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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK, 1962 - 1963

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Wewak, volume 13.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1962/63

WEWAK

MAPRIK

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Wewak 1-62/63	W.J.Molony	Vokee Island
" 3-62/63	W.J.Molony	Wewak Inland
" 16-62/63	D.L.Emery	Part Wewak Islands
" 19-62/63	D.L.Emery	Wewak Local Census Div.
Maprik 1-62/63	N.A.van Ruth	Sepik Plains Census Div.
" 3-62/63	B.I.Lawson	Albigeo Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of...SEPIK..... Report No...1...1962/63...*Maprik*

Patrol Conducted by.....N.A. Van Ruth..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....SEPIK PLAINS - Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...J.A.C. Corrigan... Patrol Officer

2 members of R.P.N.G.C.

Natives...1 Medical Orderly.....

Duration—From 6.../8.../1962...to...17.../8.../1962..

Number of Days... Eleven.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...12.../9.../1961...

Medical ... 10.../6.../1960... (Ambunti)

Map Reference... Attached Map... 2 miles = 1 inch.....

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

3) Collection Personal Tax 1962.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*25, 9/1962*

*[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 .... £.....

Amount Returned to Store

Popul

JMcL.LBK

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67-8-9

22nd October 1962.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.1/1962-63

The Officer has done a most efficient job in liquidating the KOSIMBI Trading Group. It was the only practicable solution. It is general experience throughout the Territory that native entrepreneurs finish up in an unholy mess when they get their hands on other peoples money. Although most of the time their failure is due to their complete inability to appreciate even the most elementary principles of bookkeeping and business management.

I doubt if these people can be regarded as complaisant. After all the Officer has himself noted "The unity of effort exercised in all villages to gain economic advantage"; also "construction work on this road is in full progress" and "almost every village was working to bring the various roads in their respective areas up to the standard of vehicular traffic", and "they are generally determined to take advantage of what the Administration is offering in the fields of Health, law enforcement and economic development.

Expatriates with ambitious schemes for airstrips should discuss these projects with the Assistant District Officer concerned in order to save a useless expenditure of energy by the willing locals.

The people of the Sepik Plains appear to be most co-operative with the Administration. It is a pity that their environment is rather under-privileged and hostile to the cultivation of the more exotic crops.

The report indicates that Mr. Van Ruth is most observant and is well able to express what he observes. He draws some interesting conclusions from his discussions and observations on the job.

The map makes it easy to follow the work of the patrol and the road construction to date.

(W.R. Dishon)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 9. ✓



67-3-5

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK

25th September, 1962

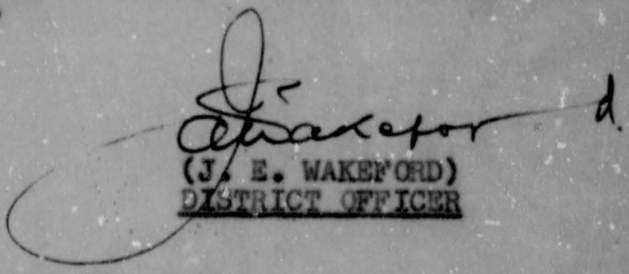
The Assistant District Officer,  
NAPRIK.

NAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63

The report as submitted by Mr. Van Ruth shows an Officer who is interested in his work and a good observer of village affairs.

Economic development, as you know, in this area must be in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and I feel that they will be only too happy to assist in developing the area.

Your other comments have been noted and I agree fully with your submissions.

  
(J. E. WAKEFORD)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

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





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CENSUS

This years figures showed a healthy increase considering the area and lack of attention given by the Department of Public Health and the Malaria Control Section. The area is medically administered from Ambunti with an Aid Post at Pagwi.

TAXATION.

The area cannot afford any increase in the amount of Tax than that collected, and will not be able to do so for some time. The past practice of allowing natives here to pay their Tax from old savings, mainly W.D.C., is completely disallowed.

VILLAGES.

These are, as Mr Van Ruth states, poor compared to other areas. It is essential, as he states, to see that hygiene and housing is brought up to standard under direct supervision of police as it is of little use in giving orders and then leaving the village without any means of checking whether the work has been carried out. When the road becomes trafficable an improvement in this respect can be expected.

STORES

I agree with Mr. Van Ruth in liquidating the Store at Kosimbi. It is practice in Maprik that stores be managed by individuals and that no cash borrowing from others be allowed. Unfortunately it is difficult to stop and goes on in most stores. Store-keepers know that if there are any complaints about their stores and their handling of them, then they will be closed down. The manner in which the Kosimbi Trading Group was liquidated is to be commended.

GENERAL

The presence of Mr. Schaneley at Bensim has given considerable impetus to the maintenance and improvement to the Bensim - Burui road. Past efforts to have this improved have been received well but nothing or very little has resulted. With Mr. Schaneley working in the area we can expect a general allround improvement as the people will no longer think they are being neglected.

- 4. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

*B. Bunting*  
(B. Bunting)  
Assistant District Officer.

*Mr. Shellyper has done a most efficient job in liquidating the Kosimbi Trading Group. It was the only practicable solution. It is a general expense throughout the country that entrepreneurs push up on an unwholly new especially when they get their heads on their peoples money. Although most of the time his failure is due to his complete inability to administer even the most elementary principles of book keeping or business management.*

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 - 3 - 5

Sub District Office,

M A P R I K

SEPIK DISTRICT

20th August, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,

M A P R I K

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 1962-63

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION

- Officer Conducting : N.A. Van Ruth, Patrol Officer
- Area Patrolled : Sepik Plains Census Division
- Personnel Accompanying : Europeans : J.C. Corrigan, Patroll Officer  
Gde. II
- Indigenous : 5376 Const. 1st Cl. MARIAMBUN  
10274 Const. 1st Yr. BAL-MUPE  
One Medical Orderly WARIA,  
P.H.D. Maprik.
- Duration of Patrol : 6th August 1962 to 17th August 1962.
- Number of days : Eleven
- Last Patrol to the Area : September 1961
- Objects of Patrol :
  1. Census Revision
  2. Routine Administration
  3. Collection of Personal Tax 1962.

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*N. Van Ruth*

(Patrol Officer)

DIARY

Monday 6th Aug. '62. : 1030 hrs Patrol party consisting of Messrs. J.C. Corrigan and N. Van Ruth, two members of the R.P.N.G.C. and one Medical Orderly, departed MAPRIK for JAMA village. Patrol joined by three Indigenus Agriculture Field workers at BAINYIK. Arrived at JAMA 12.15 hrs. Villagers assembled and addressed at 1400 hrs. Census Revision and Tax collection completed. Too much movement of people from village to village in this area. Families migrating in and out of the village almost every alternate year. No reason given, other than that they like a change. Should be discouraged. Leads to confusion and unrest. Lack of interest in migrants domicile and disregard for Village Officials. Health not satisfactory - 17 treatments supplied at JAMA - 1 patient for MAPRIK Hospital. Houses and latrines in fair condition. Night at Rest House.

Tuesday 7th Aug. '62. : 0830 hrs departed JAMA for YAMINI. Agric. Field workers left patrol party for BURUI, NAGOTIMBI and AURIMBIT. Inspected Coffee gardens of JAMA en route to YAMINI. Arrived at YAMINI 0915 hrs. Villagers assembled and addressed. Census Revision and Tax Exemptions issued - village inspected. Departed YAMINI 10.45 hrs. and arrived BANGWINGEI 11.35 hrs. In the afternoon completed Tax-Census-Revision and inspected village. Had a talk to villagers in the evening. Night at Rest House.

Wednesday 8th August '62. : 0830 hrs. departed BANGWINGEI and arrived at MAINGUGU at 0900 hrs. Left Patrol gear and one policeman at MAINGUGU and departed for MOI at 0930 hrs. Arrived at MOI 1030 hrs and carried out village inspection. Housing neglected. Court for Native Affairs convened. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 82 (3) N.A.R. Tax-Census conducted and villagers addressed. High infant mortality rate due to malaria infested swamps in the surrounding area. Returned to MAINGUGU at 1300 hrs. and arrived there at 1405. Court for Native Affairs convened at MAINGUGU. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 88A (1). Village inspected, condition of houses not satisfactory. Completed Tax-Census at 1630 hrs. Night at Rest House.

