area Administration. The same beliefs in magic are held in Yamil as in Wingei. It is apparent that the new Yangoru Council will find most of its difficulties come from this area. I feel that there will be further repercussions in the future over the Gwalip/Annyalin murders and that the matter will not be forgotten until younger and more reasonable leaders arise.

It is apparent from the census figures that the malarial control work coupled with the infant welfare activities carried out in the Wingei area are having good results on the health of these people. The natural increase in the Wingei area is now around 3.5% per annum as compared with the Sepik 2.6% and Nidepolye 2%. It is apparent from the figures that even without malarial control the natural increase due to better medical services alone would see a large rise in population in a decade. With the added impetus that must be expected during the 1970's when the full effect of malarial control manifests itself the rise in population in this area will cause many problems that at the moment do not exist. The poorer Wosera area with its present overpopulation problem is a good indication of what to expect in all these areas in the future.

This was Mr Field's first patrol. I have asked Mr Richardson that the next patrol report of a patrol accompanied by Mr Field is to be submitted by him.

I attach hereto claims for both officers for camping allowance. The patrol was well conducted and its objects reached.

B. Bunting
B. Bunting.
(ASST DISTRICT OFFICER)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

October 31, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL No. 2 - 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P/O 1.
J.B. Field, C.P.O.

No. 7623 Const. 1/c DARUAM
No. 4182 Const. BINING (p/t.)
No. 8524 Const. KARISA (p/t.)
No. 10910 Const/T. BINAE

N.H.O. TOPENA (P.H.D.)

Area Patrolled:

SEPIK, WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE census divisions, Maprik Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

Sept. 26 - Oct. 14, 1961.

Actual No. of Days:

19 days.

Last Patrol by D.N.A.:

Sepik: 12/60; WINGEI AND NINDEPOLYE: 3/60.

Did Medical Assistant
Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

WEWAK 2079, Fourmil, and new National Mapping draft maps.

Objects of Patrol:

Revision of census, collection of head tax and routine administration.

PATROL DIARY.Tuesday, Sept. 26. 1961.

Patrol departed Yangoru 0945 by tractor for KINIAMBU (via YEKIMBOLYE and HARIPMOR - Yangoru East Division), arriving 1315. Distance approximately 19 miles. Tax/censused KINIAMBU p.m. and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 27/9.

Proceeded KINIAMBU to KAMARAGU - 2.30. Village census revised, tax collected and discussions held. Continued to SOTANGAI - 1.20 - where villiages of CHUINIMBU, TIMBUNANGUA and KWALIANGU (totalling in all 259 persons) were lined. Remained overnight at SOTANGAI.

Thursday, 28/9.

SOTANGAI village T/C'd. Departed for WAIRAMAN - 0.45 - lined village (total 60 persons). Continued to BALMO - 1.10 - lined village and remained overnight.

Friday, 29/9.

BALMO to PANGEIMBIT - 1.20 - latter particularly attractive and tidy village. Tax/census conducted. Coffee plants inspected. Continued through to MAKAMBU - 1.00 - T/C'd village. Coffee garden and nursery inspected. Also inspected proposed bridge-site across SUAKAMBILI (Yangoru) River for KINIAMBU - MAKAMBU road link, but impracticable. River not fordable. Remained MAKAMBU overnight.

Saturday, 30/9.

Proceeded MAKAMBU - KUMBIWINGEI - 1.05. Village census revised, etc. Continued p.m. to KWORO - 1.25 - village lined. Resthouse almost unlivable and patrol proceeded late p.m. to WITUPE No.2, remaining overnight after 1.05 walk.

Sunday, 1/10.

At WITUPE No. 2.

Monday, 2/10.

WITUPE No. 2. lined. Numerous small disputes brought up and settled; also arbitrated in S.D.A. and C.M. dispute between respective native staffs. S.D.A. school inspected and pupils addressed. Continued p.m. to WITUPE No.1. Village - lined same. Two C.N.A. convictions. Const. BINING returned Yangoru sick. Patrol remained overnight.

Tuesday, 3/10/

WITUPE No.1. to KAMANJAN village - 1.00. Lined this village where many small dept claims were presented. End of SEPIK division villages. Patrol continued p.m. to BALMO (1.25 by native pad) in NINDIPOLYE division and lined village. Const. KARISA joined patrol ex Yangoru. Patrol remained overnight BALMO.

Wednesday, 4/10.

From BAIMO to GWINYINGI - 0.10. - via Yangoru-Maprik road. T/C'd village. Continued p.m. to WAGUPMA (0.10) in WINGEI division and lined village. Five C.N.A. convictions recorded as result of initiation ceremony amounting to unlawful assault. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 5/10.

Proceeded from WAGUPMA to MAMBOWRU (0.10). Very good new resthouse here. After T/C, continued to WINGEI (0.10) and lined WINGEI No.2. village, remaining overnight.

Friday, 6/10.

Lined WINGEI No.1., continued to BUGITU (0.20) where village lined. No resthouse here and patrol moved to SUANUMBO (0.10) to camp. P.O. returned Yangoru late p.m., C.P.O. remaining SUANUMBO.

Saturday, 7/10, Sunday 8/10.

Patrol and C.P.O. at SUANUMBO, P.O. at Yangoru (station inspection etc.).

Monday, 9/10.

P.O. returned SUANUMBO, and patrolled to WALANGAI and BEPANDU villages - both censused. Returned SUANUMBO to camp.

Tuesday, 10/10.

SUANUMBO village lined - completion of WINGEI division. Patrol proceeded to new resthouse/census point for AGINGUN village at WARABUNG (NINDIPOLYE division) - 1.30. Remained overnight after censusing villagers.

Wednesday, 11/10.

To SARA (0.30) and on to BOIM (0.20), lining both villages and remaining overnight BOIM. C.P.O. Field returned Yangoru.

Thursday, 12/10.

To NAMBARI No.1. from BOIM by very wet native pad (0.50); lined village, continued to MINDEPOLYE (0.10), and remained overnight.

Friday 13/10.

Proceeded to NAMBARI No.2 (0.20), returned (via NINDIPOLYE) to YARAMBOIM (0.20 and 0.20) - lined both villages. Continued late p.m. to KWOLYIK (0.15) remaining overnight.

Saturday, 14/10.

T/C'd KWOLYIK - NINDEPOLYE census division completed. Returned Yangoru 1400. Patrol completed.

- END OF DIARY -

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited the Maprik sub-district census division of SEPIK, WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE, all administered from Yangoru Patrol Post. The patrol was of a routine nature for purposes of census revision, tax collection and general administration. A total of 5,609 persons were covered by the census (SEPIK 1,956, WINGEI 1,647, NINDEPOLYE 2,006).

The SEPIK division covers the kunai plains (and some swamps) to the south of Yangoru. The WINGEI division lies to the W.S.W. of the patrol post about halfway to Maprik, and covers lightly forested foothills of the Prince Alexander Range. The third division, NINDEPOLYE extends from WINGEI east towards Yangoru, and has similar topography to that of WINGEI.

The patrol was interesting and varied and followed good tracks. The trip was made on foot, not by motorcycle as in recent years as the cycles required maintenance.

Mr. J. Field, C.P.O., accompanied the patrol, his first. Claims for camping allowance for both officers are forwarded herewith.

A map of the area patrolled is attached and has been compiled from recent draft maps from National Mapping Division based on aerial photographs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received throughout the area and respect for and co-operation with the Administration appears good. The native situation is satisfactory, although native frustration, especially in the Sepik division, at the poor economic prospects of the area are considerable. This is covered in the section "Agriculture and Economic Development".

Labour: Labour has been and will continue to be the chief source of income for this area. Of a male labour potential of 1,618 in the three divisions, 420 were absent (108 within the District), a figure of 26%, still below the desirable maximum figure of one-third. This figure (26%) is a slight improvement over recent years, but does not really indicate a trend towards remaining in their villages for longer periods.

Practically no labour is directly recruited now in the three divisions; some natives walk through to Maprik to sign on. Most Yangorus in New Britain have either been there for many years or have travelled there at their own expense to seek casual employment.

Very few natives are employed locally and no disputes or claims re working conditions or wages were brought up either by these few or by repatriates.

Political Development: The Yangoru N.L.G. Council is expected to be established by January, 1962. Villages from the SEPIK division will not be included in the council area, but WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE villages will be. The latter division can be expected to provide good support for the Council, and it is hoped that the WINGEI villages will do likewise, although to date their support has been a little less than encouraging.

5050

Political awareness is almost non-existent, especially in the SEPIK plains. With the commencement of area administration the basic principles of government can be introduced.

Taxation: Appendix A lists the amounts collected (and exemptions granted) for each village, totalling £482.10.0. The tax rate for all three divisions is 10/-. No difficulty was experienced in collecting tax, the SEPIK people being very ready to pay. No recommendations re the tax rate for WINGEI or NINDEPOLYE divisions are being made as the N.L.G. Council will be deciding its own rate early next year. It is recommended that the rate for the SEPIK division remain unchanged at 10/-.

Village Officials: No new appointments or retirements are recommended. WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE officials will of course be soon retiring and councillors elected in their stead. SEPIK V.O's were quite a sound group as a whole, a number of them being capable leaders.

It was pointed out that although luluais and tultuls will cease to hold office, they may seek election to the council, and all should help and advise their councillors in due course.

In many villages, it is the old men, often with sorcery to back them up, who still dominate village discussions and decisions.

Commonwealth Savings Bank: In accordance with recent policy directives, every endeavour was made at each village to finalize old C.S.B. accounts. However, only a total of 39 passbooks could be produced for "closing of account". Some others were also collected and forwarded to C.S.B. branches for addition of interest.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Of the three divisions, the SEPIK is the poorest and holds practically no economic promise. Although several coffee gardens have been planted and have 2 year old bushes which appear to be doing reasonably well, the scope for increased plantings is poor. Only pockets of ground along river banks appear suitable for cash-cropping. A little rice was grown some years ago, but the problems of access made this impractical (the area is so water-logged for at least six months of the year as to be almost impassable.).

NINDEPOLYE has 2 small established coffee gardens and a further 3 gardens have been marked/planted this year. WINGEI area has 1 established garden and 10 new ones. The latter division has a high population density and ground for cash-cropping is not readily available. Coffee is a suitable crop for these two areas and appears to be doing well. Access is no problem from Yangoru as the road to Maprik passes through both divisions and the new Army road from Wewak will also pass through or near the area.

Some castor seed has been planted as borders, but until confirmation from D.A.S.F. that trials with methods to mechanically extract the seed have proved successful, commercial production is not warranted.

No rice is now produced in any of the three divisions (some is still being grown in the Yangoru division). The return of 3½d. per lb. is according to the natives, "too low

for the amount of work involved".

With only one Mission station in the area (at WINGEI) the opportunities for selling native foodstuffs in very limited, although a considerable amount of native building materials are supplied to the patrol post from this area.

D.A.S.T. census of coconuts in the divisions patrolled show an average per head of 3.1% mature palms and 1.9% immature palms in the NINDEPOLYE area, 3.0% and 2.4% for WINGEI and 0.7% and 0.5% for the SEPIK. Endeavours are being made to encourage more plantings in all villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Overall health in the whole area patrolled was very good, considering of course the diet limitations in the SEPIK division where the staple is sago. Aidposts are established at SUANAMBU, WARABUNG (near AGINGUN) and SARE (unstaffed at present.) An infant welfare clinic at the A.O.G. Mission, WINGEI, is also currently unstaffed. The SEPIK division is soon to have its first aid post established at MAKAMBU.

The following treatments were given by the N.H.O. accompanying the patrol:

Tropical Ulcers	35
Malaria	9
Sores	351
Scabies	126
Conjunctivitis	18
Yaws	3

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

No marked trends were apparent in any of the villages. Census revision was easily carried and co-operation satisfactory.

The following table gives extracts from the V.P.R.

<u>Division</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Migrations in.</u>	<u>Migrations out.</u>
SEPIK	81	32	59	26
NINDEPOLYE	109	50	63	32
WINGEI	118	25	27	54.

The overall increase in each division was SEPIK 82 (over 10 months) 66 (over 19 months), NINDEPOLYE 92 (over 19 months).

