

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MARIK PATROL REPORTS 1956/57

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1- 1956/57	F. P. Brown	Bumbita-Muhiang-Urat Areas
1 A-1956/57	W. T. Brown	Muhiang Census Sub. Div.
2- 1956/57	W. T. Brown	Gawanga Census Div.
3- 1956/57	C. A. Trollope	Urim Census Sub. Div.
4-1956/57	C. A. Trollope	Kombio Census Div.
<u>Yangoru</u>		
1-1956/57	B. T. Copley	Yangoru Census Division
2-1956/57	B. T. Copley	Kumun and Kaboibus Census Div.
3-1956/57	B. T. Copley	Wingei and Nindepoyle Div.



TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK ..... Report No. DREIKIKI. No 19 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by..... W.T. BROWN Patrol Officer .....

Area Patrolled..... BUMBITA - MUHIANG, URAT NO 1 & 2. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... J. G. O' BRIEN Cadet Patrol Officer. 30 (Bar Time) .....

Natives..... 5 .....

Duration—From...../ 12 /1956 to...../ 1 /1957 .....

Number of Days..... 34 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... N. .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 4 /1952 Sumbira  
10 /1953 Urak  
 Medical .... /...../1855 .....

Map Reference..... Newak 2079 4 miles - 1 inch. .....

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Familiarization - 2. Census and 3. 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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

oul

MIC  
In  
M E

NA. 30.11.60

1st May, 1957

The District Officer,  
WEVAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 56/57.

The above mentioned is acknowledged with thanks.

A very informative and comprehensive report.

It is hoped that this Post can be continually manned in the future as it would appear that Mahrim's activities may have become more serious.

It will take many years to stamp out Sanguas and frequent medical attention should go a long way to help.

Without expert advice from the Department of Agriculture the Rural Progress Societies are doomed to failure.

I agree with Mr. Brown that efforts be conferred to the Dreikikir and Ilihitia roads areas.

The Executive Officer, Local Government agrees that it would be premature to attempt the formation of Village Councils at this stage.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

9/11  
1/5

36/11/60 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DREIK. P.R. No.1 of 1956/57-517

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
MEKAM.

17th April, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
MARAK.

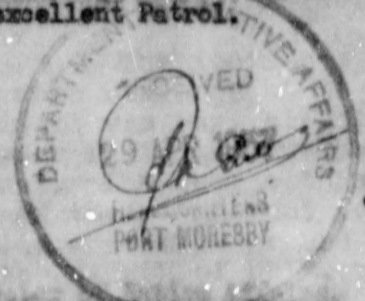
PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR NO.1 OF 1956/57:

I am very glad indeed to see the first Patrol Report to come out of DREIKIKIR for some years. The Report itself reveals how neglected the Census Divisions visited really are and indicates the need for greatly increased work by all Departments. I do not think you need fear that this very important post will be left unmanned by our Department again.

Your remarks cover the Report very well and the situation has been discussed with you at some length. The key to the future administration of the area lies in proper advice and example by the Agricultural officers and co-operation between them and the Officer-in-Charge, DREIKIKIR, to have such advice carried out. The movement of the mill to a more central point will help matters but final results will depend on the amount of work the Administration as a whole puts into their efforts. Please let me know if you have any difficulty in gaining that necessary co-operation from any Department.

Seven of the villages are over-recruited and indicate some attention to this aspect is needed.

I fully agree that Mr. Brown has compiled a comprehensive Report covering an excellent Patrol.



.....  
(F.P. Kaad)  
a/District Officer

c.c. The Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please.

On page 2, para.3, Mr. Carey has indicated the need for some kind of health education. This is particularly needed in the DREIKIKIR/LUMI districts, but it would also be a very good boon in places such as the FORE, south of KAINANTU. Perhaps the Director of Health has had some work done on this matter?

Your attention is drawn to the last paragraph of my letter above, please.

.....  
(F.P. Kaad)  
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DREIKIR. P.R. No.1 of 1956/57-517  
30/4-316.

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District, on February, 1957.  
DREIKIR.

17th April, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
DREIKIR.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District  
DREIKIR. PATROL REPORT DREIKIR ED.1 OF 1956/57:

I am very glad indeed to see the first Patrol Report to come out of DREIKIR after some years. The Report itself reveals how neglected the Census Divisions visited really are and indicates the need for greatly increased work by all Departments. I do not think you need fear that this very important post will be left unmanned by our Department again.

Your remarks cover the Report very well and the situation has been discussed with you at some length. The key to the future administration of the area lies in proper advice and example by the Agricultural officers and co-operation between them and the Officer-in-Charge, DREIKIR, to have such advice carried out. The movement of the mill to a more central point will help matters but final results will depend on the amount of work the Area Administration as a whole puts into their efforts. Please let me know if you have any difficulty in gaining that necessary co-operation from any Department.

Native Affairs  
Seven of the villages are over-recruited and indicate some attention to this aspect is needed. During the time during which DREIKIR Patrol Post was through force of circumstance, left deserted and I fully agree that Mr. Brown has compiled a comprehensive Report covering an excellent Patrol. remained remarkably stable.

The incidence of minor cargo cult reported in the Iahita area was brought to our notice by the local Division. The incident was very slight and the patrol through the area effectively prevented further fomenting of trouble by outside influences. The people there are generally, because of their inherent fear, (F.P. Head) of spirit leagues and quite a fertile ground for a District Office. The price of a small amount of rice, unfortunately appears to be self c.o. The Director of Native Affairs, not in fact a "confidence man", (F.P. Head) at his transference from the area, is a very capable man and will convince him of the futility of his plans. For your information, please.

On page 2, para.3, Mr. Carey has indicated the need for some kind of health education. This is particularly needed in the DREIKIR/LIMI districts, but it would also be a very good boon in places such as the FORE, south of KAIRANTU. Perhaps the Director of Health has had some work done on this matter?

Your attention is drawn to the last paragraph of my letter above, please, removed the areas of government. I consider it imperative that staff be assigned to continuously work this station.

*[Signature]*  
.....  
(F.P. Head)  
District Officer.



The instability of marriage mentioned by Mr. Brown is a common phenomenon throughout this area. In several areas adjacent to Maprik this type of marriage has been superseded by bride price and it is expected that as time goes on, and the fertility of sister exchange without the brideprice custom is realized by the natives, the custom will be replaced by "bride price".

30/3  
30/4-316.

As mentioned, "Sanguma" and the fear of it is an inherent part of the native lives. This has been largely affected by the missions scattered through the area, and in 18th February, 1957. Health services rendered by both missions and the administrative are playing an invaluable role in this respect, but for the time at least I believe the natives consider that our medicines are strong enough to counteract "Sanguma" - on occasions - but this does not alter their belief in the basis for sickness.

Could it be possible to show moving disease bacteria with a The District Officer, to all the natives concerned it should be Sepik District, that sickness arises from spirits or the WEWAK of spells. Natives should be encouraged to demonstrate such things as widely as possible whilst on patrol.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR No 1/56-57  
BUMBITA-MUHLIANG-URAT AREAS

The only source of local income through the area is rice. Mr. Brown's comments regarding the Sepik Rural Progress Society have been read. Forwarded herewith in duplicate, please find Patrol Report, Dreikikir No 1-56/57 submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer A. Brown, of his recent patrol to the Bumbita, Muhlialang and Urat Areas, Dreikikir. Assistant District Officer, Officer in Charge Dreikikir, and Agricultural Officer Maprik to discuss the situation in the area. The report is well compiled and shows that the areas have been thoroughly checked and the difficulties and problems have not escaped note by Mr. Brown. The area has received much less supervision than it should. Much of this has resulted through NATIVE AFFAIRS and the restriction of movement along the Maprik Dreikikir road through wet weather when supervision of planting is essential. Considering the time during which Dreikikir Patrol Post was, through force of circumstance, left unmanned and visited when possible from Maprik, the general native attitude throughout the area remained remarkably stable. It would be better to have the locally produced rice brought to a central area. The incidence of minor cargo cult reported in the Trilahita area was brought to our notice by the local Mission. The incident was very slight and the patrol through the area effectively prevented further fomenting of trouble by outside influences. The people through the Dreikikir area generally, because of their inherent fear, and respect of spirits (Sanguma) make quite a fertile ground for such as cargo cults. The prime instigator MAHEUM of URIM, unfortunately appears to be self convinced of his powers and not in fact a "confidence man". It is hoped that his transference from the area during his term of imprisonment will convince him of the futility of his claims and allow the area to settle down again.

With Mr. Brown now at Dreikikir and the prospect of regular patrolling of the general Dreikikir area, it is expected that further manifestations will not arise. The withdrawing of staff from Dreikikir could however have a very adverse effect, and probably be used by some of the cleverer gentlemen scattered through the area as an example of how they, with their powers, removed the organs of government. For this, if no other reason, I consider it imperative that staff be adequate to continually man this station.

The instability of marriage mentioned by Mr. Brown is now a common phenomena throughout this area. In several areas adjacent to Maprik this type of marriage has been superseded by bride price and it is expected that as time goes on, and the fertility of sister exchange without the previous native sanctions is realized by the natives, the custom will be replaced by "bride price".

Mr. O'Brien was instructed to write a report to gain experience. As mentioned, "Sanguma" and the fear of it is an inherent part of the native lives. This has been little affected by the Missions scattered through the area, and it will take very many years, and a considerable degree of education to eradicate. Health services rendered by both Missions and the Administration are playing an invaluable role in this respect, but for the time at least I believe the natives consider that our medicines are strong enough to counteract "Sanguma" - on occasions - but that does not alter their belief in the basis for sickness.

Could it be possible to show moving disease bacteria under a high powered microscope to all the natives concerned it should help discourage ideas that sickness arises from spirits or the casting of spells. Medassts should be encouraged to demonstrate such things as widely as possible whilst on patrol.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS.