Thursday 9th August '62. : 0830 hrs departed MAINGUGU for BURUI, via YAMINI and JAMA. Arrived BURUI at 1145 hrs. Villagers assembled after lunch and addressed. 1445 hrs. Mr. Corrigan, Patrol Officer departed BURUI for MAPRIK, per Public Works truck. Census Revision and Tax Collection completed and new village sites inspected. Houses at old village site to be demolished within the next year. Overall health in BURUI good. Three infants sent to MAPRIK for treatment. Night at Rest House.

Friday 10th August, '62. : 0800 hrs departed BURUI for BENSIM inspecting Coffee gardens in preparation en route. Arrived at BENSIM at 0900 hrs. Inspected former village site of BENSIM on the way and left instructions with regard to demolishing deserted houses with Village Officials. At the new village site found an airstrip under construction, supervised by Mr. L. Schaneley of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Land cleared for the proposed Airstrip very close to village houses. Advised Mr. Schaneley to concentrate on getting a jeep road constructed between BURUI and BENSIM. Census revised and Tax Exemptions issued. In the evening held a meeting. Villagers from BURUI, BENSIM and KAMPUPU assembled and methods of road and bridge building explained. Mr. Schaneley attending the meeting. Night at BENSIM Rest House.

Saturday 11th August, '62. : 0700 hrs. departed BENSIM and walked on good roads to KAMPUPU arriving there at 0735 hrs.

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On the whole it can be said that the majority of the people of the Sepik Plains Census Division, would be prepared to do almost anything to get out of their present economic distress. Coffee and Coconut are undoubtedly the best crops for the Sepik Plains area, because these crops would provide an important food as well as monetary return in the future. However, to develop cash-crops at the expense of subsistence crops would be a retrograde step.

Village Officials

The position of Village Officials has varied little from last year. Acting on the instructions of the Assistant District Officer, where changes or replacements were necessary, these were made by popular vote, and these Village Officials permitted to act in either the Luluai or Tul-tul capacity, until the next patrol, when the future position of this Census Division would be more definite. With the assistance of Const. 1st Class MARIAMBUN, it was endeavoured to give all Officials some instruction. In the first instance it was laid down that at 6 o'clock each evening, all Officials within easy reach of the Rest House, were to line up with the Police when the flag was lowered. Those Officials who were unable to salute correctly were instructed accordingly. The significance of the flag was explained. As the Patrol was operated from only eight Rest Houses some of the discussions were held with as many as ten Officials. This should have results, as it should lead to uniformity. One of the main points stressed to officials was the necessity for them to discuss problems of a minor nature among themselves, or with the Patrolling Officers, rather than siding with any of the parties involved. The Village Officials of the KWIMRA, NAGOTIMBI, MOI and BANGWINGEI villages are not efficient, and far too easily influenced by sorcery practices. However, as there were no better people available in their respective communities for replacement, they were reprimanded and given a final warning to improve the village hygiene, sanitation and roads. After talking to the Officials of the above mentioned villages it was felt that no amount of reasoning, explaining or fining these people in Court would stir them into activity. The only way to ensure that work is done, would be to station a Constable in the villages concerned to supervise the job until completed.

Law and Justice

With the exception of a few minor Sago and Pig disputes, no Complaints were brought to the attention of the Patrol. Everywhere the Patrol was assured that there was no trouble, but whether this was really so, or whether the influence of the female sorcerers (SANGUMA practices) ensured that nothing below murder is reported or explained to the visiting Patrol Officer, is hard to say. The practice of burying the dead in, or near the house of the deceased is still prevalent. One man in the MOI village was fined 10/- in Court for burying his child in the vicinity of his house - under about eight inches of earth.

Further C.N.A. cases dealt with by the Patrol were : One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.102 (3), One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.88A (1) and one complaint regarding failure to comply with Reg.119. The accused and witnesses were taken to Maprik in the latter instance, where this case was heard by the Assistant District Officer.

Land Disputes

One land dispute was reported by the Ambunti Patrol Officer, Mr. Wright and investigated by this patrol. It was claimed that the people of the former village KWARUNUMBU, whose names are now recorded in the NAMANGOA (AMBUNTI) Registers, were afraid that the KOSIMBI people were encroaching

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Land Disputes (ctd).

on their land. The matter was further looked into in the company of the village elders of both sides, and settled to their mutual agreement on the spot. If the decision and agreement of the Village Elders concerned is adhered to by the following patrolling officers no further arguments on this matter should be forthcoming.

Agriculture and Livestock

Subsistence Agriculture

Formerly, it seems that a fairly rigid agricultural calendar was followed, and planting took place once a year from October to February, and harvesting six to eight months later. This practice roughly divided the year into two periods: from June to December, when Yam and Taro were staple foods and the other from January to May, when Sago and Bananas took their place. In the Sepik Plains area, it is now common to plant only the ceremonial Yam (WABI) gardens in the October to January period, and to plant the food Yam (KA) gardens at any time during the year. A good gardener in the Sepik Plains area now has, one ceremonial Yam garden, and three food Yam gardens at various stages of development. This newer practice means that about twice as much suitable ground is used than formerly, and as was explained earlier, suitable gardening land is not found in abundance in this area. Some of the Sago is allowed to flower and die, and it is used for short periods between harvestings, and after sing-sings when Yams are short.

Already in BENSIM and KWIMBA the land is only under fallow for from 3 to 7 years, and the forest takes much longer to re-establish itself, after the land has been used for gardening.

Generally the poor state of the fallow is largely due to escaped fires from garden burning, for after a dry spell, the grassy fallow burns quite easily, and there is no attempt to make any sort of fire-break around the gardens. The exposed soil and the general lack of forest means that it is more difficult for the forest to re-establish itself and so the vicious circle starts. Fewer crops have been introduced into the Sepik Plains than elsewhere around Maprik. Sweet potatoes and sweet bananas are both rare and so are most of the European vegetables which would be suitable for this area, e.g. tomatoes, beans, corn.

Commercial Agriculture

At present very little is being done with regard to cash-cropping and apart from the few Coconut plantings in NAGOTIMBI, KOSIMBI and AURIMBIT, no new rice, peanut or Coffee plantings have been recorded since last year. Four new shade gardens in preparation for future Coffee plantings have been cleared, under supervision of the three Agriculture Field-workers from RAINYIK.

Livestock

Wild pigs are regularly hunted in this area by burning off grasslands. The Sepik Plains people also kill and eat wild birds of any description, and a few fish are speared in the rivers between floods. Domestic pigs and poultry are kept mainly for food and ceremonial occasions and in many instances they are kept merely for prestige. One or two pigs is the average stock for one family, a larger number is considered a burden, as they cause inter-village strife over destruction of cultivated gardens. Pigs in the Sepik Plains area are of a poor quality, they are fed irregularly, and only a few days before the slaughter, the people condescend to give their pigs a decent meal.



### Roads, Bridges and Airstrips.

To obtain a good impression of the progress made in the Road network in this Census Division, it would be best to consult the attached map, which gives a fairly clear picture of the situation to date. The grass cover had been cut by most villages and only in isolated sections did the completed roads require draining. The proposed Jeep road between BURUI and BENSIM is at present under full construction and village officials were advised to re-cut several sections of the existing road, and to remove the heavy overhanging bush growth to allow the ground to dry out, in swampy patches.