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

Mission activity in the SEPIK area is limited to several Catholic Mission catechists working from KWALIANGA (where there is an E.L.G.) A.O.G. activities are centered around the WINGEI area and the S.D.A. Mission has native teachers at WITUPE and KWORO. There is little or no friction between the missions, the C.M. and A.O.G. being established for 13 and 7 years respectively at Yangoru.

Education in the area patrolled is in the hands of mission-trained natives, except the "approved" school at WINGEI which is European staffed by the A.O.G. Mission and which teaches to Standard III.

Some children from NINDEPOLYE division receive schooling at one or other of the two missions at Yangoru, whereas Sepik children as yet have no opportunities.

Education is the greatest need of these people, but any scheme should include a high percentage of training in farming techniques because of the extremely poor job opportunities locally for purely academically trained natives.

(The Education Dept. intends to open a Primary (T) School in the KABOIBUS area early next year, but this will not be of any benefit to the three divisions just patrolled).

LAW AND JUSTICE

No major crimes were reported to the patrol. Several natives were charged and convicted under Reg. 67A of the N.A.R.'s for neglect of children. In the WINGEI area two cases were reported in which young girls had been initiated according to tradition and which involved beating the subjects back until blood was drawn. In both cases this had been severe as multiple cuts were seen and considerable scar tissue had formed. Nine convictions for assault were recorded in these two cases. Taking the practice to extremes has almost died out nearer to Yangoru, but constant rumours have been received from the WINGEI area. It was explained that whilst the Administration did not condemn the initiation ceremonies as such, behaviour which amounted to assault would not be tolerated.

Numerous small disputes concerning debts were brought forward and were settled where possible. The society is so debt-ridden, that in making an order to repay a debt, other claims are promptly brought forward by the defendant to enable him to meet his commitments. It will be many years before the society's system will lose these features.

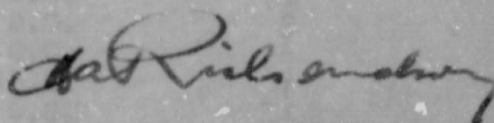
ROADS AND BRIDGES

The tracks across the SEPIK plains are good and passable

to motorcycles for about 4-6 months of the year, but portage would still be required across some sago swamps. The road from the Maprik-Yangoru main road to WITUPE and KWORO is in satisfactory condition and is being extended further south.

From PARIPMOR to KINIAMBU a new road has been constructed which is well formed but as yet very rough. This road too will be pushed further south towards KAMARAGU.

Roads in the NINDEPOLYE and WINGEI areas are in good condition.



(H.A. Richardson)
O.I.C., YANGORU

APPENDIX A.

TAX COLLECTIONS / EXEMPTIONS.

SEPIK DIVISION

	<u>TAX</u>	<u>EXEMPT.</u>
KINIAMBU	£16. 0.0.	10
KAMARAGU	£ 7. 0.0.	9
CHUINIMBU	£3. 0.0.	3
TIMBUGANGUA	£6. 0.0.	7
KWALIANGA	£11. 0.0.	2
SOTANGAI	£7. 0.0.	3
WAIMAI	£3.10.0.	1
BALMO	£3.10.0.	2
PANGEMBIT	£9. 0.0.	7
MAKAMBU	£12. 0.0.	9
KUMBIWINGEI	£13. 0.0.	6
KWORO	£13.10.0.	7
WITUPE NO.2.	£19. 0.0.	14
WITUPE NO.1.	£26.10.0.	17
KAMANJAM	£15.10.0.	10
	<u>£165.10.0.</u>	<u>107</u>

WINGEI DIVISION

WAGUJMA	£14. 0.0.	12
MAMBOWRU	£20.10.0.	14
WINGEI No.2.	£31. 0.0.	19
WINGEI No.2.	£16.10.0.	12
BUGITU	£19. 0.0.	12
SUANUMBO	£21. 0.0.	9
WALANGAI	£4.10.0.	12
BEPANDU	£25.10.0.	17
	<u>£152. 0.0.</u>	<u>107</u>

NINDEPOLYE DIVISION

BALMO	£18. 0.0.	12
GNINYINEI	£14.10.0.	11
AGINGUN	£17.10.0.	10
SARA	£19. 0.0.	13
BOIM	£21. 0.0.	13
NAMBARI No.1.	£16. 0.0.	19
NINDEPOLYE	£19. 0.0.	11
NAMBARI No.2.	£11. 0.0.	6
YARAMBOIM	£10.10.0.	8
KWOLYIK	£18.10.0.	14
	<u>£165. 0.0.</u>	<u>117</u>

APPENDIX B.

REPORT - R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 7623 Const. l/c DARUAM.

Length of Service: 11 years.
Appearance: Smart and alert.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Has recently been promoted to Const l/c - carries out his duties well.

No. 4182 Const. BINING.

Length of Service: 16 years.
Appearance: Average.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Reasonably useful.

No. 8524 Const. KARISA.

Length of Service: 8 years.
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Steady and reliable.

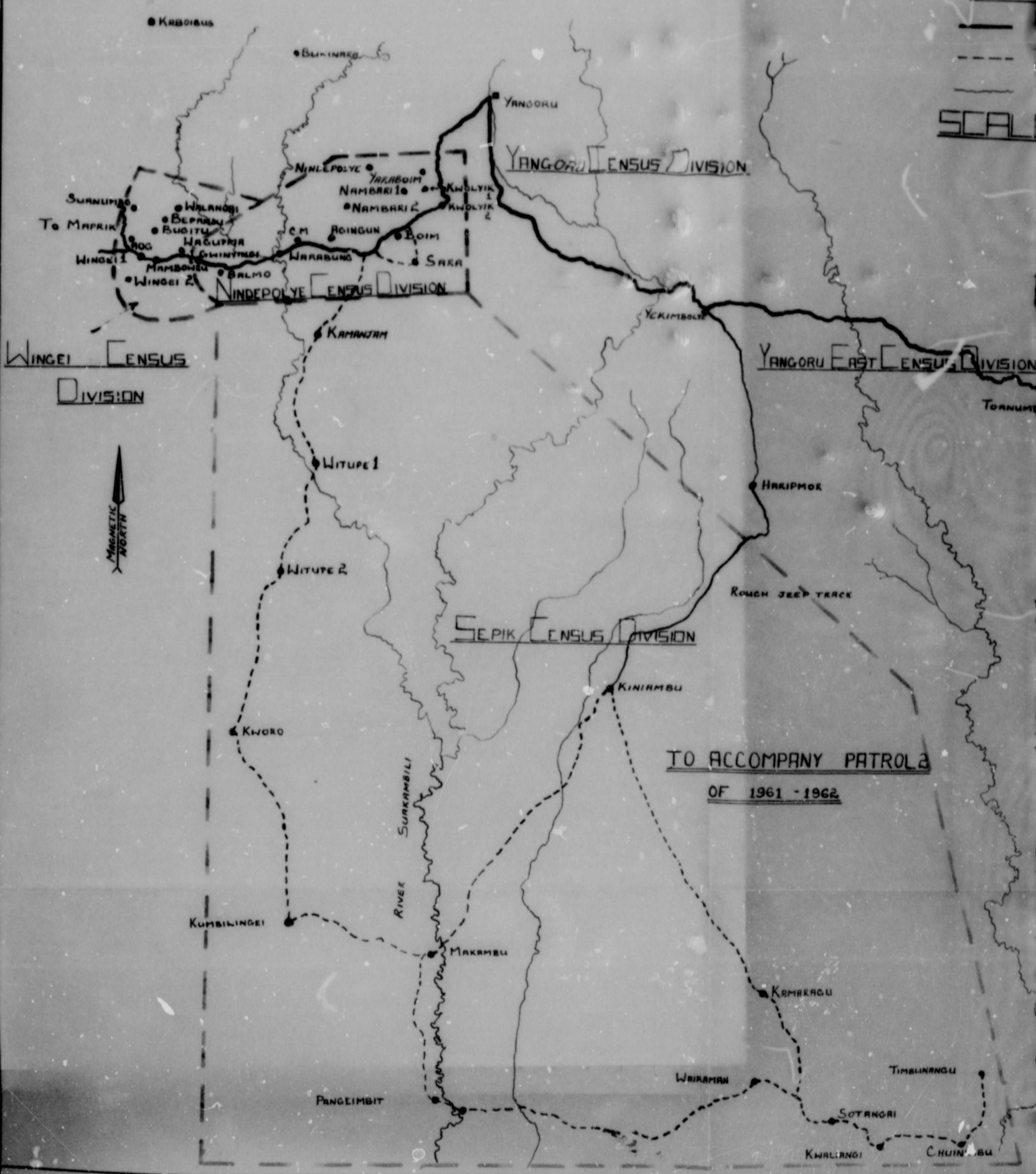
No. 10910 T/Const. BINAÉ.

Length of Service: 1 year.
Appearance: Smart and alert.
Conduct: Excellent.
General Ability: Promising constable.

(Forms 1 in respect of the above members have been completed and forwarded together with a copy of this report to Police H.Q's.).

LEO

SCALE

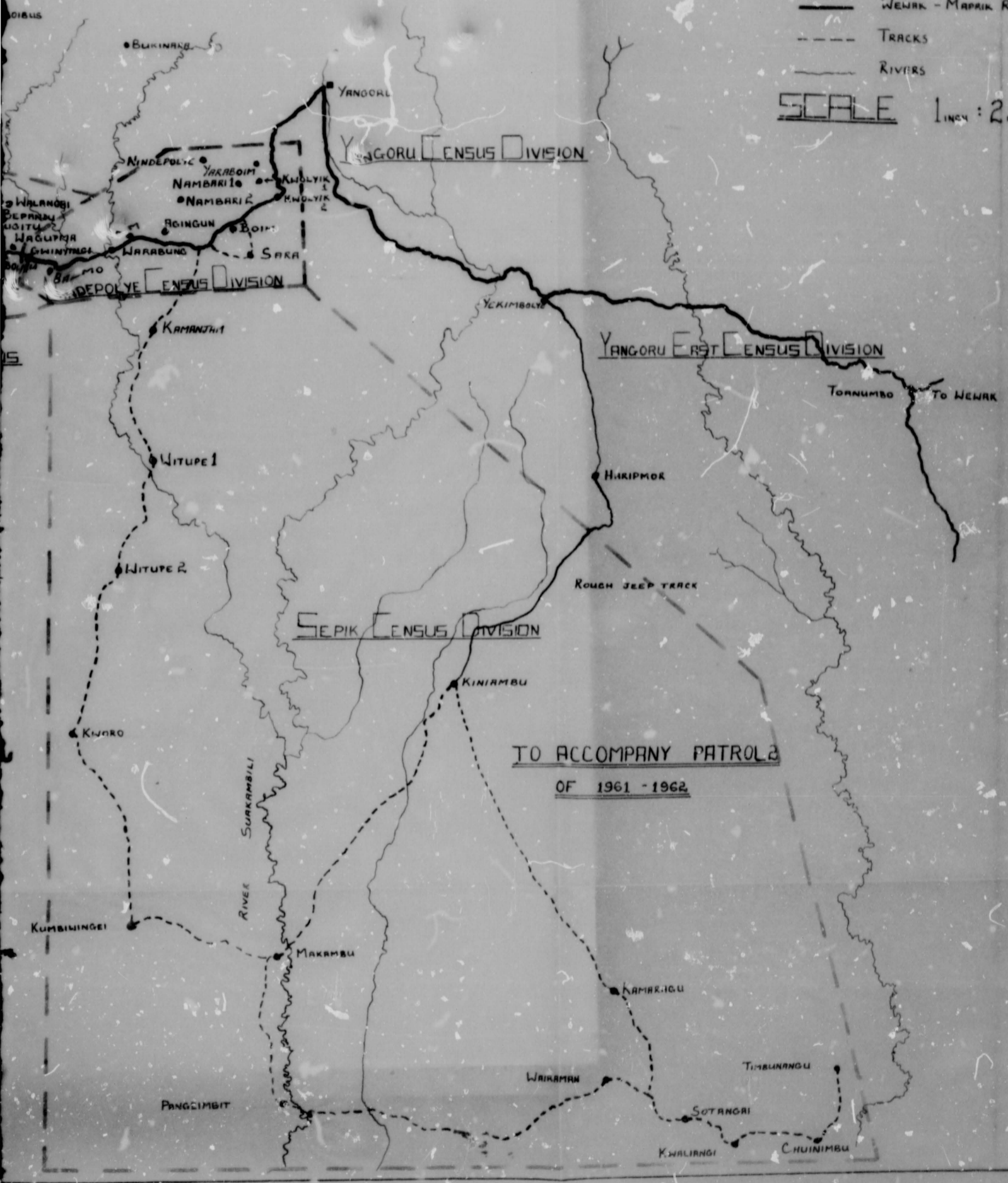


TO ACCOMPANY PATROLS
OF 1961 - 1962

LEGEND

- WENAK - MAPRIK ROAD
- - - TRACKS
- ~ RIVERS

SCALE 1 INCH : 2 MILES





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. YANGORU No. 3 - 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by H.A. RICHARDSON. P.O.1.