The only source of local income through the area is rice. Mr. Brown's comments regarding the Supari Rural Progress Society have been read with interest and are concurred in. The section has been extracted for the Officer in Charge Bainyik and District Agricultural Officer Wewak, and arrangements are proceeding for a conference between Assistant District Officer, Officer in Charge Dreikikir, and Agricultural Officer Bainyik to discuss the situation in the area.

It has been unfortunate that the area has received much less supervision than it should. Much of this has resulted through shortage of staff and the restriction of movement along the Maprik, Dreikikir road through wet weather when supervision of planting is essential. The continued improvement of this road should preclude lack of movement in the near future.

I consider that when the road is fully navigable, it would be better to have the locally produced paddy rice transported to a central mill in the area rather than concentrate on the present system of small, uneconomic village mills.

Mr. Agricultural Officer Mead, of Bainyik is proceeding to the area within the next week for a brief patrol and the knowledge gained by him on this trip should make the conference, previously mentioned, more specific in aims.

#### ROADS

The main road bisecting the area, the Maprik/Dreikikir road is rapidly being improved by altering gradients to a maximum of 1-10. This should considerably cut down on erosion problems and, apart from flooding of rivers, makes this an almost all weather road.

With this completed, the aim is to encourage natives to constrict access roads to villages and areas adjacent to the road. Such roads will allow transportation of economic crops, and also allow officers of all departments to visit centres for administration and technical advice. In most areas these access roads should present little difficulty as they run with, and not across, the lie of the land.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer O'Brien, accompanied Mr. Brown over the latter period of the Bumbita/Muhlang patrol to gain experience in field work and I cannot think of an officer better qualified to assist a younger officer than Mr. Brown.

Mr. O'Brien was instructed to write a Patrol Report to gain experience and such report will be forwarded yours for information shortly.

Claim for Camping Allowance submitted by Mr. Brown is enclosed also.

AREA PATROLLED :

BUMBITA - MUHLANG Census Division

URAT No. 1 & 2 Census Divisions

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

Area Familiarization

Census Division

Administration

*Arthur T. Carey*

Arthur T. Carey, 15th December 1956

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DURATION OF PATROL :

2nd January - 24th January '57

25th January - 31st January '57

15th January - 19th January '57

NUMBER OF DAYS :

Forty four days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

Mr. J. G. O'Shea, S/O, Police

Police : 1 Sergeant, 1 P.O.

3 Constables

Carriers : village to village

LAST PATROL TO AREA :

BUMBITA 4-52

URAT 10-53

APPENDICES :

Report by Police

Village Officials

Local Government

Census Statistics

Sketch Map

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956-57

Introduction

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 56/57.

The area patrolled embraced the BUMBITA - MUHIANG Census Division and the URAT No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY ; TA-MUHIANG (W.T. Brown, P.O. ) is the area administered from MAPRIK and lies to the east of

AREA PATROLLED ; No 1 and 2 BUMBITA - MUHIANG Census Division. Dreikikir Patrol Post; the most distant village being some 2000 yards walk away. URAT No. 1 & 2 Census Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL ; the closure of Area familiarization, in 1952 the area administered from Dreikikir has not been frequently patrolled although cent Census Division, gained by the visits of officers from Maprik. The BUMBITA - MUHIANG area is last systematically patrolled Routine Administration 1952 and 1953. Yearly the census of the No. 1 and 2

DURATION OF PATROL ; Carey patrol 20th November - 12th December '56

22nd January - 24th January '57

28th January - 31st January '57

16th January - 19th January '57

Since the closure of the station in 1952, the area has had a brief history of were reported from the ILLIHA area immediately prior to this

NUMBER OF DAYS ;

Thirty four days .

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING ;

Mr. J.G.O'Brien CPO , p/time .

Police ; 1 Sergeant , p/t .

4 Constables .

Garriers ; village to village .

LAST PATROL TO AREA ;

BUMBITA 4-52 .

URAT 10-53 .

Census SAHATA , SUNDIWI , HARANGON and WA'AHUN . Villages Inspections - native affairs .

oooOooo

APPENDICES ;

Report on Police .

Village Officials .

Local Government .

Census Statistics .

Sketch Map .

At SUNDIWI - native affairs & census .

oooOooo

Proceeded INDIBI . 30 minutes , and continued to TAKUWAGAS - census TAKUWAGAS . Returned to INDIBI , 20 minutes . census INDIBI .

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No 1. of 1956 - 57

Monday, November 27, 1956

Departed INDIBI - proceeded KAMANAKON, 1 1/2 hours. Village Book in the area. The area patrolled embraced the BUMBITA - MUHIANG Census Division and the URAT No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

Tuesday, November 28, 1956

Commenced patrol. The BUMBITA-MUHIANG Census Division abuts the area administered from MAPRIK and lies to the east of DREIKIKIR, while the No 1 and 2 URAT Divisions surround Dreikikir Patrol Post; the most distant village being some four hours walk away. Affairs and cargo cult investigations.

Since the closure of Dreikikir Patrol Post in 1952 the area administered from Dreikikir has not been frequently patrolled although contact has been maintained by the visits of officers from Maprik. The BUMBITA - MUHIANG area was last systematically patrolled by Mr. D.J. Martin in 1952 and Mr. J.M. Wearne revised the census of the No. 1 and 2 Urat in 1953. Mr. A.T. Carey patrolled portion of the area in 1953/54.

Since the closure of the station in 1952 the area has had a brief history of cargo cult and new rumblings were reported from the ILLHITA area immediately prior to this patrol.

At BUMBITA - native affairs, census and village inspection.

DIARY ; December 3, 1956

Tuesday, November 20, 1956

Departed Dreikikir - proceeded BONAHOI, 3 hours. Native affairs.

Proceeded ILLHITA - native affairs.

Wednesday, November 21, 1956

Census BONAHOI and inspection of villages and hamlets.

Proceeded SALATA, 1/2 hour.

Thursday, November 22, 1956

Census SALATA, ALUWINWI, WARANGOM and WA'AHUN. Village inspections - native affairs.

Friday, November 23, 1956

Departed SALATA and proceeded via SAROM and M'BRAS to Timingir. Census TIMINGIR. Proceeded SAROM, 20 mins, census and native affairs. Proceeded M'BRAS.

Saturday, November 24, 1956

Census M'BRAS - proceeded SAUNES and URITA - 30 minutes - census SAUNES and URITA - proceeded BUMBITA.

Sunday, November 25, 1956

At BUMBITA - native affairs + census.

Monday, November 26, 1956

Proceeded INDIBI, 30 minutes, and continued to TAKUNUGAS - census TAKUNUGAS. Returned to INDIBI, 20 minutes, census INDIBI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57 .

Tuesday , November 27 , 1956 .

Departed INDIBI - proceeded KAMANAKOR , 1½ hours . Village Book in the possession of T.B. Survey Team at Maprik , so deployed to ILLHITA , 1 hr .

Wednesday , November 28 , 1956 .

Commenced census and village inspections of ILLHITA group .

Thursday , November 29 , 1956 .

At ILLHITA - native affairs and cargo cult investigations .

Friday , November 30 , 1956 .

Departed ILLHITA - proceeded INGAMBLIS - census and village inspection . 70 mins .

Departed INGAMBLIS - proceeded MOI - 50 mins . Census etc .

Saturday , December 1 , 1956 .

At MOI - native affairs and completion of census .

Proceeded SUNUHI via UTAMUP , 80 minutes . Census UTAMUP .

Sunday , December 2 , 1956 .

At Sunuhi - native affairs , census and village inspection .

Monday , December 3 , 1956 .

At SUNUHU - native affairs .

Tuesday , December 4 , 1956 .

Proceeded ILLHITA - native affairs .  
 Mr. Patrol Officer O'Brien from Maprik .

Wednesday , December 5 , 1956 .

Accompanied by Mr. O'Brien visited South Sea's Evangelical Mission and Mission School .

Proceeded to OPIAMBIE ( BAIANGABADANGA ) , 25 minutes . Census and village inspection .

Thursday , December 6 , 1956 .

Proceeded to MALAHUM . Census and village inspections MALAHUM and IIAHOP .

Friday , December 7 , 1956 .

Proceeded to BEIE - census and village inspection .

Saturday , December 8 , 1956 .

At BEIE . Native affairs and visited S.S.E. Mission .

Sunday , December 9 , 1956 .

Proceeded via ALBINAMA Nos. 2 and 3 to ALBINAMA No. 1 . Census and village inspections of ALBINAMA 1 and 2 en route . Census ALBINAMA 1 . Native Affairs .

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

Monday, December 12, 1956.

Proceeded BULAMITA. Inspection and routine check of Village Aid Post, census and native affairs.

Tuesday, December 13, 1956.

Proceeded PELNANDU (WOLWOL), No. 1 URAT Census Division.

Wednesday, December 14, 1956.

Returned station.

Wednesday, January 16, 1957.

Departed Dreikikir - proceeded EMUL, 2 hours. Census and village inspection.

Thursday, January 17, 1957.

Departed EMUL proceeded PELNANDU, census and village inspection.

Proceeded MISIM - census, village inspection and survey S.S.E.M. lease.

Friday, January 17, 1957.

Departed MISIM - proceeded ASALING, 10 minutes. Census and village inspection.

Proceeded PEREMBIL, 20 minutes. Census and village inspection.

Saturday, January 19, 1957.

Departed PEREMBIL - proceeded KAMAIYUM, census and village inspection. 30 minutes.

Proceeded MUSINAU, 40 minutes, census and village inspection.

Returned station, 20 minutes.

Tuesday, January 22, 1957.

Departed Dreikikir and proceeded via DAIHUNGEI, MUSIMBEL, NYAMBOLEI, and DUMAM to MUSINDAI. Visited S.S.E.M.

Wednesday, January 23, 1957.

At MUSINDAI. Village inspections and census MUSINDAI and MUSENG.

Thursday, January 24, 1957.