A member of the Summer Institute of Linguistics Mr. L. Schaneley, resident of the WEREMAN village (AMBUNTI) convinced the natives of BENSIM that near their village they had a perfect site for an Airstrip. Normally the natives would take little notice of private persons giving advice unless they have consulted the Sub District Office to get confirmation. Unfortunately, in this case Luluai KWARU of BENSIM knew that there had been an old Airstrip near his village before, and seeing an opportunity to earn some money, he encouraged his people to clear the area. A tremendous amount of work was done in clearing 450 feet of Kunai and secondary scrubs on the old Airstrip site, which is only a hundred feet away from the new village site and the main line of village houses. I spent some time on the Airstrip explaining to Mr. Schaneley and the natives, the basic requirements of clearance for aircraft, and eventually it was agreed not to do any more work on it until the matter was further discussed with the Assistant District Officer. I suggested that in the meantime they should concentrate on getting a road constructed suitable for Jeep traffic from BURUI to BENSIM. On my return trip passing through BENSIM I noticed that construction work on this road is in full progress, and one strong bridge constructed from "Kwila" timber, had been completed.

In Mr. J. Hicks' Patrol report of September 1961, he mentions the fact that a great deal of work is to be done between the KAMPUPU and NAGOTIMBI villages, where sections of the proposed road to YANGORU will require it to pass through large areas of Sago swamp, and that some difficulty is to be expected in crossing the PARCHEE river, east of NAGOTIMBI. I fully agree with Mr. Hicks, and it could well be, that plans to continue the proposed road from YANGORU to BURUI would eventually bog down near KWIMBA and NAGOTIMBI. Should it be decided that this road is to be finalised, it would be desirable to re-route the present direction of the road, to overcome these swampy areas. Similar problems and conditions are found in the vicinity of MOI village. One bridge and some culverts have been built across creek crossings and swamp patches, although in many places the culverts were small and slippery, and consisted of weak bush timber.

The BURUI Airstrip is the only existing Airstrip in the Census Division, and it is open to Cessna's only. Considering the close proximity of the BURUI and BENSIM villages, this would be another decisive factor against having a new Airstrip constructed at BENSIM.

### Missions and Education

Christianity only appears to have made a superficial impact in the Sepik Plains, and many old beliefs, sanctions and manifestations of paganism are still in existence.

Education is almost completely in the hands of the Catholic Mission which is the only mission active in the area. Only nineteen children in the whole of the Census Division were absent from their villages at the time of the Census check. Of these only one was at the Government school at PAGWI, and the remainder at the Mission schools at BURUI and TOREMBI.

Missions and Education (ctd.)

These figures do not take into account those children from certain villages who receive a modicum of learning from various catechists of the Catholic Mission, who visit some villages regularly once a week. The general attitude towards the Mission is quite friendly. The only adverse comments heard, was at BENSIM, where the local natives informed me that there was some resentment at the Catholic S.V.D. Order at TOREMBI in respect of Mr. Schanely's recent settlement and activity in the area.

Census and Statistics

The revision of the Census proceeded quite smoothly, and there were very few absentees. The Census figures show a ratio of births to deaths of 61 to 32. The ratio of migrations-in to migrations-out, is 17 to 19, made up chiefly of old names. As on previous patrols the various officials assured the patrol that there were now no more natives hiding in the bush, whose names were not recorded. It is doubted that there would be many more.

Census Reconciliation Statement:

Grand total previous Census, 1961 .....	1599
Births.....	61
Deaths.....	32
Natural Increase —	29
Migrations Out .....	19
Migrations In .....	17
Decrease .....	2
Estimated Present Total (1599 + 29 - 2) .....	1626
Actual Present Total recorded 1962. ....	1626

The population of this Census Division has shown a natural increase of 16.6 per 1,000 people, or 1.6% increase on the total figures recorded in 1961.

Indentured labour figures (see appendix B) reveal that the situation is satisfactory and the number of those absent from the village is far below the arbitrary 1/3 limit, and no hardship in community life was apparent on account of the number of workers outside the Census Division.

Taxation

The Tax collection was made at the rate of 10/- per person where possible, however, in a few instances part-exemptions were granted, and in that case only 5/- per person was collected. The total amount of Tax Receipts was £6/10/- (see appendix C).

Apart from the workers who had returned from work either in or outside the district, no other natives were in a position to pay their personal tax. A total of 322 males were fully exempted from paying tax, 30 of whom were Village Officials and Medical Tul-tuls. The people who did have to pay tax showed no reluctance.

Villages, Housing and Hygiene.

The condition of the housing varied throughout the area. The majority of houses are built according to the traditional coastal patterns with elevated flooring, which has been well described in previous reports.

Villages, Housing and Hygiene. (ctd.)

The trend to change over from the traditional earth floor type, to the raised floor type was spearheaded by the AMBUNTI Officers in 1956, and by some natives who have been out to work on plantations. This trend was not insisted upon in the case where some natives had been told to rebuild their houses, as it was felt that such innovations could result in social unrest. The highest standard of housing was seen at BENSIM, BURUI, KAMPUPU and also at KOSIMBI and AURIMBIT, and the poorest in the KWIMBA, BANGWINGEI and NAGOTIMBI groups. It was usually in these latter villages that the infant mortality rate was high, and quite a number of people in these villages were notified to demolish their dilapidated houses and rebuild them.

Medical and Health.

All the villages on the Eastern side of the MAPRIK-PAGWI road receive First-Aid from the Aid-Post at SERANGWANTU in the South Wosera Census Division, which is quite a long walking distance away from the JAMA, YAMINI, BANGWINGEI, MAINGUCU and MOI villages.

Those villages on the Western side of the road receive First-Aid from the Mission stations at BURUI and TOREMBI, and there are no Aid-Posts in the area.

The native Medical Orderly who accompanied the patrol examined all males females and young children, and carried out minor First-aid where required, was kept very busy at all times, as the last Medical patrol was carried out in June 1960. Many people seen on the Patrol were suffering from Malaria, and elephantiasis. A total of 14 adults required hospitalisation, and 4 infants were sent either straight to MAPRIK, the clinic at TOREMBI or to BURUI.

There is a definite need for an Aid-Post in the area, and in my opinion, it would be essential to have the area regularly medically patrolled by a European officer, and included in the Malaria Control programme.

Conclusion.

Apart from the few instances quoted above, the native situation in the area is quite satisfactory. The Census Division could do with a longer patrol in say, six or nine months to consolidate the work done on this patrol. The people welcomed the patrol in every village, and expressed their appreciation for the patrol's presence. Father Grubinger of TOREMBI told me that the natives had reported to him in detail what had been told to them in the talks given to them before each Census revision, and he remarked that their comments on my advice to them had indicated their understanding and appreciation of what had been said.

*N. Van Ruth.*

N. Van Ruth. P.O.

*The people of the Sepik Plains appear to be most cooperative with the Administration. It is a pity that this environment is rather underdeveloped & rather hostile to the cultivation of the more water crops.*

*Expatriate with a school returned by an elderly man's decision this project with the P.D.O. concerned to have a water supply system arranged by the military local.*

APPENDIX A

TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1. 1962-63

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION

KOSIMBI TRADING GROUP

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for period 31 Jan, 1961 - 14 Aug, 1962

Opening Stock (Jan. 1961)	£24.14. 0	Sales	£36.17. 0
Purchases	40.18. 0	Closing Stock (Aug '62)	3. 6. 0
	<u>£65.12. 0</u>	Gross Loss	25. 9. 0
Total Gross b/d	25. 9. 0		<u>£65.12. 0</u>
		<u>Other Income</u>	
		Auction Sale of Stock on hand - 14 Aug '62.	2.19. 0
		Net Loss	<u>22. 10. -</u>
	<u>£25. 9. 0</u>		<u>£25. 9. 0</u>

STATEMENT OF REPAYMENTS AS AT 14TH AUGUST, 1962.