Area Patrolled WINGEI Census Division, MAPRIK Sub District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 3.

Duration--From 14/11/1961 to 17/11/1961

Number of Days Four.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 10/1961

Medical 10/1960

Map Reference WEWAK 2079 & new NATIONAL MAPPING draft maps.

Objects of Patrol To investigate and dispel unrest in the area resulting from a recent murder.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

This is in the form of a Special Report and is for your information

Forwarded, please.

6.12.1961.

A. W. K. S. P. O. 1.
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £.....

Amount paid from F.L.D.P. Trust Fund

Amount Returned to State

e Pop

over 15
Females
in Child
Birth
M

67-8-13

22nd February, 1962.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEVAK.

YANGORU PATROL NO. 3 OF 61/62.

Thank you for the above report.

2. Mr. Richardson seems to have been successful in
accomplishing his task.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

e Pop

67-8.13 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

November, 22nd, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL NO.3 - 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P.O. 1.
No. 5196B S/Const. NOHUNGA
No. 7623 Const. 1/c DARUAM
No. 9163 Const. MAMBRU.

Area Patrolled:

WINGEI census division villages,
Maprik Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

November 14 - 17, 1961.

Actual No. of Days:

4 days.

Last Patrol by D.N.A.:

October, 1961.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

WEWAK 2079 and new National
mapping draft maps.

Objects of Patrol:

To investigate and dispel unrest
in the area resulting from a
recent murder at GWALIP village.

P A T R O L D I A R Y

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1961.

Patrol departed Yangoru for WINGEI. P.O. continued on and visited SUANUMBO and BUGITU villages to arrange meetings of natives tomorrow. Discussed situation with Dr. F. Schofield (on patrol at SUANUMBO) and Mr. C. Westbrook, (A.O.G. Missionary at WINGEI). Returned WINGEI village, remaining overnight.

Wednesday, 15/11.

Patrol to MAMBOWRU village for discussions with those villagers and also with BAIMO, GWININGI & WAGUPMA. Returned to WINGEI, and proceeded to SUANUMBO for investigation and discussion. On to BUGITU for discussions, also with WALANGAI and BEPANDU. Returned to WINGEI, remained overnight.

Thursday, 16/11.

Discussions with WINGEI No.1 and WINGEI No.2. villagers. Several disputes also heard and an investigation into a sorcery complaint (unrelated to present trouble). Visited GWALIP village p.m. Constable supervised repairs to two bridged culverts near WINGEI. Remained overnight WINGEI.

Friday, 17/11.

After final discussions with natives, returned Yangoru - patrol completed.

PATROL REPORT.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The object of this short special patrol was to investigate the unrest amongst the native people in the WINGEI area since the recent murder (mid-October) of a native of GWALIP by natives of AUNYALIM (both villages in Maprik's area bordering the WINGEI census division).

The reports of unrest were found to be based on fact. Natives of the eight WINGEI division villages and also GWININYI and BALMO of NINDEPOLYE division were all visited during the patrol and their complaints heard. The unrest seems to stem from the erroneous belief that GWALIP natives are intending to waylay natives of the WINGEI area should they trespass on GWALIP land. This fear is being played upon and exaggerated by some (un-named) trouble makers in several of the villages. Natives of almost all villages have been walking around armed with a number of fighting spears, but as a protective rather than an aggressive measure. Travelling alone had ceased almost completely, especially along the two WINGEI-to-Maprik roads.

Attendance at the A.O.G. Mission school at WINGEI had fallen from a maximum of 120 pupils to a minimum of about 10. Again, the answer was that parents were afraid to have their children walk to school. About 25% of the enrolments are from GWALIP village, the remainder coming from most other villages.

SUANUMBO village in particular was unnerved by the killing. The recent murder seems to have been in the nature of a "pay-back" for a similar murder of an AUNYALIM native by a SUANUMBO native (who was affiliated with GWALIP) some 18 months ago.

Natives of another Maprik village KWAMBIGUM, 3 miles from WINGEI on the south road to Maprik, have also allegedly "cashed in" on the unrest and have allegedly threatened WINGEI natives with violence should they visit their area. Again, the actual native(s) involved could not (or would not) be named, and the story seems more likely to be based on rumours encouraged by troublemakers.

GWALIP village was also visited and their attitudes ascertained. These seemed quite negative and confirmed the impression that there is little real threat to WINGEI area inhabitants. In the centre of GWALIP village there was erected a ceremonially decorated stick which represented the finalisation with the recent murder of the trouble between this village and AUNYALIM. Hanging from the stick were two large leaves sown together representing the two victims and the peace settlement.

Apparantly no GWALIP or AUNYALIM natives have been armed with spears and there is little or no unrest in that area.

Many of the more responsible WINGEI area natives agreed that the trouble largely stemmed from rumours and that the apprehensions were unwarranted. Instructions were given for spears to be no longer carried and for any further trouble makers who spread false rumours to be brought before

THE Court for Native Affairs. Every effort was made to allay fears and have the area return to normal.

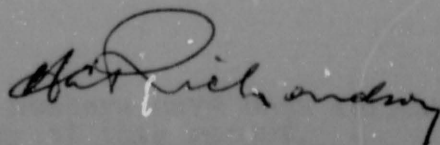
Pupils at the A.O.G. school were addressed and encouraged to attend regularly. Attendance by Friday, 17/11 (the day the patrol returned to Yangoru), had improved considerably.

It was commented on at several villages by the natives that the GWALIP/AUNYALIM area is under Council administration and yet two murders had occurred there within a relatively short space of time. The WINGEI villages have shown little enthusiasm towards the forthcoming establishment of the Yangoru N.L.G. Council, and the above criticism was used in an attempt to discredit area administration. The statements were answered by pointing out the advantages of councils and the development under the Maprik council in particular as compared with their own endeavours, and also criticising the inaccuracy of condemning the whole movement when trouble had occurred in only a small sector of the area.

A police constable has been sent to patrol the area and to report on the situation. However, a complete return to normal can be expected fairly quickly.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The A.O.G. Mission at WINGEI has run an Administration-supported infant welfare clinic for some time which has produced very substantial reductions in the infant mortality rate especially from neo-natal tetanus. This work suffered a setback when the European sister Miss G. Westbrook recently returned to Australia. The aidpost orderly at the clinic is a capable native and is continuing the work. Instructions were given throughout the area patrolled for every assistance to continue to be given by natives within the clinic's area.



(H.A. Richardson)
Officer - in - Charge.

APPENDIX A.

YANGORU PATROL No. 3.1961/62.

REPORT - R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 5196B S/Const. NOHUNGA.

Length of Service: 18 years.
Appearance: Smart
Conduct: Good
General Ability: Shrewd, reliable and capable.

No. 7623 Const. l/c DARUAM:

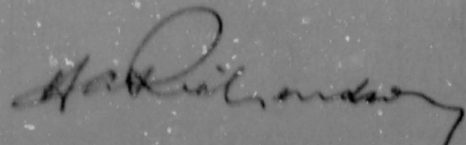
Length of Service: 11 years.
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Reliable and loyal.

No. 9163 Const. MAMBRU.

Length of Service: 7 years
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Recently transferred from Maprik detachment - experienced and reliable. (previously had 9 years in police force.)

Forms 1 in respect of above members have been forwarded to Police H.Q.'s together with copy of this report.

22/11/61.


(H.A. Richardson)
Officer - in - Charge.



4e

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. YANGORU No. 4 - 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by H.A. RICHARDSON, P.O.1.

Area Patrolled YANGORU EAST Census Division, MAPRIK Sub District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J.B. FIELD, CPO (20-24/11/61)

Natives 3 Police, 1 N.H.O.

Duration—From 20/11/1961 to 2/12/1961

Number of Days Twelve.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1961

Medical 10/1961

Map Reference WEWAK 2079 and National Mapping draft maps.

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

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16.11.1962

Quaxor a ds
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

Pop

Females
in Child
Birth

M

67-8-21

Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU.

14th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL NO. 4 OF 1961/62
EAST YANGORU CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the above Report forwarded with your
67-3-9 of the 19th ult. to the Assistant District Officer,
Maprik.

2. Mr Richardson has written an interesting report
which is indicative of a generally satisfactory state of
affairs in the area patrolled. It was interesting to note
(a) the keen desire of the people to come within area admin-
istration, and, (b) their ready acceptance of their obligation
to pay personal tax. This savours of a healthy attitude
amongst the people and is good to see.

3. The comment is made (p.6) that "no copra is produced
as it is uneconomic". I presume that is a reference to the
present-day state of affairs and that when the proposed army
road (Mewak-Yangoru-Maprik) goes through, a market outlet will
be provided.. If this is the case, every encouragement should
be given to the attainment of the ten palms per head (and beyond)
being achieved.

4. No doubt you have already taken up the matter of the
two airstrips mentioned on pp 6 & 7 with the District Commissioner.

5. The time gap between patrols to this area, nearly 20
months, does not appear satisfactory, What are the reasons
for this, please.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67. 8. 20.

-2-

67-3-9/1196

We shall have to push for schools. This none "approved" in the area is pretty poor.

The coconut count is interesting. What are your feelings on further increases. What steps have been taken to handle the coffee coming into bearing.

Did you notice that Mr. Richardson made no mention of livestock.

Would it be possible to have the Aid Post Orderly at NYAKANDOGUN replaced.



J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c. The Director, Native Affairs, Konedobu
District Commissioner, Wewak
Officer-in-Charge, Yangoru

67-3-9/1196

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

19th January, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 61/62 YANGORU

Please thank Mr. Richardson for a most interesting report. I found your own comments most helpful and I thank you.

I agree, the "cult" at Haumbugwe to me, seems to be one of those every day diversions that are so common to this area. It really worries nobody. It will be interesting to see what "hobby" PALUBI takes up on his release.

You will let me know the results from Rabaul, mentioned under Law & Justice, won't you?

May I suggest that Mr. Richardson ease off on that particular area of road until we definitely know the route the Army proposes to take. This information should be available almost any time now.

The Wewak Inland Council is planned for this year and the survey is third on the present programme. I am making every endeavour to co-ordinate Political, Social and Economic development with the advent of the road, and I want this to apply to Yangoru, Maprik, Dreikikir and Lumi.

The base camp at Toanambu was established with the objective of area administration and with the ultimate objective of regional administration within, I hope, five years.

I, too, am concerned over this "airstrip" activity. Mr. Richardson states that no applications have been received at Yangoru. Have you received any? I feel that this is a matter for the District Commissioner. Airstrips can never be an economic proposition for the shifting of produce in this area. With an annual increase of 3.1%, in twenty years, this population will be doubled. This cursed airstrip will further curtail the availability of land. With the road going through I fail to see why only the Missions should benefit.

I refuse to believe that the Yangoru is a God loving creature, and I wonder just what is being fed to them to entice them to build the strips. The greatest disillusionment is going to come when Council trucks bowl merrily along to Wewak loaded with produce and the people see that their efforts have been only to provide an occasional visit by a priest.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

December, 8th, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL No. 4.- 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P.O.l.
J.B. Field, C.P.O. (20-24/11/61)
No. 5196B S/Const. NOHUNGA
No. 8933 Const. ANDEKUMC
No. 9163 Const. MUMBRU

N.H.C. GUMMI (P.H.D.)