At MUSINDAI. Native Affairs and survey S.S.E.M. lease.

Returned Dreikikir.

Tuesday, January 29, 1957.

Departed Dreikikir - proceeded DAIHUNGEI - census and village inspection, 10 minutes.

Proceeded MUSEMBILEM, 15 minutes. Census and village inspection.

Proceeded MUSINGWIK - census and village inspection, 10 minutes.

Proceeded DUMAM.

Wednesday, January 30, 1957.

Census and village inspections DUMAM and NYAMBOLEI.

Proceeded MUSILOU, 30 minutes, census and village inspection.

Proceeded MIHWAK, 10 minutes, census and village inspection.

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 / 57 .Thursday, January 31, 1957.

The patrol however, was wary of persons and stemmed what  
 Censused YEMUAIN and proceeded to MUIENGE, 10 minutes. Census  
 and village inspection. However, I now feel

Proceeded NANANA, 10 minutes, census and village inspection.

Proceeded MUSINGWA, 30 minutes, census and village inspection.

Returned station MAHNUM, and his co-agitator, appeared before  
 the court for Native Affairs and were convicted of charges of  
 spreading false reports to give rise to trouble.  
 WAMUPEL of WAN, another quasi-prophet, was not implicated in the  
 affair.

NATIVE AFFAIRS ;

General : In recent years a considerable degeneration in the  
 of marriage and of family unit appears to have  
 taken place in the Dreikikir area. The native situation in the area patrolled was g  
 generally satisfactory.

Natives of the URAT census divisions are quite  
 advanced and visit the station at frequent intervals for  
 advice, and more frequently, for idle discussion. By  
 virtue of their proximity to Dreikikir they consider themselves  
 a cut above natives from more remote areas, but even so  
 seldom heed advice and have made no efforts towards village  
 improvements.

The Dreikikir area had a brief history of cargo  
 cult during the period that the station was unmanned; particularly  
 in the URIM area. Prior to the commencement of this patrol  
 reports were received from the South Seas Evangelical Mission  
 that cargo cult manifestations were appearing in the ILLHITA  
 area.

The matter was investigated by the patrol and  
 enquiries revealed that MAHNUM of NYAMBOLEI, one of the  
 leaders of the URIM outbreak, had passed through the area  
 when returning from Maprik after completing a gaol sentence  
 for his activities in the URIM.

While in the ILLHITA area he discussed cargo  
 cult and revealed some of his "supernatural" powers. He  
 also arranged for children to be sent to him to be educated  
 in methods of obtaining cargo from their ancestors. This  
 naturally caused the ILLHITA people, who are still quite  
 primitive and receptive, to become cargo cult conscious.  
 Some discussion and some unusual clearing and  
 decoration of graveyards resulted but there were no other  
 ostensible untoward circumstances.

The matter achieved unusual prominence because  
 MAHNUM, being anxious to avoid detection, forbade the  
 villagers to reveal the discussions to Europeans, and thus  
 a slight anti-European trend resulted. Additionally,  
 Miss L. Schrader of the South Seas Evangelical Mission at  
 ILLHITA was in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate  
 when Marching Rule was at its height. Her fear of similar,  
 even mild, cults is therefore natural.

SANGUMA also at overruling part in the lives of  
 all Dreikikir people; all to in fear of Sanguma and all



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Page 6

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 / 57  
Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

The patrol, however, was very opportune and stemmed what could have developed into unfortunate stupidity. After much investigation and discussion, however, I now feel that the activity has ceased, and interests have been channelled into more useful fields.

MANHUM, and his co-agitator, appeared before the Court for Native Affairs and were convicted of charges of spreading false reports tending to give rise to trouble. WAHUTEI of WAM, another quasi-prophet, was not implicated in the affair.

In recent years a considerable degeneration in the stability of marriage and of the family unit appears to have taken place in the Dreikikir area. In days of pre-European contact it was apparently quite common for wives to be loaned, on a definite part-time basis, to brothers and classificatory brothers; the practice still exists. But apart from this sanctioned lease, marital infidelity on the female's part was not tolerated, and offenders were summarily punished.

In recent years, perhaps as a result of the absence of husbands at plantations, it has become customary for the wives of absent husbands to remarry shortly after their husbands departure. Strangely enough, few court actions arise as a result of this and when they do the complainant is frequently ineligible to bring the complaint; all too frequently the next-of-kin is the co-respondent. Occasions, however, do arise when action can be taken under N.A.Rs 85 or 86.

Much of the instability of marriage can, perhaps, be related to the local system of marriage which is based, in the main, on sister exchange with scant, if any regard to the girl's feelings. Any break-up in a marriage automatically affects the marriage of the girl's counterpart and break-ups are frequent.

The "Haus Pamuks" which have been mentioned in previous patrol reports, and which have been so deplored by previous officers, are no longer recognized in the community and the term has dropped from local parlance. In their stead trusting houses, loosely integrated with the menstruation houses, have appeared and provide the facilities previously supplied by the "Haus Pamuks". These, together with the more bawdy dances - the singsing MAMBU and the singsing YERINGHAI - provide the local youth with full and sufficient scope for liaisons and flirtations.

During the course of the patrol the villagers took advantage of the large gatherings and fine evenings to hold frequent "kizungs", resulting in much high powered oratory, and impassioned addresses on subjects ranging from the evils of sorcery and Tamberap ceremonies, to rice growing. Although the assembly was addressed by the speaker it was rather obvious that most of the subject matter was directed at the patrol.

SANGUMA plays an overruling part in the lives of all Dreikikir people; all go in fear of Sanguma men and all

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 / 57 .

unexplainable sickness and deaths are attributed to this cause . Until this sorcery dies out , or is stamped out , the progress of the Dreikikir people must be hampered, for officials and community leaders are too frightened to exercise their powers and the people are too frightened to follow the economic leaders - in short , the community is divided by fear and mutual distrust .

The Tamberan cult functions with varying strength throughout the area and is least active in the areas contiguous to the Missions and to the main road . A new custom of youths travelling to the more remote areas to be initiated appears to be developing .

Criticism of the cult is mainly levelled by the Rural Progress Society officials , by those anxious to discard their forbears ' ways , and by the Missions . The grounds of the criticism appear to be that the Tamberan is secret society , that the ceremonies impose hardships on the initiates , enforce stringent food prohibitions and interrupt planned work flow . While I have only hearsay knowledge of the cult I cannot comment - but it could be argued that one Christian Mission applies equally stringent food prohibitions .

Native Economic Development :

Economic development in the Dreikikir area is virtually confined to rice production and activity is focussed around the Supari and Burugum Rural Progress Societies . Dreikikir villagers hold 1,721 £1 shares divided thus ;

Bumbita C. D.	Urat 1 C.D.	Urat 2 C.D.	Wam C.D.
Urita 11	Misim 120	Museng 100	Iuwaite 16
Taunagas 10	Emul 97	Musendai 119	Araseli 15
Indibi 10	Pelnandu 66	Musembilem 23	Tuman 11
Warangom 30	Namaiysum 5	Daihungei 44	Bana 20
Albinama 66	Perembil 22	Nanaha 62	Baingil 8
M8Bras 9	Musenau 60	Dumam 102	Warangama 27
Salata 31	<u>GAWANGA C.D.</u>	Mihwak 85	Wereli 29
SA'unes 35	Tau 72	Musengwik 42	Malimbi 6
Bumbita 6	Apos 47	Mulenge 20	
Sarom 18	Humbini 68	Nyambolei 79	<u>KOMBIO C.D.</u>
Bunahoi 11	Kubriwat 28	Yeremain 56	Yembes 9
Upahambil 29	Kwihau 7	Muselou 26	
Hagualif 7	Asanakor -		
Ilalip 8	Inaker -		

Additionally the people have 406 5/- shares invested in the vehicle fund , thus ;-

Urat No.1; 83. Urat No.2; 148 . Kambio 3 , Gawanga 3 99 and Bumbita ; 163 .

Society officials have discussed rice production with me several times and I have inspected numerous small rice gardens in the areas patrolled . We are in agreement , the rice crop is extremely poor and the people generally disinterested .

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

It would appear that the people's enthusiasm for rice is now at an all time low but this is perhaps natural - the surprising thing is that some people are still enthusiastic. A wave of enthusiasm followed the introduction of rice seed to the area by native officials of the societies and it was not until the people found that a cereal crop was not as simple as their traditional root crops that their enthusiasm waned. Only by trial and dismal failure did they find that the ground had to be properly cleared and prepared, and that seed could not be planted haphazardly without regard to growing and ripening seasons. And yet, even now small ragged crops varying from new shoots through all stages of the growing cycle to ripening heads can be seen in the gardens.

Society officials have done little to improve the situation, having no technical knowledge or ability, and have concentrated their efforts on expanding their territorial spheres of influence, and prestige, even to the less sophisticated areas. They now realize that their efforts in the MOI-SUNUHI area were premature and that their time would have been better employed elsewhere.

In general, I feel that the decline in the people's interest can be directly attributed to the following:

- (a) the long human portage over native pads to transport the crop from the garden to the Supari and Burugum Mills.
- (b) the isolated location of the Burugum Mill - a blind spot to actual growers.
- (c) the almost complete lack of technical assistance and advice.
- (d) our failure to delineate the geographical boundaries of Societies.
- (e) the lack of return due to persistent failing crops.

In the period 17th October, 1956 - 30th January, 1957, 9,746 pounds of paddy rice was delivered to the Supari and Burugum mills, being the total marketable crop of all the census divisions, and representing a cash return of approximately £101. Additionally some growers harvested such a small crop that it was retained for replanting while others turned pigs into the fields without even bothering to harvest; an extremely small portion was consumed in the villages.

It is extremely important that the industry be placed on an economic footing and it would, therefore, seem desirable that some re-organization be contemplated.