Equities

Creditors:	
On loan from various villages	£53. 0. 0
Less Repayment September 1962	<u>14. 0. 0</u>
	£39. 0. 0
Less Repayment Aug '62	<u>25.16. 0</u>
Total Amount still owing	<u>£13. 4. 0</u>

Assets

Cash on Hand	£22.17. 0
Receipts of Auction sale	<u>2.19. 0</u>
	£25.16. 0
Less Debt to Creditors	<u>39. 0. 0</u>
	<u>£13. 4. -</u>

Remarks: The repayment of creditors was carried out on the basis that all Creditors resident outside KOSIMBI village were repaid the full amount invested in 1961, to avoid any further arguments or repercussions. The people from KOSIMBI who had the benefit of most of the Credit transactions were made to bear the loss of £13. 4. 0.

The repayment details are as follows :

<u>KOSIMBI</u>		<u>Refund Sept '61</u>	<u>Refund Aug '62</u>
Initial Share Capital from various natives Jan. 196.	£16. 0. 0		£3.10. 0
Refund Aug. '62			
14 persons at 4/- each	<u>2.16. 0</u>	2. 0. 0	3. 0. 0
Loss	<u>£ 13.4. -</u>	5. 0. 0	5. 0. 0
			5. 0. 0
			3.10. 0
		2. 0. 0	3. 0. 0
		5. 0. 0	23. 0. 0
			<u>14. 0. 0</u>
			<u>£37. 0. 0</u>

*Frederic*  
N. Van Rind.  
(Patrol Officer)

Total Refund

APPENDIX B

TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1962-63.

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION

LABOUR POTENTIAL STATISTICS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Labour Potential</u>	<u>Absent from Village</u> <u>At Work</u>	<u>Present Available</u>
AURIMBIT	64	4	17
BANGWINGEI	18	3	3
BENSIM	15	-	5
BURUI	24	4	4
JAMA	59	2	17
KIMPUPU	22	-	7
KOSIMBI	54	2	16
KWIMBA	21	8	1
MAINGUGU	32	7	4
MOI	25	7	1
NAGOTIMBI	27	7	2
YAMINI	7	-	2
TOTALS	<u>368</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>77</u>

*N. Van Riper*  
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX C

TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1962-63

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION

TAX COLLECTED AND EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

<u>Village</u>	<u>Date visited</u>	<u>Tax Collected</u>	<u>No. of Exemptions</u>
AURIMBIT	15-8-62	£2.10. 0	51
BANGWINGEI	7-8-62	Nil	18
BENSIM	10-8-62	Nil	17
BURUI	9-8-62	5. 0	21
JAMA	6-8-62	1. 5. 0	57
KAMPUPU	11-8-62	Nil	21
KOSIMBI	14-8-62	2.10. 0	38
KWIMBA	11-8-62	Nil	20
MAINGUGU	8-8-62	Nil	26
MOI	8-8-62	Nil	19
NAGOTIMBI	13-8-62	Nil	24
YAMINI	7-8-62	Nil	10
		<u>£6.10. 0</u>	<u>322</u>

*N. Van Ruz.*  
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX D

TO MARIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 1962-63

SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION

Report on R.P.N.G.C. Members accompanying the Patrol

Both members of the escorting Police squad performed their duties capably and efficiently.

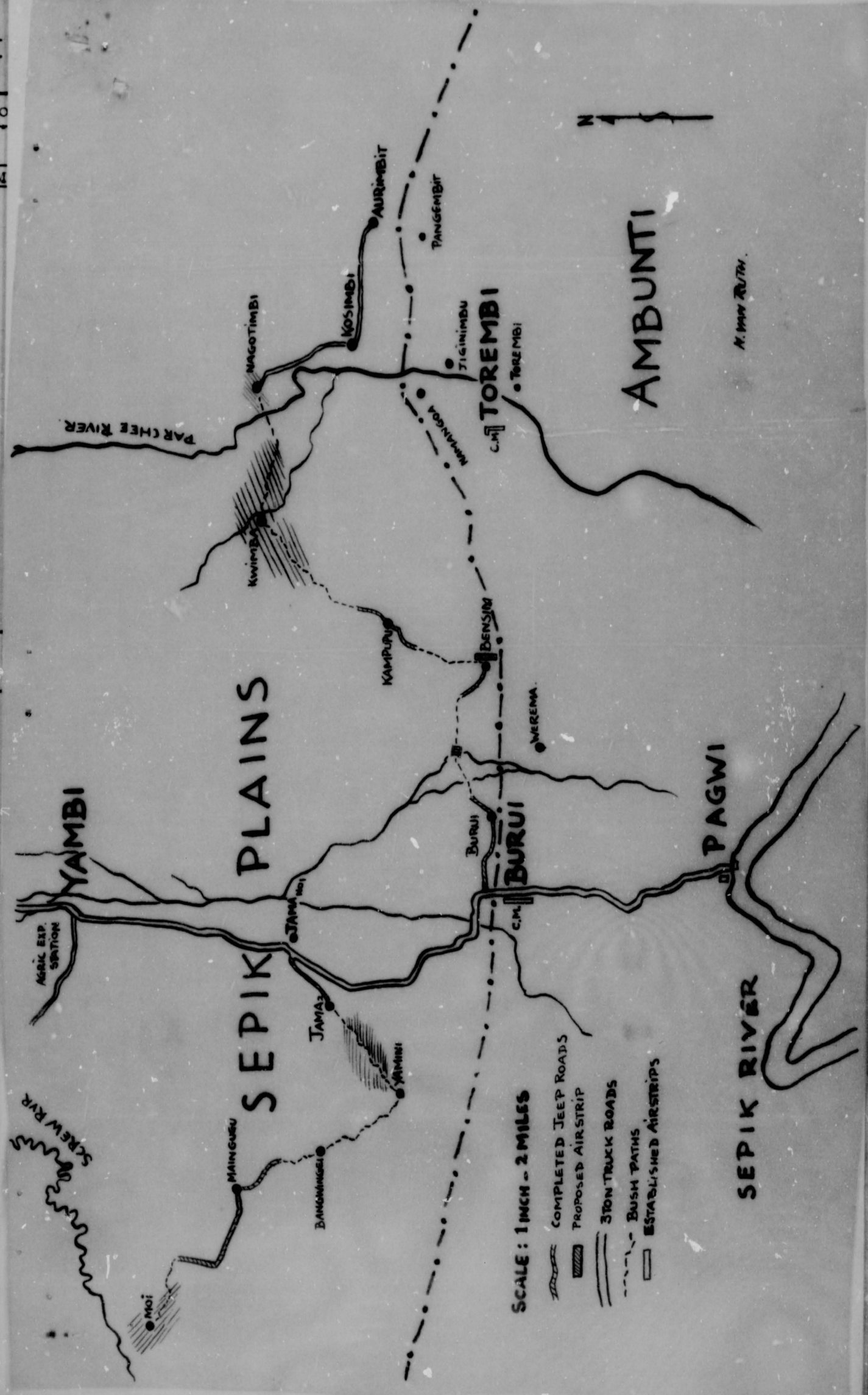
No.6376 Const.1st Class MARIAMBUN : A good N.C.O. who led the police work well, and was most courteous and efficient in his own duties.

No.20274 Const. 1st Yr. BAL-MUPE : A young member who genuinely tried to learn, and performed his tasks well. If not kept under strict supervision, inclined to be cheeky.

*N. Van R...*

(Patrol Officer)

at  
 RATIO  
 1 M



SCALE: 1 INCH = 2 MILES

- COMPLETED JEEP ROADS
- PROPOSED AIRSTRIP
- STONE TRUCK ROADS
- BUSH PATHS
- ESTABLISHED AIRSTRIPS

M. VAN RUTH



Amount  
Returned  
to Store

District Office.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** ..... Report No..... **362/63** **HAPRIK**

Patrol Conducted by..... **B.I. Louren** **Cadet Patrol Officer** .....

Area Patrolled..... **Alhiga Census Division -- Haprik sub-district** .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Nil** .....

Natives..... **2 Members R.P.A.M.S.O.**

**1 Native Medical Orderly (31/10/62 to 16/11/62)**

Duration—From **22/10/1962** to **16/11/1962** .....

Number of Days..... **26 days** .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **No** .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **6/3/1962** .....