Area Patrolled:

YANGORU EAST census division, Maprik
Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

November 20 - Dec. 2, 1961.

Actual No. of Days:

12 days.

Last Patrol by D.N.A.:

April, 1960.

Did Medical Assistant
Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

WEWAK 2079 and new National Mapping
draft maps.
Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

Census revision, tax collection
and routine administration.

Monday, Nov. 20, 1961.

Patrol departed Yangoru by tractor for YEKIMBOLYE No. 2. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 21/11.

Tax/census for YEKIMBOLYE No. 2. and INAGOMBI villages conducted. Investigation into alleged murder committed 1958. Remained YEKIMBOLYE overnight.

Wednesday, 22/11.

Patrol visited KIMINYAN and SUONDO for T/C., remaining overnight at latter village.

Thursday, 23/11.

Departed SUONDO for HARUWA by motorcycles - included 25 minute walk from main road. Returned and visited WAMOIM village. Aid post inspected. After T/C., continued to MUNDJI, inspected aidpost and remained overnight.

Friday, 24/11.

Departed MUNDJI after lining people and walked to SEGNORO (0.40) for T/C. Patrol continued through to HAUMBUGWE, whilst P.O. and C.P.O. returned Yangoru late p.m.

Saturday, 25/11, Sunday, 26/11.

P.O. returned to patrol, sleeping overnight at HAUMBUGWE. C.P.O. remained Yangoru.

Monday, 27/11.

Lined HAUMBUGWE village and investigated cargo-cult activities. Patrol continued to ABAUIA and remained overnight WAREAMBA after censusing both villages. Inspected WAREAMBA aidpost.

Tuesday, 28/11.

From WAREAMBA to NIAGOMBI, thence 0.25 mins. walk to MUSUWAGUN. Returned NIAGOMBI, lined village and proceeded to NEIMO where T/C conducted. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 29/11.

Departed Neimo for NEMBOGU, where KWALEGUN and SASAMAMBOGU had also assembled. Three villages lined. One conviction for sorcery in C.N.A. Patrol continued to NYAKANDOGUN - aidpost inspected - remained overnight.

Thursday, 30/11.

Lined NYAKANDOGUN - PATROL continued to KINIMIMBOGU (0.10 minutes walk). KARAGORA also censused. Patrol moved to YEKIMBOLYE No. 1., remaining overnight. New C.M. airstrip site inspected en route.

Friday, 1/12.

YEKIMBOLYE No. 1. censused. Patrol returned overnight.

Saturday, 2/12.

To HARIEMOR for T/C and returned Yangoru. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol to the YANGORU EAST census division completed the program of census revision and tax collection for 1961, and also brings the 1961/62 patrol program up to date, for the area administered from Yangoru patrol post. The patrol was of a routine nature and proved both pleasant and interesting, as some very attractive country is traversed, the natives are co-operative, and additional interest was provided by an investigation into an alleged murder and also into cargo-cult activities.

The Yangoru East division lies generally to the E. and S.E. of the patrol post and covers mostly the forested foothills of the Prince Alexander Range.

Mr. J.B. Field, C.P.O., accompanied the patrol during the first week. Motor-cycles were used to visit most of the villages.

A sketch map of the route followed is attached.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received throughout the area and respect for the Administration seems very fair. Lining for the census revision was good, although many natives are absent. Many of the villages were first censused in 1931, and since the war, there have been at least ten revisions.

Labour: No labour is directly recruited in this area at present for several reasons: Yangoru's move freely to Wewak or Rabaul (and to Manus from this division) in search of employment; the desertion rate amongst contract labour from this area has been high; Yangoru's generally regard themselves as above working on plantations, preferring to seek casual labour. In addition many have found self-employment as cash-croppers around Wewak by squatting on native land.

The census statistics show a total of 1,180 males in the 16-45 age group. Of these 170 (14.4%) are reported as absent outside the district, and a further 146 (12.3%) are absent within the district (mostly within the Wewak sub-district). This means that a total of 26.7% of the male labour force is absent. It is estimated that 4.1% (one-third of those absent within the district) have their wives and families with them. The following villages (on the basis of a maximum of one-third male absenteeism in the 16-45 age group) have too many men away from the area: HAUMBUGWE (38% absent), NIAGOMBI (37%) SASANAMBOGU (45%)^x, KARAGORA (40%)⁺ and YEKIMBOLYE No.1. (42%).

Little can be done to correct the situation. The fact remains that the home environment just hasn't the ability or development to provide the means for fulfilling

x Of the 15 men absent from this village, 6 have their families with them.

+ Of the 10 men absent, 7 have their families with them.

the peoples' desires for material wealth. Another viewpoint is that any checking of the outflow of migrant labour is not necessarily desirable from an overall aspect. New Britain's labour problems would increase greatly with the withdrawal of Sepik Labour, and land resources in the Yangoru area at least would be still further extended.

Political Development: The YANGORU EAST division will not be included in the forthcoming Yangoru N.L.G. Council, much to many natives' indignation. The Council area will have a population of some 13,500 within its boundaries and would become too unwieldy were the EAST YANGORU's (totalling 4,088) to be included.

The desire for a council is there. I believe a WEWAK INLAND council is planned for the future and that possibly this Yangoru division will be included.

With the establishment of a base camp near TUANAMBU in the Wewak sub-district, near the present Yangoru-Wewak border, the question was raised at several border villages as to which patrol post will be administering them. As far as I know, no firm decisions as to this have yet been made by District headquarters.

Taxation: Appendix A lists the amounts collected and exemptions granted at each village. No unwillingness to pay tax was found, in fact a number reminded the collecting officer of their failure to pay the previous year's tax due to their absence for the last patrol. The rate for all villages is ten shillings, and no adjustment is recommended.

Many natives, prior to leaving for the coast, leave tax money with relatives for payment 'in absentia' to the patrol. To avoid disputes with returned migrant labourers as to whether or not they have paid tax whilst away, it would be of benefit if more efforts could be made by tax collectors to impress upon foreign natives the necessity to retain tax receipts until tax registers at their home station are adjusted. This at present is best accomplished by the native presenting his receipts to the tax patrol. Although the recent publication of the 'Village Directory' should solve the problem of village name spelling, the habit Yangoru natives (amongst others) have of using aliases makes the adjustment of the tax register from tax adjustment advices very difficult if not impossible.

C.S.B.: Again on this patrol efforts were made to finalise old C.S.B. accounts and a number of passbooks were collected (and receipts issued) for forward to bank branches at Madang and Wewak.

Jargo Cult: An investigation into cult activities was carried out at HAUMBUGWE village. This movement was first reported about 13 months ago and has apparently continued to exist since that time. The instigator is a village native named PALIBI. He has had constructed in the village a store, and an office and a radio shack with aerial mast. He has also issued 6 x 3 inch paper oblongs to many natives claiming that these would soon turn into currency which would replace Australian currency as legal tender. He further added that all "old" money should be expended as houses in which such old money was kept would be struck by lightning. A few natives followed this advice.

The store was to be filled in due course with the promised "cargo" which would be coming by unspecified means from the usual ancestral source.

Considerable credence has been given to PALIBI's claims by HAUMBUGWE natives. However doubts and some resentment arose recently when PALIBI was revealed the father of a second pregnancy to another unmarried woman in the village. This after he had earlier decreed that sexual intercourse was banned between villagers.

The activities are confined to the one village, and little harm has been caused. There has been no extortion and gardening activities have not been disrupted. The three buildings have not been added to since construction late 1960.

The people (together with many visitors) were addressed. Government policy and the follies of PALIBI's activities pointed out, and encouragement given to increase agricultural activity, such as the planting of more coffee. PALIBI was charged in the C.N.A. with spreading false reports (Reg. 83b) and sentenced to two months I.H.L. The reasons for his conviction were made clear to the people and every endeavour made to avoid presenting him as a martyr.

The buildings associated with the cult were left intact, only the radio shack, mast and the interior fittings in the office" being removed.

The village will be visited again in the New Year and D.A.S.F. have been requested to pay special attention to the area.

Village Officials: The division's luluais and tultuls are an average group of leaders, with several outstanding old men amongst them who unfortunately approaching retirement. In many villages it is still the elders who hold sway with their knowledge of sorcery to back them up.

The following retirements were requested and provisional appointments made:-

MUSUWAGUN: Luluai HEGONDU retired - Tultul SALIM provisionally promoted to luluai, and UINIANKNA provisionally appointed tultul.

NIAGOMBI: Tultul EMBUGAMBO retired due recent death of wife and increased family responsibilities - WAVINDUA provisionally appointed in his stead.

KININIMBOGU: Luluai ONGOIWAMBU retired - tultul SINGAPARI promoted provisionally and WUWARA appointed tultul.

Requests for confirmation of the above have been made in separate correspondence to the Director and the District Officer respectively (Yangoru ref: 92-1/142 and /143 of Dec. 8, 1961).

Resthouses: Are generally quite satisfactory with only four exceptions as follows:

- SUONDO: resthouse to be replaced.
- HAUMBUGWE: resthouse is currently being replaced; police barracks to be rebuilt.
- WAREAMBA: new resthouse and police barracks required, to be rebuilt nearer to main hamlet.
- NYAKANDOGUN: New resthouse and police barracks to be built.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The health of the people visited is generally good. Three cases of infant malnutrition (one chronic) were found and are being treated in the native hospital at Yangoru. The father of the worst case was charged in the C.N.A. and sentenced to I.H.L. for neglect to obtain medical treatment (Reg. 67A).

The following treatments were given by the N.H.O. accompanying the patrol.

Cuts and sores	250
Tinia (GRILI)	228
Scabies	12
Coughs and colds	9
Tropical ulcers	3
Conjunctivitis	1
Yaws	NIL
Malaria	NIL

The absence of yaws was pleasing and indicates the effectiveness of the anti-yaws campaign which was conducted here some years ago. The absence of malaria treatments was surprising. A P.H.D. malaria eradication program is to be conducted throughout the Yangoru area over the next three years commencing probably in January, which will prove to be of great benefit.

Aidposts were inspected at WAMOIM, MUNDJI, WAREAMBA, NYAKANDOGUN and reports made to P.H.D. as follows:

- WAMOIM: In fair state of repair. APO does a good job.
- MUNDJI: Good post. Replacement male ward needed. Maternity ward particularly good. APO a good type.
- WAREAMBA: New wards only half completed - dispensary unsuitable. APO needs more supervision. Improvements will be effected immediately.
- NYAKANDOGUN: Poor setup. New wards and dispensary to be built on new site on main road near KUMENJEI Creek. APO has received unfavourable reports in previous years and has not improved. Construction of new aidpost to be started January, 1962.

Sanitation in the villages was quite good - only some suggestions were necessary for improved latrines. Villages were tidy and old housing removed.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

There are no marked trends in the census figures this year. Revision was carried out easily with good co-operation from the people.

The population has increased over the 19 months from 3897 to 4,088 an increase of 4.9 % (approximately 3.1% per annum). There were 239 births as against 77 deaths. Of the 1,180 males aged 16-45, 316 (26.7%) are absent from their villages.

Village population Register for the division is attached.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Agriculturally, the division is not as advanced as those nearer to Yangoru. Being nearer to Wewak, many natives are engaged in employment or cashcropping on the coast. Access to markets is very poor and has helped to retard the area. The soils are no better than the average on this side of the Prince Alexander's, but are capable of growing 'robusta' coffee. A total of 46 new coffee gardens have been marked out and prepared. A few of these have now been planted up. (At Sengoro, one garden is nearing the bearing stage, and INAGOMBI and HAUMBUGWE each have a garden of 2-year-old trees.

No rice is grown in the division and there is no interest in planting this crop at the current price of 4½d per lb. Castor and chillies have not been introduced.

There are no European-staffed mission stations in the division, thus making the sale of native foods very difficult. However, the A.O.G. Mission hopes to establish such a station at SUONDO next year.

D.A.S.F. census of coconuts for YANGORU EAST shows a total of 9,358 mature palms in 14 sampled villages (an average of 3.5 per head) and 8,234 immature palms in the same 14 villages (an average of 3.1 per head). Efforts are continuing to encourage further plantings with 10 mature palms per head being the target. No copra is produced as it is uneconomic.