Firstly, the people are in urgent need of technical advice and until they receive this there can be little progress. With this in mind, I would suggest that for the immediate future we confine our efforts to the areas contiguous to the Dreikikir and Ilihita roads and curtail the activities of Rural Progress Society officials to a similar area.

## Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

Roads

Within reasonable access of the Dreikikir and Ilihita roads is a population of some 7,000 people with others in the immediate vicinity. They would form a handy and accessible group who could be conveniently visited and advised as by this example rice production in the whole area could eventually be placed on a sound footing. Our efforts spread over a large area and consequently disseminated to impotence will get us nowhere. The people near the road could receive the benefit of technical advice and assistance and would serve as demonstration models - the people in the more remote areas would be no worse off than they are at present - but would have the advantage of being able to visit "demonstration" plots and learn from the example.

The Burugum Mill must necessarily be moved. It was placed in its present position when a scheme was afoot to start a community venture at Burugum, with rice to be grown at the mill site. The mill is only close to the Salata people who, to-date, have produced little but trouble. A convenient site for the mill would be on the main road at FELANANDU (WOLWOL) opposite the Rest House. Land is available and the site is the focal point of the Kombio, Urat, Salata, Bumbita and near Wam areas; roads from all these areas converge near this point.

Finally, and of prime importance, the people require an Agricultural patrol to proceed through the area leisurely, and on foot, to advise them on their problems in their gardens. They will achieve little from assembling at any point to listen to vague discussion and by the orderlies to the treatment and dressing of sores and tropical ulcers. This is particularly noticeable in the Balawita and Urat So. 1 Villages and Housing:

The South Seas Evangelical Mission at Ilihita, under the direction of the style of house throughout the area patrolled varies little and is common to the Sub-district, namely using a long sloping structure reaching to approximately twelve feet at the front and gradually sloping to the rear. In the early stages of construction a house much resembles the ribs and keel of an upturned boat. Generally a portion is sub-divided some seven or eight feet from the front and this small open section serves as a verandah and kitchen. The houses are without walls and floors - the roof extending from the ridge to the ground.

Previous officers have campaigned, without success, to improve the village housing but even ex members of the police force and Pacific Islands Regiment still live in their traditional house. In isolated instances "business" - men have persevered with attempts to improve their housing but have achieved little. The village of Balawita, is now almost completely bedridden with tuberculosis but retains some Villages were cleaned and tidy prior to the patrols arrival but newly cut bush and the ashes of the more dilapidated houses indicated this to be hurried window-dressing. appointment of Medical Tul-tul in the Bumbita area and as a result there Flies are prevalent in all villages. Doubtful if any of these have been reported in accordance with the Native Administration Regulations. It is also essential Roads; these officials in the Sub-district area justify the expense of their nets.

Patrol Report -- DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1976 - 57.Roads :

The access road from Maprik to Dreikikir passes through the Bumbita and Urat No.1 areas - feeder roads extend to ILLHITA Mission and to the rice mill at Burugum . The access road suffered considerable damage during the wet season and gravelling is now in progress .

In the past there has been some discussion about re-routing the road through Burugum , Musendai and the No. 2 Urat division to Dreikikir but this work would hardly seem justified . The proposed route offers no improvement on the existing road and would require the construction of approximately fifteen miles of new road . Without re-routing a large section , the existing road can be re-graded in the steep sections and much less work would be required . From Dreikikir the road can be extended , without effort , to the villagers on the Dreikikir spur .

Bridle paths in the area are adequate for present requirements and when necessary the Salata bridle path can be converted to a satisfactory vehicular road .

Health :

Health in the area is generally good; the Aid Post Orderlies at Bulamita and Nyamtolei serving the people to the best of their ability . There is, however, far too little attention paid by the people and by the Orderlies to the treatment and dressing of sores and tropical ulcers . This is particularly noticeable in the Bulamita and Urat No.1 areas .

The South Seas Evangelical Mission at Ilihita , under the direction of Miss L Schrader , is performing extremely creditable work in the infant welfare field . It is a pleasing sight to see the village mothers lining to receive baby bottles and medicine - while the condition of the children was readily apparent .

Goitre is not uncommon in the females of the PEREMBIL , MISIM areas .

Village Officials :

The authority of village officials in the area is considerably weakened by their fear of SANGUMA and for this reason they show authority only when a patrol is present .

The Paramount Luluai of the area , NIHLU of DUMAM , is now almost completely bedridden with tuberculosis but retains some influence in the Urat Census Divisions .

Some confusion appears to have arisen in the appointment of Medical Tul-tuls in the Bumbita area and as a result there is one duplication of office . It is doubtful if any of them have been appointed in accordance with the Native Administration Regulations . It is also doubtful whether these officials in the Dreikikir area justify the expense of their hats .

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

Education and Missions ;

The South Seas Evangelical Mission now have four stations in the Dreikikir area - at Ilihita, Bele, Musendai and Misim - while another member exercises a roving commission from Dreikikir. All these stations are situated in the Bumbita and Urat areas and, additionally, children from the Bulamita also attend school at the Supari S.S.E.M.

5785 Constable BIEBU A local native - satisfactory.  
Apart from their religious activities the Mission are most active in the field of education and for this reason, and because they do not interfere with native tradition, they are most popular with the natives. Their teaching methods appear somewhat unorthodox and have yet to prove their value. At Ilihita, for example, 100 pupils are educated within the one classroom, with the various grades and the three European instructors all providing distractions for each other. Night classes are held to provide adult education.

A Roman Catholic priest is stationed at Dreikikir but has few adherents and little influence in the immediate area.

W. I. Brown, P.O.  
Of the twenty seven pupils enrolled in the Dreikikir station school in 1956, thirteen were recently promoted to Grade 2; thirteen will repeat the year and an additional seventeen have been enrolled in Grade 1. All the pupils are from the Urat area.

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

Report on Police

- 5194B Sgt NEMO. Accompanied the patrol in BUMBITA-MUHIANG area. An excellent N.C.O. with valuable local knowledge.
- 7109 Constable BAGICO. A senior constable. Not outstanding but satisfactory.
- 6785 Constable EIERU. A local native - satisfactory.
- 9000 Constable TETE. A new recruit from the Kainantu Sub-district. Progressing well.
- 9214 Constable MAMAI. A typical Markham - enthusiastic and confident.

the Salata group:

Borahot	189	Sarow	98
Aluwangi	79	Urta	143
Salata	188	Caueu	273
Warangom	127	B' Salata	143
Wa-waum	151	Indibi	201
Timingir	165	Zakungas	191
H'Bras	123		

Total: W. T. Brown. P.O.

the Ithita group:

Kamankor	344	Bacuka	182
Ithita	264		772
Kuwi	122		
Uweles	224		
Ngualir	276		
Ildip	300		
Ingambis	283		
Hoi 1 & 2	529		
Utamp	181		
Total:	3,350		

the Bumbita group:

Upahambis	174
Malabur	175
Iyahop	164
Nasango	110
Albinama s	486
Bulanita	155
Bela	285
Total:	1,545

For purposes of councils the Ithita and Salata groups could conceivably form one group, while the Bumbita group would probably affiliate with the Supari people of the Kapiik area.

The Urat people - both the No. 1 and No. 2 census divisions are concentrated in an area about Dreikikir, and would form one corporate group of 3,499 people and 20 villages.

The social group is the village, the clan (or lineage) or lineage, the extended family and the family (usually patrilineal).

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

Native Local Government Potential.

Wewak memorandum 14-15/254 of 9th February, 1956, refers.

(1) Structure and Size of Unit.

(a) Total population involved ;

No.1 Urat Census Division	1,241
No.2 Urat Census Division	2,257
Bumbita - Muhiang Division	6,787

-10,285

(2) Population Distribution ;

(a) The population distribution of the Bumbita - Muhiang division is centred in three broad areas thus ;

the Salata group :

Bonahoi	189	Sarom	98
Aluwingi	79	Urita	143
Salata	188	Saunes	223
Warangom	127	B'bita	143
Wa-hun	151	Indibi	231
Timingir	165	Takunugas	191
M'Bras	123		

Total ; 1,592

the Ilihita group ;

Kamanakor	714	Sunuhi 1 & 2	772
Ilihita 3	364		
Auwi	122		
Uwelem	229		
Hagualif	226		
ILilip	300		
Iggambli	283		
Moi 1 & 2	529		
Utamup	181		

Total ; 3,950

the Bumbita group :

Upahembil	174
Malahum	173
ILahop	164
Namango	110
Albinama s	486
Bulamita	155
Bele	283

Total ; 1,545

For purposes of councils the Ilihita and Salata groups could conceivably form one group, while the Bumbita group would probably affiliate with the Supari people of the Maprik area.

The Urat people - both the No 1 and No 2 census divisions are concentrated in an arc about Dreikikir station and would form one composite group of 3,498 people and 20 villages.

The social groupage is the village, the clan (patrilineal) or lineage, the extended family and the individual family (usually patrilocal).

There are no technically skilled workers among the native population.



Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No. 1 of 1956 - 57.

The Bumbita - Muhiang Census Division does not form one language group . The Muhiang language is portion of a group commencing at Matapua on the coast and which proceeds inland in a southerly direction and then swings around towards Maprik . From Maprik there is a break and the language commences at YAMIL and makes its way back to DAGUA . The Bumbita language appears to be an isolated pocket .

The Urat No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions have the one language without dialectic change .

Within the village there is a fair degree of social cohesion but apart from the small cohesion between individuals in the Rural Progress Societies there is no inter-village cohesion . Even in the Societies there is no real unity of outlook but more the collective individualism of the money hungry and squabblers .

The social organization of the group is mainly restricted to the intra-village organizations , and to inter-village relationships based upon marriage and blood relationships .

Topography and Organizational Factors ;

The area consists of undulating forest lands broken by low ridges , and divided by the Nanu and Amuk Rivers. Villages are sited along the ridges and settlement is comparatively dense .