Medical .... **15/5/1962** .....

Map Reference..... **Sketch Map Attached** .....

Objects of Patrol..... **Census and routine administration** .....

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 .... £.....



Popul

67. 8. 35



MIGRAT

in

F



67-3-5

District Office,  
SEPIK District,  
WEWAK

30th January, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
MARIK.

MARIK PATROL REPORT 3/62-63

Receipt of the above report by Mr. Lawson is acknowledged. Your remarks re the report are fully endorsed: the detail contained therein is indicative of Mr. Lawson's interest in his work.

As it comes to hand, please forward relevant information re the dissatisfaction with Malaria Control spraying.

It is surely time to get the coffee planting moving again, and it is hoped that your discussions with the Agricultural Officer have produced some useful results.

As this is a long report, there are bound to be a few typing errors, but ask Mr. Lawson to be a little more careful in future. In his report on Police accompanying the patrol, under remarks about Constable BAL, it is felt that "enthusiastic" should read "excited"

R. A. WEBB  
Acting District Officer

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

*Report read by Mr Julius*



Sub-district Office,  
Maprik.

67-1/223.

20th October, 1962.

**Mr. B. Lawson,**  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
**MAPRIK.**

Please proceed on patrol of the Albigez region commencing on 22nd October, 1962.

Two police constables will accompany you.

Your duties are to thoroughly acquaint yourself with the people, their social and economic activity and aspirations. You will also revise the census.

In particular I wish you to adopt a sympathetic approach and to obtain close contact with the people. You will not do this by adopting a new broom approach and issuing countless instructions. Adopt an advisory approach and keep your requests to the bare minimum. Spend as much time as you can talking with the people and following their activities.

On your return I require a detailed report on all activities in the area - in particular gold production, agriculture and other economic ventures. Do not count coffee trees and gardens - you can obtain these statistics from agriculture.

In your report include detailed assessments of the annual financial income of each village, and a review of the outstanding personalities of the area with background information.

You will also be required to furnish the usual patrol report topics of roads, terrain, health etc. which are to come from your observations, not from previous patrol reports.

Do not, unless special circumstances arise, return to Maprik inside three weeks but keep me advised by runner of your progress at not less than weekly intervals.

W. T. Brown.  
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 22 October

Departed Maprik 0800 hours on foot and arrived Anahop 1145 hours after staying over and visiting Mr. J. Summers at Aupik en route. Held informal talks with Village Officials from a number of surrounding villages and revised the census for Anahop.  
Slept Anahop.

Tuesday 23 October

Inspected Anahop and Ningalimbi (Anahop 2) and found all satisfactory - see report for comments. Censused Ningalimbi and later compiled figures so far gained.

Wednesday 24 October

Departed Anahop 1 for Walahuta at 1000 hours arriving 1035. Carrier line paid off and the census of Walahuta carried out. Later discussions held with villagers and officials in regard to their economic aspirations and other matters as per patrol instructions.

Thursday 25 October

Inspected both sections of this village which are separated by a 20 minute walk. The hamlet looked after by the lulnai was found to be in very poor condition and appropriate instructions issued. A talk on the folly of poor hygiene etc. was greeted with an air of complete disinterest. The tultuls hamlet was in better condition and for further comments see Villages and Officials.

Friday 26 October

Departed Walahuta 1050 hours and arrived Supari Rest House 1125 hours. Inspected the old village which is some distance from the present one and found it still in good condition even though it is virtually abandoned. Also inspected the new village which is spread out over a comparatively large area.  
Slept Supari.

Saturday 27 October

Census of Supari carried out and talks held with Village Officials from Bahabiga, Higiabin and Nungalin. Also gathered information on local personalities and other relevant material for report.  
Slept Supari.

Sunday 28 October

Observed at Supari.

Monday 29 October

Departed Supari at 0900 for Higiabin and arrived 0935. Village censused and inspected and talks given on cash cropping, hygiene and education. Returned to Supari at 1300 and was met by a delegation of Officials etc. who were concerned about the inclusion of the Wera Census Division in the Native Local Government Council to be established in this area. (see Native Affairs). Departed Supari at 1445 for Wamsak 1 and arrived at 1605 hours.  
Slept Wamsak.

Tuesday 30 October

Census and inspection carried out and all satisfactory. The TUDAK houses seen by the last patrol have been demolished and no cargo cult manifestations were observed. Held talks with villagers and Officials on general matters including the Administrations views on the abandonment of traditional rites and culture.

Wednesday 31 October

Departed Wamsak 1 at 0945 and arrived Wamsak 3 or Aman at 1130 hours after a walk over the most difficult conditions so far encountered. Inspected two TUDAK houses en route and further comments made in Native Affairs section. Village censused and talks given on Officials authority and position and also a simplified explanation of eclipses of the sun. Here again there were no outward signs of a developing cargo cult.

Slept Aman.

Thursday 1 November

Inspected the three hamlets comprising Aman and all found satisfactory. Discussions held with Village Officials concerning the cutting of a more satisfactory route from Wamsak 1 to Aman. Finalised compilation of census figures.

Slept Aman.

Friday 2 November

Departed Aman at 1015 and arrived Wamsak 2 at 1150 hours. The route is little more than a pig wallow in places and has obviously had no maintenance carried out on it. Village censused and inspected and found generally satisfactory apart from the houses used to isolate women during their menstruation periods.

Slept Wamsak 2.

Saturday 3 November

Talks held with assembled villagers on general matters and also the newly instituted liquor laws to which there was a negative reaction. Census figures compiled.

Slept Wamsak 2

Sunday 4 November

Observed at Wamsak 2.

Monday 5 November

Departed Wamsak 2 at 1045 and arrived Nilu at 1215 hours. Census carried out and talks given on cash cropping, liquor laws, education and health.

Slept Nilu.

Tuesday 6 November

Inspection of the three widely separated hamlets and all found to be in a satisfactory condition. Arbitrated on a marriage dispute and had further talks with Village Officials. Departed Nilu at 1505 and arrived Butika - Dahabiga Rest House at 1630 hours.

Slept Butika.

Wednesday 7 November

Butika censused and inspected and found generally satisfactory. Talks given on the usual subjects and again found the rather negative attitude to the subject of liquor.

Slept Butika.

Thursday 8 November

Gathered the three villages of Nilu, Butika and Dahabiga at Dahabiga for smallpox vaccinations given out by the Medical Officer from Maprik. Afterwards censused and inspected Dahabiga. Many houses, particularly those occupied by women were found to be in a dilapidated condition and appropriate instructions given.

Slept Butika.

Friday 9 November

Departed Butika at 0925 and arrived Nungalin at 1037

after a walk over rugged terrain. Extremely heavy rain prevented the census or inspection being carried out so the day was occupied with the compilation of census figures for the previous two villages.

Slept Nungalin

Saturday 10 November

Census and inspection carried out and all found satisfactory. Both Village Officials are quite capable and control this, the biggest village in the census division, very well. Informal discussions held with a number of villagers on these matters outlined in the patrol instructions and on other general matters.

Slept Nungalin.

Sunday 11 November

Observed at Nungalin.

Monday 12 November

Departed Nungalin 0905 and arrived at Iwan 2 or Sahali at 0935 hours. This village had been instructed by the previous officer to construct new police quarters and this had not been done. The day was spent organising and supervising this work.

Slept Iwan 2.

Tuesday 13 November

Village censused and inspected and all satisfactory. This village was the centre of a cargo cult outbreak some time ago but there was nothing to suggest that any further trouble is brewing. The absence of pigs is usual throughout the area so this point was not given any significance.

Slept Iwan 2.

Wednesday 14 November

Departed Sahali at 0930 and arrived Ami Aid post at 1040 hours after inspecting the villages of Iwan 1 and 3 en route. The Rest House situated at Ami Aid Post serves the four surrounding villages of Ami, Misangai, Iwan 1 and 3 therefore all villages were censused here. Talks given to the assembled villagers on the subjects of road maintenance, education, hygiene, liquor laws and the position and authority of the Village Officials. One complaint between the younger mission influenced men and the elder men of several villages was arbitrated after much heated argument on the part of either both parties. This is further commented on under the heading of Native Affairs.