Peanuts were quite a popular crop, but with the falling market prices, its popularity waned. Peanuts are not used as a diet supplement by the natives. The price at present is 2d. per lb.

NEW AIRSTRIPS

A site for a mission airstrip is being prepared by direction of the Catholic Mission, Yangoru, near YEKIMBOLYE No.1., some 7 road miles east from the patrol post. The site was paced out by myself and at present measures about 1200' by 150' and is capable of extension to about 1600'. Creeks cross both ends of the 'strip. The area is cleared presents a very level surface on which comparatively little work is required. The approach is definitely only one way, and would require considerable clearing of numerous large trees to be acceptable. The 'Strip is being constructed by local natives. If completed, it should meet mission aviation requirements although D.C.A. would not, I think, be interested.

Preparation of another site near NYAKANDOGUN village has commenced recently under direction of the Catholic Mission at SASOIYA (Wewak Sub District). This is a less attractive proposition than the YEKIMBOLYE site and clearing of undergrowth only has been completed. This 'strip' site will be measured and its possibilities assessed when clearing has progressed further.

The 'strips' may prove useful for flying out produce from the area to the coast, but if the new Army-constructed Wewak-Maprik road traverses this area their usefulness will be short-lived. They will however, be useful E.L.G's. No applications for leases have been received at Yangoru.

LAW AND JUSTICE

It was reported to the patrol at YEKIMBOLYE No.2. that a native BEIMARIN of NYAKANDOGUN had been murdered in 1958, and did not die, as had been thought, as a result of a pig attack. The allegations were thoroughly investigated, the four named suspects questioned, but no evidence to support the allegations of murder was discovered.

The story allegedly originated from TIRAGOMBU of NYAKANDOGUN, a Yangoru native in Rabaul. Several other natives brought the allegations back to this area. The story is as follows: BEIMARIN went pig hunting and was found in the bush by the four accused who killed him. TIRAGOMBU and another youth named HANINBU walked in on the murder and were subsequently each paid a shell ring to keep quiet. TIRAGOMBU LATER WENT TO Rabaul to work and apparently his conscience prompted him to tell his story last October. At the time (1958) nobody suspected murder, as when the deceased was found 2 days later, part of the body had been eaten by pigs. The incident was not reported to Yangoru.

After every enquiry was made in the area, it appeared that there was no evidence in support of the story and no action was taken, except to record the statements. Evidence was given however, that at the time of the death, the youth HANINBU was in Wewak, not Yangoru, which contradicts TIRAGOMBU's story.

Whilst the story could conceivably be based on fact I personally think it is a fabrication. The deceased had no known enemies, he did not reveal any premonitions of impending trouble, no-one at the time suspected foulplay, no weapons were found, there were no signs of a struggle at the place where the body was found, there were no additional footprints around the body (although heavy rain at the time could have obliterated these), the body had no visible wounds (although the carnivorous pigs could have removed any such traces).

However, a letter has been sent to the A.D.O. Rabaul, asking that TIRAGOMBU be interviewed if possible.

Within the area, much speculation has taken place over the truth or otherwise of the allegations, but there is little or no unrest resulting.

There were no other major crimes reported to the patrol. There was ~~the~~ one conviction recorded in the C.N.A. for neglect to obtain medical treatment for a child (Reg 67A) and a conviction for spreading false reports (Reg. 83b). Both

received terms of I.H.L. Numerous petty disputes were brought forward and settled arbitrarily wherever possible. There were far fewer disputed heard than on previous patrols to other Yangoru census divisions. The natives are far more willing to try and arrange their own settlements rather than bring them before a court. Almost all of the disputes concerned outstanding debts - most of these were over pigs.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

No Administration schools are sited in the census division and none are planned at present. Education in the area is in the hands of the Catholic Mission and the S.D.A. Mission. Each have a number of schools all run by natives; none are "approved". Pidgin is the language used for instruction although several of the teachers are fluent in English. There seems to be little or no friction between the two.

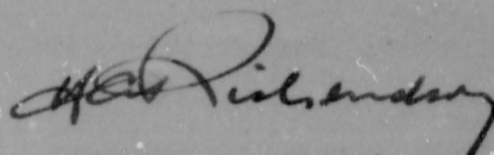
Education is the chief need of these people, but it should contain technical training as well as academic subjects. Two farmer trainees will be selected soon from HARUWA village to attend the D.A.S.F. training school at BAINYIK near Maprik.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The main road Maprik to Wewak and the secondary road Yangoru to SASOIYA both pass through the YANGORU EAST division. Both are suitable light 4-wheel-drive vehicles only, although trucks do sometimes travel through to Yangoru and Maprik from the coast. The road surfaces are in all cases quite good for grass roads, although considerable ~~drainage~~ damage can be done by one vehicle after rain.

A tractor (with trailer) is now allocated to Yangoru and has carried out useful maintenance work already on the roads when motor-spirit has been available. The steep grades on both roads make further development difficult without resiting. This is being delayed pending advice as to the probable route of the new Army-constructed road from Wewak to Yangoru and Maprik.

There are two fords on the main track, all other creeks being bridged. On the top road, most of the creeks are crossed by ford. Bridges generally are in good condition; some will be receiving alteration immediately.



(H.A. Richardson)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

TAX COLLECTIONS / EXEMPTIONS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>Exempt</u>
YEKIMBOLYE No. 2	£5.10.0	11
INAGOMBI	6.10.0	10
KININYAN	6. 0.0	8
SUONDO	6. 0.0	8
HARUWA	12.10.0	12
WAMOIM	16. 0.0	14
MUNJI	23. 0.0	18
SEGNORO	4.10.0	7
HAUMBUGWE	22. 0.0	16
ABAUJA	17. 0.0	12
WAREAMBA	8. 0.0	4
MUSUWAGUN	17. 0.0	7
NIAGOMBI	14.10.0	8
NEIMO	14. 0.0	13
NIMBOGU	10. 0.0	21
KWALEGUN	9.10.0	9
SASANAMBOGU	5. 0.0	4
NYAKANDOGUN	16. 0.0	8
KININIMBOGU	9.10.0	5
KARAGORA	2.10.0	8
YEKIMBOLYE No. 1	8. 0.0	9
HARIFMOR	15. 0.0	8
	<u>£248. 0.0</u>	<u>220</u>

APPENDIX B.

REPORT - R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 5196B S/Const. NOHUNGA

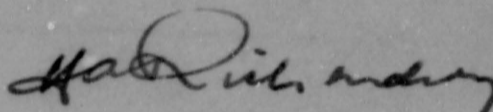
Length of Service: 18 years.
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Experienced bush N.C.O.

No. 8933 Const. ANDEKUMO

Length of Service: 7 years.
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Reliable and quiet.

No. 9163 Const. MUMBRU

Length of Service: 7 years.
Appearance: Smart.
Conduct: Good.
General Ability: Confident and experienced.
(Previously had 8 years service.)



YANGORU Patrol Post,
Sepik District.

(H.A. Richardson)
Officer-in-Charge

8/12/61.





(Forms 1 in respect of the above have been forwarded together with a copy of this report to Police H.Q's.)

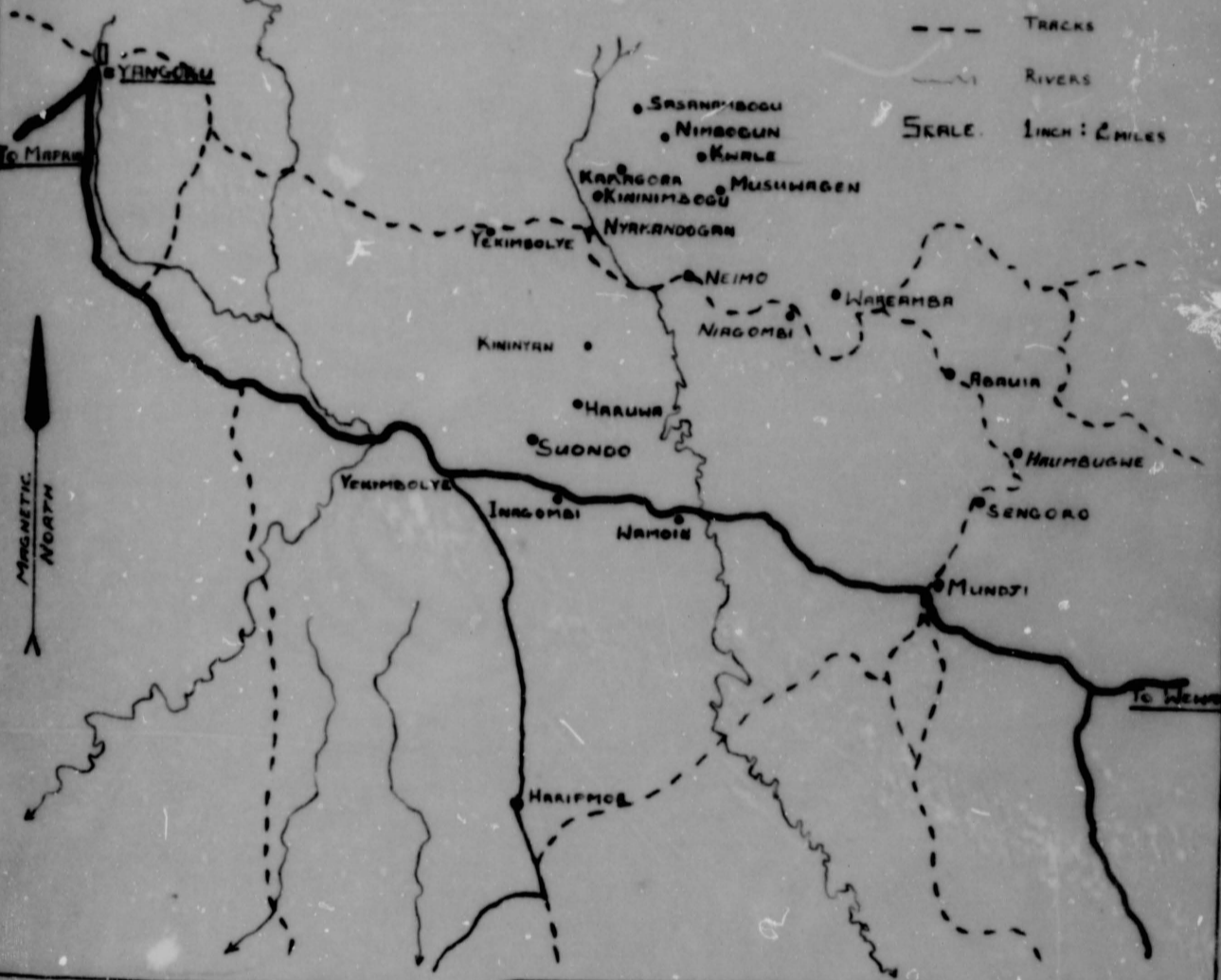
YANGCHU PATROL 4 - 1961/1962

MT TULU

MAPAIK SUB-DISTRICT

LEGEND

-  NEWARK - MAPAIK ROAD
-  SECONDARY ROADS
-  TRACKS
-  RIVERS
- SCALE 1 INCH : 2 MILES



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK Report No. YANGORU No.7-1961/62
Patrol Conducted by..... H.A. RICHARDS DN, P.O.
Area Patrolled..... YANGORU N.L.G.C. AREA (comprising YANGORU, KUMUN, KABOIBUS,
WINGEI & NINDEPOLYE Divisions,
Maprik Sub-District.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... -
Natives..... 2 Police
Duration—From 19./ 3./19.62. to 2./ 6./1962
Number of Days..... 4. Days.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... } see P.1 of Report.
Medical/...../19..... }
Map Reference..... WEWAK 2079
Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision, Routine Administration, Council Tax
Patrol accompanied, Land Investigation.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

67. 8. 50.



67-3-9

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

2nd July, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 7/61-62

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.

I am pleased to see the change in the patrolling at Yangoru - in patrol days, and in this case actual time being spent in the field without frequent returns to Yangoru at the end of each day or week. We will achieve much closer contact if nights are spent in the village.