Bridle paths link all the villages in the areas and no villages can be considered inaccessible . A vehicular road links Dreikikir and Maprik while feeder roads connect Burugum and Ilihitia to the main road .

There appear to be no natural leaders in the area but there should be no lack of leaders of sorts , when Local Government is eventually introduced .

Assorted "business " men of varying shades of honesty are active in the area , and the Society officials exercise slight authority .

Economic and Social Advancement .

The only form of economic crop at the moment produced and it is extremely doubtful if it is economic <sup>as</sup> RICE . Rapid improvement can be expected .

The market of all rice produced in the area is assured - the Administration alone can consume foreseeable crops . The potential depends on the co-operation of the people and the assistance we can give them .

The standard of living is at the village level . Foods supplies are good although not varied, but housing is poor . Most of the younger men and women wear laplaps on all public occasions - only the older men and the old women roaming naked .

I consider that the people would be able to pay tax at the rate of ten shillings a year at present .

There are no technically skilled workers and no really literate natives .

Patrol Report - DREIKIKIR No . 1 of 1956 . 57 .

There is no European activity in the area other than Missions .

With the Rural Progress Societies and with rice production at its low ebb , and considering the fact that this was the first regular patrol of the area since 1952 - 53 ; I consider any attempt to establish Local Government in the area would be premature , and would be beyond the facilities and staff at present available. After the area has been thoroughly patrolled , and after the census of the remaining divisions there may be opportunity to establish Councils but for the moment it is more important that the Rural Progress Societies , and rice production , be given our attention . Moreover , there are still three census divisions which have not been systematically patrolled since 1953 .









# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1956 / 57 .....

No 2 URAT Census Division , DREIKIKIR , Maprik Sub-district .

Govt. Print-2734/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
DUMAM	30.1.57	11	9	1	1			1	1					3	4	3	7			1	4	1	6	2		18		2				12	58	9	43	2	49			36	27	62	53	200
DAIHUNGEI	29.1.57	9	9	1				1	1			1	1			2	5			9	9	2	9	1		10		6				11	48	8	33	34		16	22	63	53	171		
MIHWAK	30.1.57	8	5					3	1			1	1			8	9	2		1	6	2	5			12				11	53	13	30	6	31			23	27	69	44	175		
MULENGE	1.2.57	1	3													5	2			7	3	1	1			3		1		4	17	5	13	2	13			12	12	20	19	67		
MUSEMBILEM	29.1.57	7	5													2	1			4	1	2	1			7				5	32	3	27	4	28			17	10	35	39	109		
MUSENG	23.1.57	16	6					1	1							3	10			6	4	4				16				12	68	11	65	3	65			36	27	96	97	272		
MUSILOU	30.1.57	6	12	2				1		1						3	2			3	1	5				18	2			14	57	5	32	4	32			23	20	57	45	165		
MUSINDAI	23.1.57	16	14	1	1					1				1		9	11			4	5	1	3			46	1	1	X	16	101	22	79	5	75			45	66	107	102	371		
MUSINGWA	1.2.57	5	5											1		4	2			2	5	2				11				4	31	1	20	2	21			22	11	28	28	99		
MUSINGWIK	29.1.57	6	9		1			2	1			1				7	6			6	2	2	7			7				10	50	18	32	5	33			27	33	65	51	183		
NANAHA	1.2.57	9	11	1				1	1							1	4			1	2	3	6	2		12				12	49	6	31	3	30			31	24	54	43	166		
NYAMBOLEI	30.1.57	3	8		1											3	5			3		6	2			6				8	33	3	26	4	25			18	17	40	36	119		
YERMAIN	1.2.57	5	4					1	1							4	4			2	4		5			6				5	24	6	27	4	27			15	20	42	37	120		
		1	1	6	4			1	7	3	4	2	2	5	5			2		3	5	2	6	1				1	3	1				1	6	1	4	4	4	3	3	7	6	2
		0	2					0						4	8					1	3	3	1	1				7		2	2	1	5	4	6			2	1	3	4	2		
		2	0																									2		4	1	6	8		7			0	6	8	7	5		
																																												7

Last Census October 1953 . Natural Increase 72

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

No 1 URAT Census Division, DREIKIKIP, Maprik Sub-district.

Year 1956 - 57

Govt. Print-22345.50

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS		DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL						
	M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year		5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family		(Excluding Absentee)					
				M	F					M	F	M	F											M	F	M	F	Child	Adult
ASILILE	1	1		2		2	7	4		1	8	7		5	1	1		3	30	7	19		8	15	36	27	93		
EMUL	5	9	1			8	9		4	3	4	3		14				12	52	17	47	5	46	28	58	54	71	205	
MISIM	8	2		1	2	1	7	5	1	1	7	8		9				6	47	5	41	5	41	35	46	61	65	214	
MUSINAU	5	9		2		6	9		3	1	5	2		7				5	50	12	45	5	45	15	20	55	62	161	
NAMAI SYUM	1	1			2	3	2	5	1	6	2	3		1				5	37	2	22	1	22	21	15	38	29	107	
PELMANDU	6	5		1	1	1	8	4	11	12	1	5		5		1		8	27	4	28	5	23	24	13	49	55	147	
PEREMBIZ	6	11	1	1	1	8	7		1	3	2	5	12	1		1		11	80	15	64	1	65	40	43	111	94	314	
	41	44	3	5	1	3	4	5	6	18	29	23	35	13	5	53	1	2	50	325	62	264	22	261	171	190	404	401	1241

Last Census October 1953.  
 Natural Increase Minus 33



Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

1A  
A  
1/56 57

District of DREIKIKIR - SEPIK Report No. 1/56 57

Patrol Conducted by WILLIAM T. BROWN, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled MUHIANG MILAKEM Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J.G.O'BRYEN, C.P.O.

Natives 8 Police.

Duration—From 4./12./1956 to 14./12./1956

Number of Days Eleven.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference NANU EAST, mile to the inch

Objects of Patrol 1. Census. 2. Native unrest. 3. Training of C.P.O.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND 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 .... £.....

opu

Female  
in Child  
Birth  
M

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20th June, 1957.

MR. JULIUS, Anthropologist.

# MINUTE

File No. NA.30-11-76

Govt. Print. - 8017/4.56.

SUBJECT	Anthropological Information.
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See page 5 of Patrol Report Dreikldir No.1 - 56/57.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

*Handwritten:*  
OK  
21/6/57

*Handwritten:*  
R/A  
21/6/57

opu

Females  
in Child  
Birth  
M

NA.30-11-76

20th June, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

Patrol Report DREIKIKIR No.1 - 56/57

Perhaps Mr. Brown's impending arrival was the main factor in the "meticulous sweeping of cemeteries", particularly after the remark in the first paragraph "the presence of Mr. Brown in the area several weeks prior to my joining the patrol was warning enough".

Constant patrolling will ~~always~~ ensure a minimum of cult activities.

Have the remarks concerning schooling been passed to you? District Education Officer, and has he passed them to his Headquarters, please?

The attitude of the natives is displayed in their welcoming the patrol and by the effort to erect rest houses to ensure the patrol would stay at their village.

The remarks under the heading "Agriculture and Livestock" indicate a keen sense of observation in the officer concerned.

Can some effort be made by the Department of Agriculture's local officers in assisting with local rice growing.

Rice and coffee are two different crops. One is an annual crop and the other a permanent cash crop--there is no reason why they should not be worked together.

The effort of the people in improving their roads is most creditable. Can the track tractor at Baigik not be fitted with a blade and made available to assist in access road development. Perhaps this can be taken up on a separate memorandum from you.

A most interesting patrol report. Will you please ensure that in future your covering remarks indicate that action has been taken with other Departments where necessary e.g., Health, Agriculture, Works etc.

Will you please request your officers to present, in the form of appendices, any remarks on such subjects as Agriculture and Livestock, Roads and Bridges, Education, Health, etc. Where action is not taken locally a second copy of each appendix should be forwarded with the patrol report in order that it can be passed to the Headquarters concerned.

*A.A.R.*  
*PA* (A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

u  
M  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30

30/11/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PR.DREIK.1-56/57/708.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

15th June, 1957.

The District Officer,  
The Assistant District Officer,  
MARIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR 1-56/57 1/56-57  
BUMBITA-MULIANG AREA.

A most effective first patrol by G.P.O. O'Brien who is obviously extensively observant and has responded well to Mr. Brown's able tuition.

2. However, I would prefer to see travelling times included in the Diary.

*J. R. White*  
(J.R. WHITE)  
District Officer.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

*J. R. White*  
(J.R. WHITE)  
District Officer.



U  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/4-349.

Sub-District Office,  
KABRI 7th March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

W.T. BROWN, Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT - BREIKIKIR No 1/56-57

BUMBITA-MUHIANG AREA

I refer you to my covering memo 30/4-316 of 18th February, 1957.

Enclosed herewith, in duplicate, please find copies of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr Cadet Patrol Officer O'Brien.

Mr O'Brien accompanied Mr Patrol Officer Brown on this patrol to gain field experience.

From his report it is obvious that Mr O'Brien used his eyes and has submitted quite a good factual account of his patrol. He was instructed to submit the report, supplementing that submitted by Mr Brown mainly as practice in compilation of written records.

Contingencies submitted by Mr. O'Brien for camping allowance are attached.

1. Censuses and native...
2. Investigate reported unusual native behaviour.
3. Training of Cadet Patrol Officer.

*Arthur T. Carey*  
Arthur T. Carey,  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Copy attached

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION:

MUHANG

The area patrolled was the 1953 census sub-division of the DEIKIKIR sub-district which lies in the foothills to the south of the TOROKI Mts. Range and to the west of NAPRIK, the boundary of which sub-district it adjoins. It is cut by two roads: Naprik/Dreikikir and Sali/Tiamita; the last named place being nearest of the South Seas Evangelical Mission.

Sub-District Office,  
NAPRIK, SEPIK DISTRICT.