Slept Ami Aid Post.

Thursday 15 November

The Villages of Ami and Misangai were inspected as was also the Aid Post area and all was found to be satisfactory. Census figures were compiled and the village books were completed for the four villages.

Slept Ami Aid Post.

Friday 16 November

Completed all outstanding matters at Ami and Departed on foot at 1240 hours arriving Maprik at 1510. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY



NATIVE AFFAIRS

This patrol was made with the object of maintaining close contact with the people and observing their daily life as set out in the attached patrol instructions. It was also to revise the census. It was generally well received, no difficulties were encountered, and in all but isolated examples, the people co-operated with the patrol.

The usual concerted effort to clean up the villages before the patrol arrived was noted in every case. In some instances this work had been done several days beforehand but in others, smoking and smouldering remains were apparent. However, no attempt had been made to repair or renew "haus Bluds" which were invariably nothing more dilapidated lean-tos usually in a filthy condition. When this was brought to the notice of the Village Officials concerned, no excuse or reason was offered and this was one of the only instances where it was found necessary to issue specific instructions. In the past Incinerators have been constructed under supervision of other patrolling officers and each in turn had given instructions for their use and also carefully explained the reasons why they were to be used. Apparently they remain a mystery to the people because there was no evidence to suggest that they had ever been utilised. The usual method of burning any rubbish where it lies and allowing it to be dispersed by the four winds, remains.

The Major influence in this area is no doubt that exercised by the South Seas Evangelical Mission situated midway between the villages of Amahop and Walahuta on the Amahop-Supari road. It has a following among fifteen of the seventeen villages in the Census Division although the enthusiasm varies from village to village. The two exceptions are Aman and Wamask 2 which are allied to the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word which has its local headquarters at Dreikikir some twelve miles to the south-west.

There is no doubt that there are misinterpretations and erroneous beliefs held by many of the more militant of the converts an example of which is their belief that all traditional customs and rites are inherently evil and therefore to be abandoned without further ado. This in fact has been done by the majority of the population and they are now bent on establishing what they call a "new life" which incorporates a missionary zeal to convert the "heathen" in their midst and to devote the remainder of their time to economic pursuits. There is even a faint tinge of cargo cultism as their aim as far as cash cropping is concerned, is to obtain all the luxuries of life that the Europeans possess. This may of course be merely a hangover from the days when the cult was prevalent but nothing will be lost by watching any further developments.

A departure from the traditional house type has also been effected in many of the villages and judging from previous reports, seems to be on the increase. Basically it is a flimsy and poorly constructed version of the built up coastal type house usually only about ten to fifteen feet square. These are particularly noticeable at Amanop, Ningalimbi and Iwam 2; in the two former villages they comprise the whole of the new section which is completely divorced from the old site. In both cases they form a neat row along either side of a "street" and all have a detached kitchen placed at the back of each house. Many of the older men and women scoff at these ideas and are content to remain in the same type of house that they have always occupied and to live as they think as they like. This attitude causes quite a deal of friction between the two factions characterised by bickering and heated argument. Each is convinced that the other is wrong. On the one hand, the younger men believe that they must follow the teachings of the Bible as they know them and to further this, they attend a two month Bible class at BRUKUM mission school. Here they learn to read a simplified version of the mission teachings in pidgin, and after the course return to give instruction to the less fortunate members of their community. Another belief is that any reversion to the old ways will bring a pestilence upon them. Against this, the older members of the area are still attempting to save the customs from extinction and win back some of the numbers to carry it on when they die and, in turn, believe that unless this is accomplished, many people will die, all the crops will fail and it will all end very badly. However it was noticeable that they are not as determined in their drive as the mission-minded group and would no doubt be content to be able to live their remaining years without having to be subject to ideas that are repugnant to them.

At Ani Aid Post, a group of perhaps one hundred and fifty, and mostly younger men, converged on the Rest House and wanted to ascertain just what the Administration view on the matter was. The "Christians", as they refer to themselves as, contended that as the Administration had given them the missions, the attitude of the two should be synonymous. And naturally the few older men present were just as certain that their ways were the correct ones. At one stage the two sides came very nearly to blows and this gives some indication of just how highly feeling runs on the question. The same sort of deputation confronted the previous officer wanting this very same clarification and other officers have mentioned similar instances. It would appear that this is a perennial matter and will continue until such time as some solution is found, if that be possible. However at this juncture comments made by previous officers were reiterated and the whole assemblage was informed that under no circumstances would the Administration countenance any fighting.

There is also some conjecture whether the TUBAK houses built specifically for the eclipse of the sun earlier this year, have any connection with the spread of the mission influence. The previous officer found these buildings still being maintained some months after the event coupled with a reluctance on the part of the villagers to reveal their true purpose. However most of those reported have since been dismantled in the interim and it was only at Aman that any examples were seen. Both were well constructed and measured approximately forty by fifteen feet which was that intended for the men only, and a smaller one of about fifteen feet square for the use of the women. The walls are made of crude planks with only one means of entry at one end and the building is covered by a closely laid marata roof. Special attention had been made to the exclusion of all light. They are now used as living quarters and any fears that there may be another eclipse appear to have disappeared.

As previously mentioned, all the old customs and rites have been abandoned by the majority of the population and this has resulted in all social activity coming to a standstill. The Long Yam Cult and any celebrations connected with marriage also come under this category. But in the areas surrounding this census division, a similar pattern was followed but there now appears to be a revival of the traditional culture. Whether this will occur in the Albiges is uncertain but from observations made during this patrol, the impression was that much of the devout following regarded the trend as a means to end and therefore agreed to be in the general van. During the course of many conversations the relationship between the mission teachings and economic advancement was continually being expressed, hence the feeling that there may be other objectives involved. A factor which may provide a certain amount of disillusionment is the forthcoming institution of a Native Local Government Council in the near future. The current view is that council and tradition do not mix and this was stated quite clearly and emphatically by a large group of leading personalities and Village Officials who wished the patrol to convey through the Assistant District Officer to the people of the Wora Census Division, who will be included in this new council, their insistence that all old ways be routed and the new way of life prevalent throughout the Albiges be adopted. This was because they did not want any "shame" attached to their name as a peaceful and good-living people. Nevertheless, in the adjoining Mamblep division, traditional culture is still followed together with a successful council, thus providing a practical example of where the two are compatible. This may be the future source of disillusionment.

During the patrol no resurgence of cult activity was observed. At Iwaa 2 which was the centre of the outbreak about two years ago, red lappas were in profusion although very little livestock was evident apart from poultry. Pigs are no longer kept as domesticated animals throughout this area so the absence is not suggestive of cult activity.

At Walahuta, recent rains had uncovered some human bones said to be those of a Japanese soldier killed during the war. This was to a certain extent corroborated when a closer examination was made and it became evident that the remains were obviously those of person of small stature. As they were situated in the main village thoroughfare they were removed and buried in a suitable area and the site was marked.

It was at this above-mentioned village that some dissatisfaction was expressed over the spraying of houses by the Malaria Control team. The main complaint was that the spraying reduced the life of the houses by about half. An explanation of the necessity of the program was given and that it was far more desirable for a house to decay in a shorter space of time than to have a high incidence of malaria which is in many cases fatal. This was agreed to but with a very noticeable lack of enthusiasm.

In all villages a resume of the recently introduced liquor laws was given and in general was greeted with an air of "it-doesn't-concern-us" but all agreed that it was a good thing. This is due to the relatively long distance from Naprik and the fact that cashcropping has not yet reached the stage where any large group of people derive any income from these ventures.

The only dispute brought forward to the patrol was heard and arbitrated at Nila where a male native wanted to divorce his wife because she had an illegitimate child while he was away working. No other complaints were heard and this was said to be because the people no longer argue and fight over pigs, land and women.