Yangoru patrol days this year; 7 patrols for 102 days compares more than favourably with the 1960/61 figures of 2 patrols for 36 days, however it is still less than a third of the year.

I do not understand what Mr. Richardson means by "the difference between Council and personal tax payable by local natives employed at Yangoru". If the people are employed full time at Yangoru then they would conceivably not be eligible for Council tax, as they would not have the residence qualifications - alienated land not being within the Council area as defined. If they did have residential qualifications, then presumably their liability for head tax would be 10/-., which is less than Council tax and would therefore be exempt from head tax.

* Recommendations have been made regarding the extension of the Council to the three villages of Yangoru East, and that the remainder form a new Council with the Wewak Inland Division.

I agree with your recommendation regarding KAMANJAN.

A well written report which covers all aspects.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

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

67-3-9/1272

Sub District Office,
MARIK.
18th June 1962.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT No 7/1961-2.

Attached please find report of a patrol carried out by Mr H. Richardson in the newly formed Yangoru Council area. The Area at the time of survey in August 1961 consisted of 71 villages with a population of 13,291. From the report this population has now increased to 13,683. I will have Mr Richardson show the population of the Council as a whole in future so that an accurate census rate of change can be kept. Mr Richardson checked the population of the whole area but did a formal revision only for Yangoru, Kumun and Kaboibus areas. The actual population of the Council area now is not known as no figures have been forwarded with this report. It is likely to be something in the vicinity of 13,700 or even greater. With the figures I have to hand the area has increased at the rate of 3.4% per annum. Population for the Yangoru area as a whole has increased from 18719 in 1960-1 to 19592 for the current year - an increase of 4.6%. On these figures this will be a very large council within five years.

The overenthusiasm of the newly elected Councillors was previously reported. No action other than explanation of legitimate functions of Councillors was taken. I do not anticipate any great trouble in this regard. The settlement of debts by Council will need close watching. Whilst not in favour of imprisonment as a sanction against adultery I am equally opposed to settlement in the traditional style as this leads to prostitution and does nothing to enhance women's status in the community. Fines as a sanction is equally ineffective. The answer to this lies in the religious bodies' hands and will be a problem with us for many years.

It would be logical to include KAMANJAN in NINDEPOLYE as it lies within the geographical boundaries of that area and although the majority of NINDEPOLYE villages speak the West Yangoru dialect both Balmo and Agingun speak the Wigei language as does KAMANJAN. The census boundaries do not follow linguistic boundaries in the area.

The figure of 34 malnutrition cases - two apparently from protein deficiency - is rather high and shows the benefit of health patrols in the area. It will be some time before these people are willing to walk long distances to obtain medical aid quickly.

Coffee production in the area is increasing satisfactorily. Cocoa will hardly ever be feasible here. I think 10,000 trees at least would be necessary for a satisfactory fermentary and it is unlikely that such a number could be grown in an area so small in dimensions to warrant a fermentary. Cocoa is discouraged for this reason.

The report is well presented and the settled area which appears satisfied with the newly formed Council. It is hoped that enthusiasm for this type of administration

B. Buntin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Sepik District.

June 9, 1962.

Asst. District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

YANGORU PATROL No. 7 - 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P.O.L.

No. 3121 Const. PANGORA

No. 8524 Const. KARISA

Area Patrolled:

YANGORU, KUMUN, KABOIBUS, WINGEI and
NINDEPOLYE census divisions, Maprik
Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

March 19 to June 2, 1962.

Actual No. of Days:

42 days.

Last Patrol by D.N.A.:

YANGORU 5/61, KUMUN and KABOIBUS 7/61,
WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE, 10/61.

Last Patrol by F.H.D.:

NINDEPOLYE 3/62, KABOIBUS 4/62,
KUMUN 5/62, YANGORU 5-6/62.

Did Medical Assistant
Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

Wewak 2079.

Objects of Patrol:

Census revision (YANGORU, KUMUN and
KABOIBUS only), routine administration.
YANGORU Council tax patrol accompanied
(collections all divisions). Land
investigation at KABOIBUS.

Investigation as to whether pig disease
present.

Finalisation of old G.S.B. accounts.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, March 19, 1962.

Patrol, accompanied by Council tax patrol personnel, departed Yangoru by tractor for KWAGWI. Census revision conducted. Patrol remained KWAGWI overnight.

Tuesday, 20/3

Patrol to SIMBOMIEI village (0.25 minutes) and after census and council tax collection, continued to SENGRI (0.25). Patrol returned late p.m. to KWAGWI and camped.

Wednesday, 21/3

To HARINGER (via PAIMARU) 0.30. Census revised, and council tax collected. Patrol continued by bush track to HANGERARA (0.30). After census revision and tax collection, patrol proceeded to PAIMARU (0.20), camping overnight. Patrol Officer returned Yangoru late p.m. for discussions with Asst. Registrar of Co-operatives, Mr. A. Risson, and C.op's Officers, Mr. D. Mannix, remaining station overnight.

Thursday, 22/3

Patrol Officer returned to PAIMARU and lined village. Proceeded to MARINGAI and returned PAIMARU, remaining overnight. S.D.A. school at PAIMARU inspected.

Friday 23/3.

Patrol to KWAGAMA and NUMIASOLI a.m., reutning to NUMBURUON village for census revision and tax collection p.m. Patrol to Yangoru (0.20 walk) - south side of patrol completed.

Saturday, 24/3.

At Yangoru - station and police inspection, rations issued, mail attended to.

Sunday, 25/3

At Yangoru.

Monday 26/3

Departed Yangoru by tractor to BUKIENDUAN, thence 0.50 walk to AMBASOLI. Village in poor state and rest of day spent in cleaning up. Heavy rain during afternoon. Slept AMBASOLI.

Tuesday, 27/3

WARAGUMBE village lined; AMBASOLI lined p.m. Discussions with leaders from YEKIMBOLYE No. 2 (YANGORU EAST census division) re their future inclusion in a council. Camped overnight AMBASOLI.

Wednesday, 28/3

Departed AMBASOLI for SOLI (0.30) lined village. Continued to BUKIENDUAN (0.25), census revised etc; camped overnight. Discussions at night with large group re economic development. This area produces most of the rice in Yangoru.

Thursday, 29/3.

From BUKIENDUAN to SAUSENDUAN ((0.15), thence by bush track to SAINA (0.35) where census revised, tax collected. Patrol moved to PARINA p.m. (0.20) and camped overnight after lining people there.

Friday 30/3

To WARAMURU by well-kept road (0.30) thence to AMBUKANJA (0.40) - both villages lined. Investigations into allegations of extortion against councillor at WARAMURU. Patrol returned Yangoru late p.m.

Saturday, 31/3.

At Yangoru - C.N.A. cases heard in connection with assault, threatening language and sorcery complaints from the WINGEI area. Allegations also made re extortion by a councillor from WAGUPMA.

Sunday, 1/4.

At Yangoru.

Monday, 2/4.

Patrol to WINGEI to investigate allegations of extortion by councillors. Villages in area (WINGEI NO.1. and 2, WAGUPMA, GWINYINGI, MAMBOWRU) addressed on duties and responsibilities of councillors. Remained overnight WINGEI.

Tuesday, 3/4.

Patrol Officer to Maprik with WINGEI area councillors to attend Maprik Council meeting. Remained overnight Maprik.

Wednesday, 4/4.

Returned to SUANIMBU village (WINGEI division) and addressed large gathering of natives (from SUANIMBU, BUGITU, WALANGAI, and BEPANDU) on councillor's duties, powers and limitations. Returned late p.m. to Yangoru, accompanied by Mr. BONJUI, M.L.C.

Thursday, 5/4

At Yangoru for third monthly meeting of Yangoru N.L.G.C.

Friday, 6/4.

Courts, disputes and complaints heard at Yangoru.

Saturday 7/4 - Tuesday 10/4.

Office work.

Wednesday, 11/4.

Patrol departed for KWORABRI (0.20) thence KAMBELYI (0.25) - both villages lined, council tax collected. Camped KAMBELYI.

Thursday, 12/4.

To SELMA (0.25) and on to WAMAINA (0.55), lining both villages. Patrol remained overnight.

Friday, 13/4.

Departed WAMAINA for KWOWI (0.10) thence to PACHAN (0.30). Revised census, council tax collected; patrol moved to Yangoru (0.30).

Saturday 14/4 - Sunday 29/4.

At Yangoru. Office work and revision of council estimates. Easter and Anzac Day.

Monday, 30/4.

Patrol departed for KIARIVU (0.10) and continued to MARAMBANJA village (0.15), camping here overnight. Both villages lined. MARAMBANJA aidpost inspected.

Tuesday, 1/5.

Returned by same road through the Patrol Post to KARAPIA village (0.10) from Yangoru) and to KUVARI village (0.20). Then to AMBUKWON village (0.10). All three villages censused. Patrol moved to SINIANGU late p.m. and camped (0.30).

Wednesday, 2/5.

Lined SINIANGU village and proceeded to MAMBUK, returning to SINIANGU p.m. and remaining overnight.

Thursday 3/5.

Patrol departed SINIANGU for KUMUN village. P.O. attended monthly meeting of the Yangoru Council at the patrol post. P.O. returned KUMUN late p.m. and camped.

Friday, 4/5.

Commenced census revision of KUMUN division at KUMUN. Proceeded to WENDJUAN for census (0.15) and returned KUMUN - overnight.

Saturday, 5/5.

Patrol visited KWAIAN (0.10) and lined village. P.O. walked to patrol post (0.50) to meet Mr. J. Guthrie, (D.N.A. welfare Officer at Maprik) and for meeting with native people. Yangoru Native Peoples' Club established and office bearers elected.

Sunday, 6/5.

Committee meeting of new club held and plans for club house made. Mr. Guthrie returned Maprik. P.O. walked to HIMBURU village (0.20 英里 from KWAIAN) and camped.

Monday, 7/5.

HIMBURU village censused, and continued to BUKINARA (0.15). Road maintenance arranged to improve drainage along this section of road. Well-kept coffee garden inspected en route. This area is progressive, partly due to influence of local leader KUMASI now a Wewak councillor. Camped BUKINARA after lining village.

Tuesday, 8/5.

Departed BUKINARA for KUMBUHUN (0.25) and censused village (the largest in the Yangoru area with 395 persons). New aidpost buildings here are very good. A.P.O. currently attending training school in Wewak. KUMUN census division completed and continued (0.20) to KABOIBUS division village of DUNGI - people lined. Patrol continued to KAIRIRU (0.03) and camped.

Wednesday, 9/5.

After checking KAIRIRU's a.m., moved to BELAGEL (0.15) and after census, continued to BANAHAITAM (0.50), camped after lining villagers.

Thursday, 10/5.

From BANAHAITAM, patrol to new Administration school site at KABOIBUS and conducted land investigation. Owners quite willing to the alienation. Camped.

Friday, 11/5.

Censused KABOIBUS village and moved to ILIPAEM (0.35) where the ULUNKOHOITU's (67 persons) and ILIPAEM's were lined. Camped.

Saturday, 12/5.

To AHIGLIUM by very wet track (0.60), village lined and continued to YABOMINU (0.15) where cargo left and camp set up. Patrol visited MALAPEIM (0.20) for census and returned YABOMINU late p.m.

Sunday, 13/5.

Visited the village's "SHELL-RING WORKSHOP" and compiled notes on methods used (see under section "ANTHROPOLOGY"). Remained overnight YABOMINU.

Monday, 14/5.

Lined village, thence 0.45 minutes walk to BUBUAMO village. After lining this small group patrol moved to ALISU (0.20) and camped.

Tuesday, 15/5.

Lined the ALISU's thence 0.10 minutes walk to KURAGAMON: VILLAGE lined. Patrol continued to NIMBIHU camped. P.O. walked back to patrol post (2.05), after receipt of telegram advising inspection of Corrective Institution.

Wednesday, 16/5.

At Yangoru. Inspection of Corrective Institution by Mr. Lattin of the Dept. of Territories, Canberra.

Thursday, 17/5.

At Yangoru for Station Inspection by Assistant District Officer, Maprik, but visit delayed until tomorrow.

Friday, 18/5.