The patrol was conducted by W.T. BROWN who was in the area several weeks in 1956 reporting slight native unrest and revising census. Later C.P.O. O'Brien was attached to Mr Brown for routine training in patrolling and stayed until the patrol finished at DEIKIKIR.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.T. BROWN, Patrol Officer.

MUHANG

Tuesday 4.12.56

MUHANG

AREA PATROLLED: Left NAPRIK at 08.00 for Census Sub-Division, DEIKIKIR Sub-District. NAPRIK No. 1 and No. 2, Gwelling, ANUK River to LAMINIA No. 1 and No. 2, arriving at ILAMITA to meet with Mr Brown. Walking down five hours. Court cases.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: J.G. O'BRIEN, C.P.O., EIGHT POLICE.

Inspected S.S.E.M. school at ILAMITA. Proceeded to BADA-SADAMANA and did census.

DURATION OF PATROL: 4/12/56 to 14/12/56

Eleven Days, 1956 for census.

Inspected village and police at BADA-SADAMANA. Census of ILAMITA.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
1. Census and Native Affairs.
  2. Investigate rumoured unusual native behaviour.
  3. Training of Cadet Patrol Officer.

MAP REFERENCE: East base of NANU EAST, inch to the mile. Copy attached.

Monday 12.12.56

SA ILAMITA via road to Sali/Tiamita road. Inspected large village and police at BULAMITA. Census of BULAMITA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled was the ~~MULAHITA~~ <sup>MULAHITA</sup> census sub-division of the DREIKIKIR Sub-district which lies in the foothills to the south of the TORRICELLI Divide and to the west of MAPRIK, the boundary of which Sub-district it adjoins. It is cut by two roads: Maprik/Dreikikir and Bali/Ilahita; the last named places being centres of the South Seas Evangelical Mission.

The patrol was conducted by Mr Patrol Officer Brown who was in the area several weeks investigating reported slight native unrest and revising census. Later S.P.O. O'Brien was attached to Mr Brown for routine training in patrolling and stayed until the patrol finished at DREIKIKIR.

DIARY.

Tuesday: 4.12.56.

Left MAPRIK for ILAHITA by bridle path via MAPRIK No. 1 and No. 2, Gwel'igum, AUPIK No. 2, crossing ANUK River to LEHINGA No. 1 and No. 2., arriving at ILAHITA to meet with Mr Brown. Walking time five hours. Court cases.

Wednesday: 5.12.56.

Inspected S.S.E.M. school at ILAHITA. Proceeded to BADANGABADANGA and did census.

Thursday: 6.12.56.

From BADANGABADANGA to MULAHITA for census, inspection of village and return to BADANGABADANGA. Census of ILAHOP.

Friday: 7.12.56.

Proceeded to BALL on BALL/ILAHITA road. Census of BALL and NAMUNGA.

Saturday: 8.12.56.

At Bali.

Sunday: 9.12.56.

Left BALL for ALBINAMA Nos. 2 and 3. Census at rest house situated between the two villages. Proceeded to ALBINAMA No. 1 for census and discussion with SUPARI Rural Progress Society Officials.

Monday: 10.12.56.

To BULAHITA via native constructed jeep road. Inspected large Medical Aid Post on outskirts of BULAHITA. Census and rice plots inspected.

Tuesday, 11.12.56.

Left EULAKITA A for WOLWOL via BONOHOI. Slept night.

Wednesday, 12.12.56.

Arrived Dreikikir.

Thursday, 13.12.56.

Parted company with Mr. W.T. Brown and left DREIKIKIR to spend night at BALI. A new rest house is to be constructed at this staging point.

Friday, 14.12.56.

BALI to MAPRIK.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The attitude of the people to the patrol appeared to be extremely respectful and welcoming. The latter could possibly be because of the lapse of two years since the last patrol. Also the presence of Mr. Brown in the area several weeks prior to my joining the patrol was warning enough to the local people to have bush cut back and their villages ready for health and general inspections.

The upkeep of Rest Houses in all the villages is commendable in view of the lack of patrols. No difficulty was encountered in lining villagers for census. The only abnormality was the great number of female children up to marriage age who were adopted from other villages or from one family group to another. This was indicative of the extent of the sister exchange system of marriage. In view of the disrupted home life involved this practice is not to be recommended. However, until a greater economic future can be created in this area by either the growing of rice, or possibly peanuts, the <sup>present</sup> female relative will have to suffice over the more normal bride price.

Mr. Brown's initial reason for patrolling this area aside from census work was caused by the report by an S.S.E.M. missionary of possible Cargo Cult tendencies, namely the sudden and lavish care of the village cemeteries. This took the form of meticulous sweeping of the cemeteries and a strengthened fence of decorated cane three strands together. I am not qualified to interpret this manifestation, though the arrangement was sufficiently unusual to attract my attention at LEHINGA No.1 on the way out from Maprik to join the patrol at Ilahita. As the attitude towards the patrol at ILAHITA appeared to be natural I can only assume that there were vague murmurings of a superstitious nature which died out on the presence of the patrol. The area around ILAHITA is relatively the most primitive so close to MAPRIK, and it is obvious that sorcery is still a powerful factor in the lives of the local people. Because of the above matters Mr. Brown did not hurry the patrol and this resulted in many conversations with the



Native Affairs continued .....

shyer local people which otherwise would not have occurred.

The presence of the S.S.E.M. school and aid post at ILAHITA run respectively by Miss Schrader and Miss Pearce is an influence of great worth. The school averages a hundred young day students learning Pidgin, both reading and writing, and simple arithmetic. There appeared to be a genuine desire to learn. On the medical side the commendation is not for the treatment of tropical ulcers and such like but the prenatal care and advice to local mothers. In this Sister Pearce was helped by Miss Helen Held who has since taken up similar duties at SUPARI. The effect of the infant welfare work is not yet apparent so it remains for future patrols to see the extent of the advice on the high infant mortality rate in the area.

It was noted that there was an uplift in the spirits of the people north of the main Maprik road, which is on the other end of the area patrolled to ILAHITA. This may be due to their more isolated position, to which the coming of the patrol was a bigger event than in the areas serviced by roads travelled by patrols, recruiters, and missionaries. Also there is a greater economic future for these people being closer to the rice milling station at SUPARI.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The housing is all of the single ridged tent shaped variety found in Maprik, though the houses appear to be more squat than those further east. The only buildings with floors are the houses built for patrol-keepers. With the exception of one only at BALI the upkeep of rest houses is to be complimented. The latter is used by all and sundry as a night stop over from Maprik to Dreikikir and has fallen into disrepair. Worth mentioning is the interest displayed by Nos. 2 and 3 ALBINAMA in building a rest house, police quarters, and carrier shelters on a cleared spur between the two very hamlets. It was unfortunate that the patrol could not repay the service by staying there.

Bush and grass surrounding villages was on the whole only cut down previous to the patrols progress. However, in all cases it was cut far back and all villages were well groomed.

The cemeteries, as mentioned, were conspicuous in some places for being spotless and somewhat decorated. They were being used for their normal functions though this is a concept fairly new to these people. The old idea being to bury ancestors in the floor of ones home.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village Officials are on the whole neither very bad, or exceptionally good. With hardly an exception they wield influence sufficient for the job. Also very few disputes reached us which pointed to the Luluai's ability to settle minor troubles out of court. There was only one case of village officials disagreeing and wishing to form two separate villages.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

exposed.  
10/11/44

Livestock encountered consists of pigs and poultry only. From observations there do not appear to be a great number of grown pigs but young litters suckled at the breast and carefully treated are in great number. The number of fowls are seemingly less, but the patrol was freely deluged with chickens.

The staple food in this area is yam, and is worked in family group gardens. The yam, though different from the torpedo shaped monsters of the Maprik and North Wosera districts, is still the centre of harvest celebrations and nearly every house has hanging from the facade, the cane hoops used to measure that household's champion yams. In addition to this food, taro, mami, pawpaw, pitpit, bahanna some sago are grown. Coconut trees are much in evidence as are betel nut and "Tulip".

#

Though this is an area where much influence is brought to bear to grow rice, it is the staple foods which indicate the trends. The native food gardens are both extensive in number and large in area; one hundred yaras by one hundred yards being the average size. A large percent are already planted and appear to have every care. The odd ten percent which have not yet been cleared were scenes of intensive activity; the clearing of tree stumps being more thorough than I have seen in areas around Maprik. Although these people have not taken to growing kaukau extensively, they give the impression of being capable farmers, above the average. This applies to the area north of the main road.

The rice growing situation is very interesting. It offers the only present cash crop. The undulating hills appear suitable for cultivation without erosion and the people have demonstrated that they can farm well with their native crops. However, of the rice observed, none could be described as better than poor. The stage of growth from plot to plot varies from young shoots to grown stalks. In the plots ready for harvesting, the kernels are very small and hardly worth gathering. On the other hand, the people, especially the R.P.S. officials, display great interest in rice production. Should this interest be allowed to die through lack of expert advice, published planting times, and good seed distribution we will have betrayed a trust. I would blame the above reasons for the state of the rice plots inspected. For next year's season several three to four acre fields were seen in the course of clearing. Some of these are to the east of Ilahita and the crops are for Waigakum R.P.S. Otherwise south of the main road interest is far less than in the Supari area. The long distance that rice would have to be carried might well affect the enthusiasm. Whereas, north of the road around ALBINAMA interest mounted, possibly due to the close proximity of the Supari mill.

The timber covering of the area is mostly virgin bush. That is so particularly along the Bali-Ilahita Road. Distribution of good hardwood is not so dense to contemplate milling on a commercial scale but it would be profitable for the operation of native pitsaw teams. Such timber could then be sold to various mission bodies and the Administration.