— 8 —

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic activity in the Albiges is restricted to the production of Robusta coffee, Paddy rice and some gold. Rice production has fallen off by about 48% over the last twelve months and the decrease can be seen from the returns. Up to the twelve months ending 3/9/61 the income derived from rice was just under £1000 and for the same period one year later was barely £600. Mr. Burgin of the Department of Agriculture quoted these figures and he further states that the amount is still diminishing. However there is a rise expected before long as the people maintain that now that the coffee gardens have been established, they will turn to rice to provide an income until the coffee comes into production which in the majority of cases will not be for another two or three years. Over the last year, there has been a great upsurge in the planting of coffee as illustrated in Appendix "A". This is probably due to the higher monetary return of this crop as against rice.

At Amahop on the Maprik-Dreikikir road, the villagers have joined in a combined effort to plant quite large areas of land with shade trees and so far these number fifty. This is a big advance when it is considered that fifteen months ago the total was six. The neighbouring village of Ningalimbi has also followed suit with a co-operative scheme and has planted thirty-one gardens. These were the only two villages encountered who had pooled their labour resources as it was more usual to find individuals or small groups, normally families, working their own block of land and getting no outside help.

In contrast to the two communities above, Higiabin near Supari has so far made little or no attempt to take part in this economic venture. Perhaps a contributing factor is the small population but the census division average is 1 garden to every 6.7 persons. The contention is therefore, that this is the most apathetic group to be found in the area and coupled with the weak and ineffective leadership of the Luluai, this group has a dim future unless a concerted attempt is made to get rid of this lethargic attitude.

Gold production is restricted to the village of Nungalin which is situated on a high spur of the Prince Alexander Range. The gold is won from a stream, the ATAU'UM, which has its headwaters some four miles from the village and flows northward to the coast. At present there are seven groups working more or less alternately and so far the total amount of gold brought into Maprik is a little over 7 oss which has a value of just over £100. The two men looking after these work-lines maintain that so far they have won between 15 to 20 ounces this year but unless they have taken it to Aitape which was the usual practice in the past, it is more likely to be a figment of their imagination. At the time the patrol was at the village, the only gold held was approximately one

ounce. There is also a move for another group from the luluais section of the village to begin working but as yet this is still in the talking stage. This has no doubt been brought on by the friendly rivalry between the two sections of the village and also the prestige associated with money. Mungalia is in fact one of the more progressive villages as can be seen with the difficulties involved in planting coffee on the very steep surrounding area and yet holding third place in the number of gardens so far planted in the division.

Amahop and Mingalimbi are the only other villages who have a source of income not tapped by any other group and this is the sale of feedstuffs to the hospital and at the native market at Maprik. Not a great deal of money is received but it nevertheless supplements that gained from rice.

In past years a small amount of gold was produced by the men of Iwan 1 but the amount was small and over the last year, none at all has been worked. Most of the villagers seem content to wait until the coffee begins to bear in the future, or alternatively sign on as labourers for work on plantations.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The two main roads of the area, the Maprik-Dreikikir and Amahop-Supari roads, are well maintained and suitable for vehicular traffic in all weathers. From Supari out to the other villages, there are only walking tracks which vary greatly in condition from good to very poor. To a certain extent this is to be expected because of the broken terrain and the difficulty of finding suitable routes which remain reasonably solid after a fall of rain. The track from Wamsak 1 to Aman or Wamsak 3 was in the worst condition and provided one of the most difficult walks in the census division. The previous officer had given instructions for a new track to be cut but this had not been done, the reason being that the village officials were not sure whether the route they had selected was suitable. A police Constable was left at the village of Aman for three days to mark a new track and the work has now been completed. The track from Aman to Wamsak 2 was also in a shocking condition and instructions were given for maintenance to be carried out. It was obvious that no work had been done since the previous visit by an officer of this department and wild pigs had reduced the track in places to little more than a pig wallow. Recent rain had also not helped to improve its condition, the bush was encroaching rapidly and thus the sun was not able to penetrate to the surface and dry it out. At various stages it was necessary to walk along rivers and streams for comparatively long distances -- this would prove to be very difficult if not impossible during the wet season. The possibility of constructing vehicular roads throughout the northern sections would prove difficult as the country is very steep and broken with a soft and crumbly topsoil. The rainfall is quite high and it invariably rains during the late afternoon and early evening. However in the south eastern region a road would be quite feasible as the terrain is not as rugged and this would provide a closer point of access to the more inaccessible areas to the north and west.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

On a cursory examination done during the census of each village, the general health of the area appeared to be good although in some villages, tinea imbricata was more prevalent than in others and this was to a certain degree indicative of the general cleanliness of the village. Where poor housing and unhygienic conditions prevailed there also was grime more pronounced. It was rather surprising that the health appeared to be so good as the amount of body area covered by dirt and grime, particularly on the children, and even new-born babies, would be ideal sites for the start of tropical ulcers and other infections. Only one case requiring medical attention was sent into Maprik and that was a young male who had been bitten by a freshwater turtle. The wound had only been covered over with a piece of bandage by the medical orderly at Aid Post and had been left for over a fortnight. At the time of observation, the wound was still open, the whole hand was swollen and discolored.

The same orderly accompanied the patrol from the 31/10/62 and briefly examined all the village inhabitants. No treatment was given and it tended to suggest that he himself was not sure just what he was looking for, hence the impression that his medical knowledge was nearly negligible.

During the course of the patrol, Doctor Meikle, the Medical Officer from Maprik, conducted a smallpox vaccination campaign throughout the Albigea and attended to any illnesses encountered.

Latrines were generally reasonably maintained and it was not necessary to demolish any of them. There were several villages though that had insufficient numbers for the population and this matter was taken up with the Village Officials and rectified.

The natural increase revealed in this census was 59, a 1.92% increase over the figures compiled during March 1962. There were seven deaths in the 0-4 year age group and there were two sets of twins recorded, one of them identical twins.



### VILLAGES & OFFICIALS

The first village inspected was Amahop where the mission influence is most apparent. The old section is still maintained well although it is virtually abandoned except for a very small group of older men who refuse to leave (see Native Affairs). The luluai is a forceful type with definite ideas on progress but seems to steer a middle course between the two factions dealt with above. He is a man who has authority not only in his own village but throughout the southern half of the division. The tultul is also quite a personality but not to the same extent as the luluai; clashes between the two, even though they were not heated, definitely illustrated an underlying rivalry. However this does not appear to have any real influence in relation to the village and each co-operates to provide effective leadership.

Ningalimbi or Amahop 2 follows the same pattern as the its neighbour except that the old village is situated some fair distance from the old site. The village surrounds seemed to provide the exception to the rule to the normal pre-patrol clean-up giving the impression that it was normally kept clean and tidy. The luluai is a quietly spoken man who holds the respect of the community and exercises his authority efficiently. The tultul is only average and seems to spend all his time parroting the luluai's speech and actions.

Walamta is divided into two distinct groups spaced approximately one mile apart. All houses in both hamlets were of the traditional type but in maintenance were a real contrast. The luluai is a rather weak, lacks authority and those members of the community he supposedly looks after, override whatever he says. Fifty per cent of the houses were in a deplorable state and the remainder barely passed the grade. The tultul on the other hand has the larger section under his control and maintains it quite well although he has a tendency to get excited over nothing and tries to impress by shouting and showing off.

Supari is handled by a triumvirate composed of Auger, Tirapen and the luluai -- these former two are discussed more fully under PERSONALITIES. The luluai is an average official who quite happily is led around and acts as more of a front to the more dominant personalities of the other two men. The original village was situated on a ridge with very poor access and the inspection revealed that it was in better condition than the newer one which has been built closer to the Amuk River. Here there are one or two departures from the traditional house and these are of solid construction and follow the same design as the Rest House. They are

far above those of the same type built at other villages and could well become the prototype with a little encouragement, for the whole area.