A.D.O. arrived Yangoru, continuing to TERINGI and return (P.O. accompanying).

Saturday, 19/5.

Station Inspection by A.D.O., who then returned Maprik.

Sunday, 20/5.

P.O. balanced cash and completed Treasury returns. Afternoon, returned to KURAGAMON, thence 0.12 to NIMBIHU, camping overnight in new resthouse.

Monday, 21/5.

Lined NIMBIHU villagers and completed paperwork for KABOIBUS division.

Tuesday, 22/5.

Departed NIMBIHU for WINGEI census division, 0.55 walk to BEPANDU, village lined, and proceeded to WALANGAI where villagers also seen. Moved to SUAMUMBO (0.15) and camped. WINGEI census check not being formally conducted this patrol, as completed last in October, 1961.

Wednesday, 23/5.

SUANUMBO people lined for council tax collection. Inspected new road from near SUANUMBO, through BUGITU to WALANGAI and BEPANDU hamlets. Recommendations re improvements made. Returned SUANUMBO and camped.

Thursday, 24/5.

Walked to WINGEI village, inspection and lining BUGITU enroute (0.10 and 0.15). Camped after lining WINGEI No.2.

Friday, 25/5.

Check of WINGEI No.1. group, and departed for MAMBOURU (0.10) remaining overnight after check of people and all disputes settled.

Saturday, 26/5.

Moved to WAGUPMA village (0.10) - council tax collected. Councillor for this village previously involved in Extortion, but no further complaints. Completion of WINGEI division. Camped.

Sunday, 27/5.

At WAGUPMA.

Monday, 28/5.

Commenced patrol to NINDEPOLYE division, walking to GWINYINGI (0.10) thence BALMO (0.10) - camped. Census checked, but not formally revised as this completed October, 1961.

Tuesday, 29/5.

Walked (1.05) to KAMANJAN by native pad. This village previously in the SEPIK census division, now to be included NINDEPOLYE division, as it is only SEPIK village in the council, and is comprised of BALMO, GWINYINGI and WAGUPMA migrants. Proceeded to AGINGUN resthouse at WARABUNG (0.55) by native pad. Checked village and camped.

Wednesday, 30/5.

Inspected AGINGUN hamlets en route NAMBARI NO.2. (0.45). From NAMBARI to NINDEPOLYE (0.20), camped after tax collected, village inspected and disputes heard.

Thursday, 31/5.

Moved to NAMBARI No.1. (0.08) thence (0.12) to YARABOIM, CHECKING both villages. Continued to BOIM (0.35) by bush track and camped.

Friday, 1/6.

Visited SARA village (0.25) after checking BOIM. Returned and camped BOIM.

Saturday, 2/6.

Walked to KWOLYIK (0.30), checked village, tax collected etc. NINDEPOLYE division completed. Returned Station p.m., patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was primarily for purpose of census revision and routine administration to the YANGORU, KUMUN, and KABOIBUS census division of the Maprik Sub-District. In addition routine patrolling was continued from the KABOIBUS area to WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE divisions. These five divisions comprise the area embraced by the recently established Yangoru Native Local Government Council. The Council's tax patrol accompanied the D.N.A. patrol to all villages. Council tax collecting was carried out entirely by council personnel and was orderly with no incidents.

The area patrolled is very compact with a high population density. Administration is not difficult and the general attitude throughout the area is satisfactory. Respect for the Administration is good, and enthusiasm for the new Council is also high.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Labour: The number of absentee males from villages in the five census divisions has not varied appreciably since the last patrols to those areas, the percentage absent of the labour potential (16-45 M's) being YANGORU 34.1%, KUMUN 46.6%, KABOIBUS 34.8%, WINGEI 25.3% and NINDEPOLYE 30.7% averaging overall 34.3%.

Labour remains the chief source of income for the council area and will continue to do so for some years. Most Yangoru's prefer casual labour to signing contracts and very little recruiting is carried out in this area.

Inspite of the high percentage of absenteeism, the society seems to continue to appear well-adjusted. There is little reported adultery, few requests to have relations return home, and the birth:death rate is approximately 352:143 for the council area.

Political Development: The Yangoru N.L.G. Council has now been established for six months and five meetings have been held. The enthusiasm of the elected members is good, but has sometimes been misdirected, eg. one or two cases of extortion and also the imposing of penalties summarily for minor offences. Interest in the council is widespread with good spectator attendance at monthly meetings. Active opposition to the council which was apparent amongst some elders in the KABOIBUS AND WINGEI areas seems to have waned, although at WINGEI No. 1 and 2 villages, the usual apathy and indifference persists, supported on a widespread fear of sorcery.

the members must be satisfied with the way we are running the council and they are not the black

this is quite important

Villages in the YANGORU EAST division (which was not patrolled and which is not included in the Yangoru Council) have expressed their desire to be included in either this council or in the forthcoming Wewak Inland council. It seems probable that 3 villages will be included in the present council, the remainder of YANGORU EAST villages being part of the new council.

It was pleasing to observe the success with which many councillors were able to arrange satisfactory settlements in disputes involving outstanding debts. This is a distinct improvement over the respect accorded most luluais and tultuls.

The problem of drawing the women into council activities will be difficult. The Council would not consider a tax rate for females this year, a decision which resulted partly from a failure to appreciate that taxation by females was voluntary. I hope that the publicity given to the role women can play will result in some improvements. At Yangoru a successful women's club has been operating for several years, and activities include sewing, health instruction and sports. Several softball matches have been played against Maprik and Bainyik.

Taxation: Appendix A lists council tax collected and exemptions granted by villages. Appendix B gives details of personal tax collected - this represents outstanding tax and also the difference between council and personal tax payable by local natives employed at Yangoru.

No difficulty was experienced in collecting council tax, although in 1961 personal tax exemptions totalled 915 in the council area, as against 527 council tax exemptions granted this year. There was a surprising willingness on the part of many previously exempt natives to pay their council tax this year. No prosecutions for non-payment will be necessary.

The council tax rate is currently 15/- (males) (and personal tax rate 10/-). I do not consider that the Council can or will raise the rate next year. Personal tax is at present payable only by employed natives and those residents of the YANGORU EAST and SEPIK census divisions. The YANGORU EAST division will shortly be within the proposed Wewak Inland Council and the SEPIK tax rate was reduced from 10/- to 5/- by Ord. 44 of 1961.

A total of £87.5.0 in personal taxes was collected from the five divisions. Council taxation amounts to date to £1843 (Initial Estimates: £1875).

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Almost all old C.S.B. accounts in the KUMUN, KABOIBUS, WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE divisions have now been finalised. The number outstanding in the Yangoru area is continuing to be reduced.

Resthouses: New resthouses have recently been built at SOLI, AMBASOLI, NIMBIHU and MAMBOURU. In several other villages, new resthouses will be necessary next year but are sufficient for the present (BOIM, KABOIBUS, WAGUPMA, WINGEI).

Census Divisions: It is suggested that KAMANJAN village be changed from the SEPIK census division to the NINDEPOLYE division. KAMANJAN was given its own village book in 1955. The village, approximately 50 minutes walk from WARABUNG, is composed of migrants from WAGUPMA (WINGEI C.D.), GWINYINGI and BALMO (NINDIPOLYE C.D.) villages and was included in the Yangoru Council for this reason. The village was most anxious to join the Council.

Law and Justice: The incidence of crime is particularly low throughout the area patrolled. Only three cases of stealing were heard, all involving amounts less than £5. Whilst adultery is not uncommon, most cases are settled arbitrarily in the village, the obvious reasoning being that the adulterer is penalised to the extent of £3 - £5 which he pays to the aggrieved party, thus giving a more satisfactory settlement in their eyes than if the offender was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment without having to pay compensation.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

There were no marked trends in the census figures in any of the five divisions. Village Population Registers for YANGORU, KUMUN and KABOIBUS divisions are attached. An interim check was also conducted during the WINGEI and NINDEPOLYE section of the patrol, formal census revisions having already been conducted there for 1961/62.

Following table gives extracts from the V.P.R.

<u>Division.</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Migrations In.</u>	<u>Migrations Out.</u>
YANGORU	178	74	82	51
KUMUN	39	12	17	7
KABOIBUS	63	31	26	20

The total population of each division is as follows:

<u>Division</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
YANGORU	5796	5661
KUMUN	1306	1269
KABOIBUS	2793	2755

For details of absentees refer to section "NATIVE AFFAIRS - Labour".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The council area has recently been patrolled or is at present being patrolled by the medical assistant at Yangoru. Health throughout the area continues to be good with one exception. In the past seven months 34 infant malnutrition cases have been admitted to the native hospital at Yangoru; most have responded to treatment to the extent where 15 have now been discharged. Diet deficiencies are not uncommon amongst children in this area, but the figure above represents only about ~~34~~ 0.9% of the children aged 0 - 9 years. Of the 34, only two could be classified as true kwashiorkor cases. During the patrol, one further malnutrition case was discovered.

Only one female death in child-birth has been noted since the last patrol. About 75 confinements were handled at the native hospital to the twelve months ended April, 1962.

It is planned that malaria control spraying in this area will commence late this year. The preliminary blood survey slides are being obtained at present by Mr. F.R. Neville, medical assistant at Yangoru.

Of the eight aidposts within the area patrolled, four have been rebuilt since the last patrols, and a further one was completed mid-1961. The new aidpost at KUMBUHUN in particular is particularly satisfactory and shows a high degree of co-operation by the people of that area. The Council is to replace the WARABUNG aidpost this year with a permanent materials dispensary. All aidposts are P.H.D.-staffed.

EDUCATIONS AND MISSIONS.

The Education Department intends opening a new Primary (t) School at KABOIBUS this year, and an S.O.Q. has already been constructed on the site. This proposed school has been very enthusiastically received by the people in the area as there is no other "approved" school available for the majority of natives. There is a Catholic Mission school at ULUPU (about 30 minutes from ILIPAEM) but it has no chance of catering for all the school-age children available.

At WINGEI and Yangoru, the Assemblies of God Mission has European-staffed "approved" schools; also at Yangoru, the Administrations Primary (T) School is European staffed. The Catholic Mission has two schools at WARABUNG ("approved") and at Yangoru (not "approved"). The S.D.A's have a small school at PAIMARU with quite a good standard of instruction being given by a B.S.I. teacher. At NEGRI, originally European-staffed, the C.M. has a catechist-teacher staff of natives, but the standard is not high. This area (eastern portion of the YANGORU census division) could well receive consideration for an Administration school in due course, although the YANGORU EAST area has priority.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Extension to coffee plantings continues to be the main aim of D.A.S.F. in the area patrolled where there are now 3,280 mature coffee trees and 13,198 immature trees. Most of the mature trees should be in bearing late this year and early 1963. One hundred and fifteen new gardens have been prepared, shade planted and 37,000 holes dug. Coffee continues to hold the most promise for the Yangoru area, and expectations are high amongst native growers for the success of the first crop. This year only 40 lbs has been produced.

There is no cacao production, and there are only 3 gardens planted up in the Council area (at KWAIAN 1,258 almost-mature trees, NINDEPOLYE 164 mature 143 immature, PARINA 189 mature). The latter two gardens are to be cut out; the KWAIAN crop (expected next year) has no chance of being processed, as there are no facilities in the sub-district. The crop is quite unsuited to this area, a minimum number of trees for economic production being about 3,000 giving a yield of about 6 lbs, whereas trees grown here indicate that the expected yield will not exceed 2 lbs. The return per acre under cultivation would be far less than for coffee.

Rice production from three YANGORU villages (SAUSENDUAN, BUKIENDUAN and SOMI) is approximately 19,000 lbs for the year (@ 3d per lb. giving a return of £237.10.0). Other villages are again becoming interested in this crop, with encouragement being given by a number of councillors. The YEKERE R.P.S. committee is to be re-organised as soon as possible to give added impetus to this crop and also to prepare to assist with coffee production and marketing next year.

Latest coconut census figures show a total of 53,451 mature and 45,221 immature palms in the area. This averages about 4 mature and 3.4 immature palms per head. Encouragement has been given to increase plantings as a subsistence crop, and possibly to enable some limited copra production when access to Wewak is provided by the Army-constructed road at present being built to Yangoru and Maprik. However, land pressures in the area would not permit large-scale copra production at the expense of reduced coffee plantings.