The question of growing coffee has not yet arisen among the local people. Firstly the idea has only just been established in Maprik and secondly the emphasis is still on rice as the commercial crop. More over I do not believe that coffee should be introduced to these people as yet. My reasons are as follows: rice has been introduced and it would be foolish to complicate the embryonic stage of one crop with the introduction of another. The technical advice required for coffee would also be more intensive than for rice and the question arises whether there is field staff enough to make coffee a success. And a success it must be if the people are to retain confidence in our instruction. Therefore the immediate success of coffee hinges on the profitable outcome of this year's rice crop. If rice can demonstrate its worth, and vindicate our cash crop concept, by all means let us introduce the coffee shade crop and plant it during the 1957/58 wet season. That Leuceana Glauca grows ideally in the district, one has only to see the wild plantings near villages and scattered along all roads. Also the undulating nature of the country should be suitable for coffee growing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The most important road travelled on was the MAPRIK/DREIKIKIR. It is quite narrow in width, is 26 miles long, and follows the general route of the original native tracks. The present gradients and the grass surfacing renders the road unsuitable for continuous use during the wet season. The Bali/Dreikikir section of the road having relatively little traffic has retained its top surface of grass and presents no problems, though it is unnecessarily steep in places (one in four) in particular after the last river before Dreikikir. As yet the trained natives attending to the gradients of the road have not reached this section.

On the MAPRIK/BALI section the situation is quite different. There are two major problems, the unbelievable steepness of APANGAI hill and the sudden floods of the ANUK River whose water catchment area changes the crossing depth with the slightest rain. Of lesser importance is the soft bottom at the present crossing of the NINAM River, and the continuous traffic using this section. The first of these problems is nearly solved as the Apangai villagers are within sixty yards of completing a one in ten graded road which bypasses the worst part of the road. This is only one of the many bypasses which will eventually cut out all the difficult sections of the road to Dreikikir. This regrading of the road for all weather top gear travel was started in the last dry season; the work has proceeded several miles past BALI. The local people have, in nearly all cases, opened these sections to ten feet or more. The coming dry season should see these enlarged enough to handle traffic one way and drains put in. Because of the many rivers cutting the road, the all weather surfacing with river gravel should not present a major problem. The full time use of a tractor and trailer, or truck would see the road finished in one dry season, that is if drains can be completed within another eight months. A new crossing of the NINAM River will eventually be needed. In several places trees still remain to be cut to dry out the many quagmires on this first half of the road.

Lastly, any efforts the Administration could manage to place one piece of grading or bulldozing machinery even for a period of four months would be more than repaid by the revitalized efforts of the local people who have done so much already to cut this road out of the sides of mountains with nothing but picks and shovels in all cases.

**BALI/ILAHITA/HAYFIELD:** This road is very much a secondary road compared to the Maprik/Dreikikir, but it has the advantage of running with the grain of the country in progress, in the hilly areas and only turns east/west from Ilahita village to Hayfield through gently rolling country. The road is very narrow and due to the little traffic the surface is not as beaten smooth though it is covered with grass. It is so important in that it provides a supplementary road from Bali to the Maprik/Dreikikir. There is also the rice economics of the North Wocera. There is a steep gully a half mile east of ILAHITA which if surveyed and new gradients put in (needing little labour) would improve the road considerably.

**AUPIK/BAINYIK:** This is a phenomena not uncommon to native people desiring to better their lot and deserves in future guidance, if not praise. These cases requiring treatment. These were later inspected at the Aid Post and of about 40 patients appeared while walking on a native track about 40 minutes from MAPRIK No.2 on the way to joining the patrol at Ilahita we came out on a well drained jeep road close to GWELIGUM Village. We proceeded west along this carefully constructed road to AUPIK No.2 passing a T crossing leading to AUPIK No. 1 which is on the Maprik/Dreikikir road. The road ended at AUPIK No.2, the other end being at BAINYIK according to the people. The road was apparently constructed several years ago by the Villagers for self-betterment. With more timber cut away from the edges, the level nature of the country would make this a better road than its parallel northern cousin the Maprik/Dreikikir. The possibility exists that by using the cut off to AUPIK No.1 this road could take precedence over the initial sections of the MAPRIK/DREIKIKIR Road by cutting out the hilly sections of APANGAI and the NINAM River crossing. The very least this road could do would be to further the agricultural situation by allowing the society truck to pick up the rice harvest. Several cleared gardens ready for rice planting were seen actually on the road.

**SUPARI/BALINAMA:** This is another native built road, that is without trained supervision. It apparently runs from SUPARI west to ABLINAMA then south/west to the Maprik/Dreikikir road coming out above BALI. The patrol walked along it from Albinama towards Bulimahita for several miles. The primary function of this road is in connection with the growing of rice, however being little better than a wide bridle path, and poorly drained, pronouncedly so with so much overhead foliage, it is quite useless in its present state.

In conclusion, the overall road situation in this area is highly stimulating, not the least being the attitude of the local natives towards the improvement to the existing routes, and the work involved in building new connecting roads.

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITY:

Education is confined to the two S.S.E.M. Missions at ILAHITA and BALI. Mr and Mrs Albert Barton are in charge of the latter and run day and evening classes, though the patrol was not fortunate to attend either. At ILAHITA, Miss Schrader was visited while her school of one hundred young boys was in progress. Initially Pidgin is being taught, both reading and writing, followed by simple arithmetic. The standard of teaching was high but with no other help than Mr J. Wyness the capacity of the school has been reached. It was noted that more emphasis is placed on education than religion. Mr Patrol Officer Brown gave a short speech during our visit.

HEALTH:

The general health was good, though it was depressing to see many cases of tropical ulcers and other skin complaints. This was not at first apparent as the Native Medical Orderly at BULAMITA preceded the patrol in many villages and collected those cases requiring treatment. These were later inspected at the Aid Post and of 150 patients approximately 40 were sent to the Native Hospital at Dreikikir. With these posts assuming the proportions and functions of hospitals a more knowledgeable native staff would seem necessary.

During the course of the patrol, duplication in the appointments of Medical Tul-Tuls was discovered. This was so confused that in some small hamlets of less than 100 population two Tul-Tuls would be resident. This came about by the appointment of Tul-Tuls both from Maprik and Dreikikir. Mr Brown has now made it the responsibility of Luluais to ensure that any medical cases are sent to the nearest medical post.

No major medical cases such as T.B. were seen. However, the marked incidence of whooping cough in young children was alarming and would account for the high mortality rate in the 0-18 months group. In view of the skin diseases, it is fortunate that clothing has not reached the same universal use as in the more sophisticated areas.

AIRSTRIPS:

Of passing interest, there is a well drained grassland between LEHINGA Nos. 1 and 2 suitable for a 900 yards airstrip running north/south or northwest/southeast as preferred. The approaches are level though timbered and the ground is flat and not potholed as on the Sepik Plains further south. In the remote possibility that the need should arise for a strip in this locality, such could be constructed with local labour in a relatively short time.

CONCLUSION:

The objects of the patrol were carried out. The routine administration was completed satisfactorily; but of the suspected Cargo Cult tendencies, Mr Brown alone can report to you.

# Register

Area Patrolled

ASSET FROM VILLAGE

-9-

ARMS  
POTENTIAL

TOTALS  
(Including Advances)

My personal feelings about this, my first patrol, are that it was an extremely interesting and beneficial period. Mr. Brown did much to make it so and I am indebted to him for his guidance.

*John B. O'Brien*  
J.B.O'Brien, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. DREIKIR No 2 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by W.T. BROWN Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Gawanga Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J.G. O'Brien Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives 8 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 9/2/1957 to 25/2/1957

Number of Days 18 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ...../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Reversion  
2. Native Affairs

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

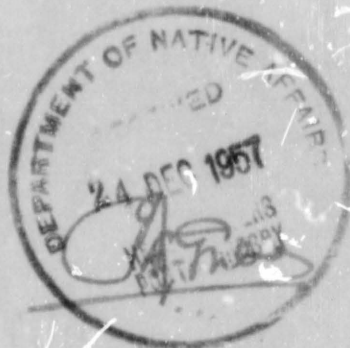
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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

pul

at Office  
Birth  
In  
M

50/11/57



30-11-100

12th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1956/57 : DREIKIKIR.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

The delay in acknowledging it has been caused  
by mechanical fault at this office. I shall be grate-  
ful if you can advise me on what date this report was  
despatched.

The matters raised in the patrol report are  
adequately covered by the remarks of the Assistant Dis-  
trict Officer, Mapria.

*J.K.M.*  
*PA*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

WEWAK - 17th December, 1957.  
DREIK.P/R.2-56/57.

*A/O For you  
info please*

*30  
12*

*Nicola B  
20/3/57*

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

This Report was despatched on the 26th September,  
1957.

*[Signature]*  
(P.P. Kaad)  
a/District Officer.



30-11-100

12th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
MEMAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1956/57 : DREIKIKIR.

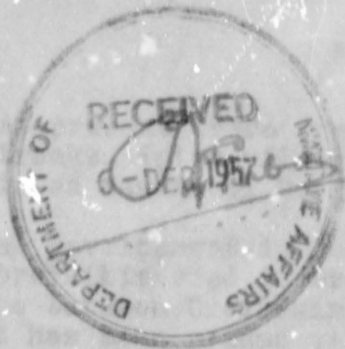
Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report  
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by mechanical fault at this office. I shall be grate-  
ful if you can advise me on what date this report was  
despatched.

The matters raised in the patrol report are  
adequately covered by the remarks of the Assistant Dis-  
trict Officer, Maprik.

*J.K. W*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

30/11/00 ✓



30/3-381.

2nd April, 1957.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No. 2/56-57  
GAWANGA.

Attached hereto please find, in duplicate, copies of the abovementioned report which covers a patrol undertaken by Mr. Patrol Officer Brown and Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer O'Brien of the GAWANGA census division of Dreikikir.

This report, submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer O'Brien will be subsidiary to, and compliment the report by Mr. Brown. It was submitted on my instructions, more as a practical exercise in compilation of reports, than for statistical purposes - these will be fully covered by Mr. Brown.