Higiabin is the smallest village in the Albiges with a population of only 67. The village condition is fair only and contains quite the most apathetic group encountered — see ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The luluai, who is the only official, holds no authority and is definitely hard of hearing. It takes some time for even the simplest remark to sink in and even then usually has to be repeated several times. All in all, singularly unimpressive.

Wamsak 1 is a go-ahead community with a capable leader in the person of the luluai. As can be seen from Appendix "A", this group, together with Amahop, have the most number of coffee gardens and this provides a good indication of the general atmosphere. In the past, this luluai also had control of Amam some two hours hard walking away but he has since been relieved of this responsibility at his own request. He may well develop into the one of the real leaders of the Albiges with the institution of the Native Social Government Council.

The village of Amam is reasonably well maintained is comprised solely of the traditional type house. The luluai has only recently been elected but appears to be quite capable and willing. Wamsak 2 was only satisfactory in condition and neither of the Village Officials are outstanding. The luluai in particular is a rather dirty individual and tends to bully — the impression gained was that he had the authority but not the respect. The other man was a withdrawn type, said and did very little and was more of a "lap-dog" of the luluai.

The Nilu officials are average and maintain a fairly average group. There was nothing of particular note apparent — all houses are of the traditional type.

The two villages of Butika and Bahabiga are virtually one — both were poorly kept and it was necessary to give instructions for the repair and removal of a number of dilapidated houses. The tultul from Butika and the two from Bahabiga were individually much better leaders than either of the two luluais. In fact it was the former group of men who had the authority throughout. A small number of the new houses were noticed but with one exception, they were flimsier than those seen at Amahop. Most of the other dwellings that were tumbledown and for which instructions were given, invariably were built specifically for women and when asked why this was so, the answer was a shrug and "they are only women". This

attitude was not found or was not nearly so blatant in any other village and so came as rather a surprise.

Nungalin is the largest village in the census division with a population of 312. It is quite ably presided over by the two officials of whom the tultul is the more efficient. Here was found the first example of a departure in the design of the built-up houses. It consisted of a split-level, completely enclosed, with the sleeping quarters occupying the level off the ground which was usually four to six feet off up, and the cooking and eating areas taking up the whole of the ground level. There were also several of this type at Iwan 22. Numerous examples of the usual verandah type were also seen, the only difference in construction being the height of the rafters and roof level which made the house seem more suitable for habitation by dwarfs - in no one instance did it exceed four feet.

The remaining villages of Iwan 1, Iwan 3, Ani and Nisatgai were all on a par as far as village condition and the respective officials were concerned. There were no complaints and no necessity for any instructions.

All Rest Houses have only been recently built and were of good design and construction.

PERSONALITIES OF THE AREA

Apart from the Village Official's already mentioned under the preceding heading there were only three other men of note. These are all residing at Supari which will no doubt become the centre of most future activity with the setting up of the Local Government Council. These men are AUGEN, TIRAPEN and WALDU of whom the latter two are members of the Supari Rural Progress Society; Waldu in the capacity of vice president and Tirapen as a member of the committee.

AUGEN

Originally from Nagipaem village in the Torricelli Range, he served in the New Guinea Police Force from 1929 to 1941 and he attained the rank of sergeant. During World War II he was imprisoned by the Japanese but escaped and joined the Allied Forces as a guide-cum-soldier. After the war, he returned to the Police Force and served a further three years at Aitape and Dreikikir. On leaving the police, he migrated to Supari and there bought some land to begin cash-cropping which he continued to do until about two years ago when he contracted tuberculosis and has spent two years at the hospital in Maprik. Quite a deal of ill-feeling exists against him at Supari where the people think that they were the subject of a confidence trick when he utilised his land so successfully. He was at one stage, president of the R.P.S. and has recently resigned this position probably in the hope of gaining election to the Council. He is a very progressive and sometimes forceful man who has very definite ideas and this places him as one of the most respected if not well liked men of the whole area. He strongly supports any measures or programs suggested by the Administration, can read and write in Pidgin and it is rather a pity that he has TB which restricts his activities somewhat.

TIRAPEN

From 1932 to 1946 Tirapen was luluai of Supari after which he became Paramount Luluai up until 1956 when these positions were abolished. He has played an active part in the Rural Progress Society and this he continues to do with considerable energy even though he is far from being a young man. There is some friction with Augen which is to be expected when two such strong personalities are in close contact. If anything Tirapen tends to be the restraining influence on Augens very vigorous approach. However there is nothing petty about any differences that the two may have and it becomes more rivalry than anything. Tirapen is still greatly liked and respected throughout the Albiges and even beyond and during his stay with the patrol

he was often to be seen talking to an attentive audience about coffee and other matters. He is a very likeable old gentleman with a quiet and sincere manner.

RAJIBU

At present he is the vice-president of the Rural Progress Society who originally held the position of tultul of Mutika village from 1945 to 1948. Afterwards he worked on the rice miller at Supari but when this was removed and taken back to Bairyik, he was nominated for the R.P.S. committee. He has now been chosen as a candidate for the Council which is due to be set up in the early part of next year and he should prove to be a capable councillor.

EDUCATION & MISSIONS

The two missions with influence in this area, as previously stated, are the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word and the South Seas Evangelical Mission. The latter conduct a school at a site midway between Walahuta and Amahop under the Mr. L. Brinkwaters supervision. The only schooling provided by the Catholic Mission is a low standard one, run by a catechist at Wansak 3 or Amahop.

In several villages a strong desire for the establishment of an Administration school was voiced and this was probably motivated by the lack of sufficient schools in the area and the feeling that now that they have started on this "new life", they must have schools to help complete the picture that has so often been presented to them by both the Administration and the missions. The nearest schools are at Dreikikir, 19 miles to the south west by road and at Aupik which is approximately half way between the Albiges and Naprik. There is something to be said for establishing a school in this area because at present only 27 out of nearly 800 eligible children are attending any form of school whatsoever.

CENSUS

The net increase of the Albigea Census Division was 39, with 59 births and 11 migrations in from other areas. Taken from this total are the 31 deaths which were spread over all age groups. Of the seventeen villages, twelve had increases in population, ranging from one to thirteen, two remained static and three had decreases.

The natural increase is 1.92% over the figures compiled earlier this year and the overall net increase was 1.3%. The total figure is now 3068 — population statistics attached.

CONCLUSION

This <sup>was</sup> a quiet routine patrol during which no particular difficulties or unusual matters occurred. This is an area which may well develop into one of the economic centres of the sub-district provided nothing presents itself to disturb the progressive advance.

Cargo cult appears to have died out although some activities covered in the body of this report could bear watching and if necessary some of the eagerness directed to some more useful outlet.

*Brian I. Lawson*  
Brian I. Lawson  
Cadet Patrol Officer

REPORT OF ACCOMPANYING POLICE

Const. UKAMBANI No. 8983

A capable and reliable constable who carries out his work well.

Const. BAL No. 10724

A capable and willing policeman who tends to get a little enthusiastic at times but will no doubt get over this with experience.



APPENDIX "A"

Village	No. gardens	Plants	Holes for planting	Previous figures -8/69
Anahop	50	-	2736	6 gardens -- 770 holes
Ningalimbi	31	-	1016	-----
Waluhuta	17	-	1614	2 gardens -- 181 holes
Supari	17	224	2883	2 "
Wansak 1	50	1433	5610	6 " -- 1143 holes
" 2	20	-	2610	-----
" 3	24	-	4748	-----
Nilu	10	-	1055	-----
Batika	30	-	2543	1 garden -- 241 holes
Duhabiga	22	-	1606	-----
Nungalin	42	224	2883	-----
Iwan 1	34	-	-	
" 2	29	-	-	} 23 gardens -- 3000 holes
" 3	35	-	-	
Ani	14	-	1292	7 gardens -- 737 holes
Misonai	13	2	1294	-----

438

47

This represents an increase of 191 gardens over a 15 months period.

SOUTH ISLAND, ALASKA, 1911