No livestock other than pigs and poultry is maintained by natives. Pigs are not of a high quality, and the agricultural officer has been requested to investigate the possibility of obtaining new breeding stock.

In accordance with the District Agricultural Officer's 14-3A of April 11, 1962 to the District Commissioner, minutes to all outstations (District Office reference 6-4/1829 of April 27), enquiries were made to ascertain whether the pig disease tentatively diagnosed at Lumi as anthrax was present in this area. It appears probable that the disease was present pre-war, but has not been known since that time in any of the villages. However, from BANAHAITAM and BELAGEL (KABOIBUS division) reports have been received that some pigs there recently died after showing the symptoms related with anthrax. A verbal report has already been given to the District Agricultural Officer, and the agricultural officer at Yangoru is investigating the reports. It seems that the deceased pigs were either recently imported from DAGUA or had associated with those imports. Natives have stopped bringing in pigs from this source. No humans are known to have been affected. A separate report is being submitted.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

During the patrol some time was spent at a "Shell-ring workshop" at YABOMINU village (KABOIBUS division). The shell rings are the traditional form of wealth in this area, as throughout much of the District. However, comparatively few villages actually manufacture the rings - in the Yangoru area, there are only five or six villages (in the KABOIBUS area) which make them.

The clam shells are purchased by the "kunai people" from the Wewak island natives for £4 - £5 each. These are brought back to the village and sawn into discs, average dimensions being 10" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, but sometimes exceeding 14" diameter. The saws are made from bamboo strips about 3' long which have been twisted to resemble clothes line wire. A special type of bamboo with at least 36" between the joints is used and produces a tough sharp saw which is pulled back and forth by two persons, and which very slowly cuts through the shell with the addition of water and abrasives.

When the disc has been cut out, the edges are ground smooth on a granite(?) grindstone, these stones being carried for many miles from the YAMIL or Maprik areas. Again, water and powdered abrasive is added to the work.

The centre hole is then bored. The disc is placed on the ground, pegged to prevent its moving, and the bore (a post measuring 5' by 4"-6" diameter) placed above the shell. The end of the drill has 16" lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide bamboo tied around its end and protruding lengthwise about $\frac{3}{4}$ " past the end, thus forming a circle of bamboos, each finger of which is sharpened like a chisel. The bore is then rotated back and forth, being kept in position by a guide ring of bamboo tied in position on the disc. Two to three days effort is needed to drill through the shell. The centre "dum" is used ultimately to make an smaller ring.

ANTHROPOLOGY (contd.)

The next step is to slightly sharpen both the inner and outer edges of the ring, after which the shell is polished, again on grindstones, until it is perfectly smooth all over. Finally, about 5 or 6 slanting shallow cuts (1" long) are made on one side of the ring, this being a traditional decoration without any apparent significance.

Current values of the rings: 10" = £4 - £5, 6" = £1, 4" = 10/-; price is dependent on symmetry, lack of flaws and imperfections, and consistency of colour. The rings are used mainly for bride-price payments, a common scale being as follows: 6 rings initially, 6 after the marriage and 6 more when first child is born. A second child may rate 4 rings, third child 1 ring. This scale can be subject to numerous variations depending on the groom's wealth, previous periods of employment, and age of his bride. Rings are also extensively used to purchase pigs, a typical price being 6 rings, the size of the pig determining the size of the rings. The use of 6 rings is explained as 1 ring each for the head, body, legs and arms of the purchase.

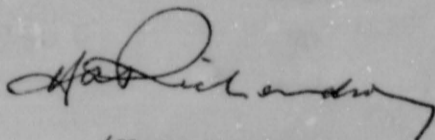
Although the use of rings is slowly declining and money is often used to supplement or supplant ring payments, it will be many years before they disappear entirely as currency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The council area is well served with roads, although some of these are dry-weather only. Until it is certain which route the Army-constructed Wewak-Yangoru road will take it is not proposed to re-route several steep sections of the Yangoru-MUNDJI road. The road from the patrol post to WINGEI and Maprik is satisfactory (in view of the Army road) and needs only routine maintenance and gravelling. The road Yangoru-KABOIBUS will receive additional attention this year as it seems likely that the Army road will follow the WINGEI road.

A new road from BUGITU to WALANGAI and BEPANDU hamlets (see patrol map) has now been constructed and is reasonable, although some gravelling and widening is necessary. This road provides access mainly at present for the European sister who conducts the mission infant welfare clinic at WINGEI.

All bridges in the area patrolled are satisfactory or are currently receiving attention.



(H.A. Richardson)
Officer-in-Charge.

APPENDIX A.

TAX COLLECTED & EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

BY COUNCIL TAX PATROL.

YANGORU DIVISION.

	<u>TAX @ 15/-</u>	<u>EXEMPT.</u>
AMBASOLI	£12. 0. 0	6
AMBUKANJA	£29. 5. 0	7
AMBUKWON	£15.15. 0	3
BUKIENDUAN	£21. 0. 0	5
HANGERARA	£16.10. 0	1
HARINGER	£13.10. 0	3
KAMBELYI	£16.10. 0	5
KARAPIA	£25.10. 0	4
KIARIVU	£34.10. 0	6
KUVARI	£22.10. 0	4
KWAGAMA	£31.10. 0	6
KWAGWI	£33.15. 0	8
KWORABRI	£33. 0. 0	2
KWOWI	£11. 5. 0	5
MAMBUK	£33.15. 0	9
MARAMBANJA	£40.10. 0	8
MARINGAI	£32. 5. 0	0
NUMBURUON	£23. 5. 0	2
NUMIASOLI	£11. 5. 0	1
PACHAN	£22. 10.0	4
PAIMARU	£26. 5. 0	4
PARINA	£20. 5. 0	4
SAINA	£18. 0.0.	1
SAUSENDUAN	£18. 0. 0.	2
SENGRI	£19.10. 0.	2
SIMA	£34.10. 0	6
SIMBOMIE	£21. 0. 0	5
SINIANGU	£19.10. 0	10
SOLI	£33. 0. 0	5
WAMAINA	£31.10. 0	13
WARAGUMBE	£21. 0. 0	3
WARAMURU	£30.15. 0	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£773. 5. 0	150
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KUMUN DIVISION.

BUKINARA	£21.15. 0	6
HIMBURU	£18. 0. 0	8
KUMBUHUN	£36.15. 0	23
KUMUN	£22.10. 0	11
KWAIAN	£27.15. 0	12
WINJUAN	£18. 0. 0	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£144.15. 0	70
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APPENDIX A. (contd.)

KABOIBUS DIVISION.

	TAX @ 15/-	EXEMPT.
AHIGLIUM	£17. 5. 0	9
ALISU	£20. 5. 0	12
BELAGEL	£19. 0. 0	6
BANAHAITAM	£30. 0. 0	14
BUBUAMO	£17. 5. 0	4
DENIGI	£18. 0. 0	10
ILIPAIEM	£24.15. 0	13
KABOIBUS	£45. 0. 0	23
KAIRIRU	£16.10. 0	4
KURAGAMON	£41. 5. 0	16
MALAPAIEM	£27. 0. 0	21
NIMBIHU	£36. 0. 0	25
UIUNKOHOITU	£11. 5. 0	4
YABOMINU	£33.15. 0	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£362. 5. 0	179
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WINGEI DIVISION.

BEPANDU	£37.10. 0	16
BUGITU	£23. 5. 0	13
MAMBOURU	£37.10. 0	4
SUANUMBO	£30. 0. 0	8
WAGUPMA	£22.10. 0	8
WALANGAI	£8. 5. 0	8
WINGEI NO.1.	£30. 0. 0	5
WINGEI NO.2.	£48.15. 0	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£237.15. 0	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NINDEPOLYE DIVISION.

AGINGUN	£24.15. 0	8
BALMO	£25.10. 0	7
BOIM	£42. 0. 0	2
GWINYINGI	£22.10. 0	5
KAMANJAN	£18. 0. 0	6
KWOLYIK	£40.10. 0	5
NAMBARI No.1.	£33. 0. 0	9
NAMBARI No.2.	£15. 0. 0	6
NINDEPOLYE	£36. 0. 0	3
SARA	£36. 0. 0	3
YARABOIM	£21. 0. 0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£314. 5. 0	55
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APPENDIX B.

PERSONAL TAX COLLECTED *

YANGORU DIVISION.

AMBASOLI	Nil.
AMBUKANJA	£4.10. 0
AMBUKWON	10. 0
BUKIENDUAN	£1. 0. 0
HANGERARA	Nil.
HARINGER	£1.10. 0
KAMBELYI	£2.00. 0
KARAPIA	10. 0
KIARI VU	£1.15. 0
KUVARI	10. 0
KWAGAMA	£3.10. 0
KWAGWI	£2.10. 0
KOVRABRI	£2.10. 0
KWOWI	Nil.
MAMBUK	£3. 5. 0
MARAMBANJA	£3.10. 0
MARINGAI	£1. 0. 0
NUMBURUCN	£3. 5. 0
NUMIASOLI	£1. 0. 0
PACHAN	£2. 0. 0
PAIMARU	£2. 5. 0
PARINA	£3.10. 0
SAINA	Nil.
SAUSENDUAN	£1.10. 0
SENGRI	£1. 0. 0
SIMA	£6. 5. 0
SIMBOMIE	Nil.
SINIANGU	10. 0
SOLI	Nil.
WAMAINA	Nil.
WARAGUMBE	10. 0
WARAMURU	£1. 0. 0

£51. 5. 0

KUMUN DIVISION.

BUKINARA	£1. 0. 0
HIMBURU	£2. 0. 0
KUMBUHUN	Nil.
KUMUN	£1. 0. 0
KWAIAN	£2. 0. 0
WINDJUAN	Nil.

£6. 0. 0.

* Comprising back-taxes, and difference between council tax and personal tax for those local natives employed at Yangoru.

APPENDIX B.

KABOIBUS DIVISION.

AHIGLIUM	10. 0
ALISU	£1. 0. 0
BELAGFL	10. 0
BANAHAITAM	£1.10. 0
BUBUAMO	£1. 0. 0
DUNGIG	£1. 10. 0
ILIPAEM	Nil.
KABOIBUS	£3. 5. 0
KAIRIRU	Nil.
KURAGAMON	£1. 0. 0
MALAPAEM	10. 0
NIMBIHU	£1. 0. 0
ULUNKOHOITU	£1. 10. 0
YABOMINU	10. 0

£13.15. 0

WINGEI DIVISION.

BEPANDU	£2.10. 0
BUGITU	£1. 0. 0
MAMBOURU	£1. 0. 0
SUANUMBO	£2. 0. 0
WAGUPMA	£2. 0. 0
WALANGAI	Nil.
WINGEI NO. 1.	Nil.
Wingei No. 2.	£1. 0. 0

£9.10. 0

NINDEPOLYE DIVISION.

AGINGUN	£1. 5. 0
BALMO	£2. 0. 0
BOIM	10. 0
GWINYINGI	Nil.
KAMANJAN	Nil
KWOLYIK	10. 0
NAMBARI No.1.	£1. 0. 0
NAMBARI No.2	Nil.
NINDEPOLYE	10. 0
SARA	Nil.
YARABOIM	£2. 0. 0

£7.15. 0

APPENDIX C.

REPORT - R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 3121 Const. PANGORA.

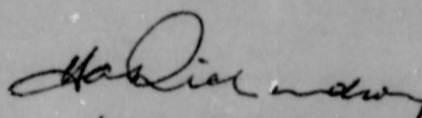
Length of Service:	19 years.
Appearance:	Satisfactory.
Conduct:	Satisfactory.
General Ability:	Reasonably capable, but being a Yangoru native, is not sufficiently removed from village influences.

No. 8524 Const. KARISA.

Length of Service:	9 years.
Appearance:	Smart.
Conduct:	Good.
General Ability:	Sound reliable member.

Forms 1 in respect of above members have been forwarded to Police H.Q's together with a copy of this report.

9/6/62.


(H.A. Richardson)
Officer-in-Charge.