Native Affairs: This area is probably the most backward of any in the Subdistrict, due to its isolation from other peoples, the distance from Administrative centres, and lack of communications. Considering these disadvantages, the general situation is satisfactory - the people generally speaking, accepting the rule of law, and in the main, remaining tranquil.

No attempt has been made, or will be made for some time yet towards economic development. During my last patrol to the area (approximately 15 months ago) rice was being grown around BOKGOS ostensibly as an economic crop and being transported to the mill at BRUKUM - three days walk NE. This was discouraged and efforts made to divert the idea of rice as an economic crop to one of subsistence.

The Gawanga are fortunate in that they have no present or likely shortage of land, and that food is invariably abundant. Wild sago abounds on the swamps just south of the main population and considerable time is spent from village habitations in the sago swamps on sago collection. This undoubtedly contributes greatly to the neglect of villages.

Now that Dreikikir is permanently staffed the area will be patrolled regularly - each patrol being a follow up of the one previous and it is expected that general sanitation and health will improve.

30/11/00

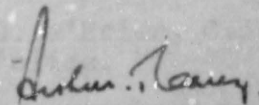
Communications: At present there are no communications in the area apart from foot tracks, inter village, and a very poor airstrip in the heavily populated centre of Bongos.

No road development is contemplated until major routes, i.e. the Maprik/Dreikikir road is brought to an all weather standard, upon which a route between Dreikikir and Bongos will have priority. Much of this road has been graded as a bridle path by Mr. Doolan and widening and extending should not be a superhuman task.

Mr. O'Brien has submitted a well worded, if brief report of the patrol, less statistics which will be encompassed in Mr. Brown's report.

Mr. O'Brien has shown his keenness for this work, and as this is his second accompanied patrol, in the future he will be permitted to do local patrols unaccompanied.

For your information please.



Arthur T. Carey,  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.

Sunday, 18th February, 1957.

Left Dreikikir for YAW via DREIKIKIR  
ROAD, YAW and DUMAR.  
En route 20 minutes.

Monday, 19th February, 1957.

Census of TAMBUR and WINDIR.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
W E W A K.

Tax to KUBRIET. 2 hours.  
Census of KUBRIET.

Tuesday, 20th February, 1957.

Left from KUBRIET and arrived SONGS  
2 1/2 hours. Visited Catholic Mission.

DREIKIKIR P/R NO.2 - 56/57 - J.G. O'BRIEN C.P.O.  
GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION

Wednesday, 21st February, 1957.

Reached KUBRIET. 1 1/2 hours. Inspected  
Aio Post and District Office.

Patrol Conducted by

Proceeded W.T. Brown, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled

Gawanga Census Division,  
Dreikikir Sub District.

Patrol Accompanied by

J.G. O'Brien, Cadet Patrol Officer  
8 Police.

Duration of Patrol

9/2/57 to 25/2/57 - a total of  
18 days.

Object of Patrol

Observe Census Revision and Native Affairs

Map Reference

To be submitted by Mr. W.T. Brown

INTRODUCTION.

This is a report of an eighteen day patrol by Patrol  
Officer Brown and myself of the Gawanga Census Sub Division.

The area occupied by the Gawanga is the largest in the  
Maprik Sub District and is situated South West of Dreikikir adjoining  
Lumi Sub District to the West, and Ambunti to the South. It encom-  
passes large areas of virgin bush which cover low but steep hills.  
These hills give way to Sago swamps along the southern boundary. It  
is inadvisable to patrol here during the wet season.

DIARY

- Saturday, 9th February, 1957. Left Dreikikir for TAU via DATHUNGELI, MUSEMBILEM, NYANOLEI and DUNAM. 4 hours 20 minutes.
- Sunday 10th February, 1957. Census of TAUMUNDOR and TAUMIMBIER.
- Monday, 11th February, 1957. Tav to KUBRIWAT. 2 hours. Census of Kubriwat.
- Tuesday, 12th February, 1957. Left from Kubriwat and arrived BONGOS. 2 1/2 hours. Visited Catholic Mission.
- Wednesday, 13th February, 1957. Census of Bongos.
- Thursday 14th February, 1957. Bongos to WOSAMBU. 1 1/2 hours. Inspected Aid Post and Censused Wosambu. Proceeded to WAGIA. 1 hour. Census of Wagia. Proceeded to KUATENGISI.
- Friday, 15th February, 1957. Census of Kuatengisi, SAUKI and ANTHEIMA at Kuatengisi.
- Saturday, 16th February, 1957. Left Kuatengisi and arrived KUYOR in 30 minutes walk. Census of Kuyor and WESOR. Proceeded to FUMUTUMBU. 40 min. Census of Fumutumbu.
- Sunday, 17th February, 1957. Observed.
- Monday, 18th February, 1957. Crossed the flooded Bongos River, (Native name, "Yapunda") at Fumutumbu, then 40 minutes walk to AKASAMEI.
- Tuesday, 19th February, 1957. Census of Akasamei, and inspection of Aid Post.
- Wednesday, 20th February, 1957. Akasamei to BONGOIMASI. One hour walking including river crossing. Census of Bongoimasi then proceeded to ABEGU. 2 hours. Census of Abegu.
- Thursday, 21st February, 1957. Left Abegu for MASALAGA. 1/2 hour walk. Census then proceeded to DAINA. 2 hrs. Census of Daina.
- Friday, 22nd February, 1957. Daina to BUNGUAI-A. 2 hours 40 minutes. Census of Buguai-a then to WEKOR for Census. 35 minutes.
- Saturday 23rd February, 1957. Wekor to UBANAKOR. 3 hours. Census of No 1 and 2 Ubanakor and APANGAI.
- Sunday, 24th February, 1957. Ubanakor to ASANAKOR. 1 1/2 hours. Census then to INAKOR for Census. 20 minutes. Inakor to APOS. 1 1/2 hours.
- Monday, 25th February, 1957. Census of Apos then left for Dreikikir. 4 hours.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The population of the GAWANGA Census Division, over six and a half thousand, is spread over a large area of hilly forest land and sago swamp. With the exception of a heavy concentration around Bongos the people are scattered in small villages separated by large tracts of virgin bush. Herein lies that factor that makes these people the most primitive in the Naprik Sub District. Not only are villages isolated but family groups within a single village spend most of their time out of the village in small gardens working sago, their principal diet.

The habit of long isolation of small groups demonstrated its objectionable points quite clearly in the neglected and filthy state of villages and the almost general habit of not washing. Pidgin seems to be confined to a scant five per cent, in some places and even that spoken is of a very poor standard. A partial cure for this situation would be the more intensive recruitment of labour from the area. This might well be done by giving a remote area preference when a demand arises in the large Native Labour Compounds.

In the same theme as above the lining and census of the villages was made difficult by the non-appearance of some of the population. At Akasamei the patrol waited two days while people were sent for, after a third only of the population lined for census. Many new names were taken and it is likely that the area is getting close to being fully censused.

In the foreseeable future, I can see no change in the problem of advancement and isolation. As long as the people are regularly patrolled they will not come to any harm with outbreaks of cargo cult or unguided attempts at cash crops. Therefore until we have the staff and resources to open up this area with roads, commercial ventures and close guidance, it is unfortunate, but proper that the people and area stay basically as they are. So far we have opened up the area and established the rudiments of law and order. If in the next few years the people can be concentrated into villages instead of scattered in the bush it will be a milestone for the next few years.

At present there are no cash crops in the area, but will come as better access roads and medical facilities become available. Even the cutting of the sago timber by native pit saw teams is not a proposition owing to the long distance it would need to be carried

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The type of housing prevalent throughout the area appears quite satisfactory, and is of one type only. This is a tent like structure with rounded ends, much like an inverted ships life boat, with a small wall running right around the house under the low eaves. House varies from thirty to fifty feet in length, the only exceptions are the initiation houses for young men which are similar to the Naprik House Tambarans less the colourful fascia boards. At one place only were House Tambarans seen, this was at Wekar, and various carvings seen would indicate influence from the Sepik River. One building at Inakor is worthy of mention, it is a new double ended House Tambaran with several fifty foot Kwila logs of four feet diameter holding up the centre ridge. The simple architecture could rival any large church for airy grace.

Rest houses are generally poor to bad and the filthy state of villages did not help the impression. Even in the few places where villages were superficially cleaned the unbelievable number of flies could not be ignored. The large blow flies at Kubriwat were specially bad. In many places the heavy timber limited the amount of bush surrounding a village that could be cut back, consequently the mosquitos were in force.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village officials are probably the best material available and all run to a set type. The Luluai is inevitably an old man of the village and the Tul Tul is a young man back from plantation labour who has a smattering of pidgin. This seems to work quite well, the limiting with the officials is their lack of knowledge of their job. This can only be helped by more frequent patrols. Medical Tul Tuls appear to be generally superfluous to village needs and tend to shame the administration in their uselessness.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The staple foods in this area are yams, sago and wild yams. With the exception of wild yam the diet is rather restricted although paw paw, pit pit, bananas and coconuts are all to be had, but the main diet is still sago and yam.

The gardens, with a few exceptions close to Dreikikir, are all of the community type. Some of them cover an area of up to twenty acres and individual holdings are marked out in squares with cane lines. Surrounding the whole area is a pig proof fence with substantial stiles at either end when the road passed through the centre of the gardens, as it inevitably did. These gardens say much for the community effort but they do not give much scope for the individual.

Due to the large areas of forest, the Gawanga abounds in game, especially wild fowl. Consequently the people must have the best protein intake in the Sub district. Notwithstanding this it is an established practice to eat the village dogs. In addition crocodiles are frequently caught in the Southern Gawanga.

Livestock consists of a plentiful number of pigs, a few cassowary and numerous dogs. No poultry at all was seen except one hen at Apos, four hours from Dreikikir, which must have been imported.

At present there are no cash crops in the area, nor will there be until access roads and agricultural staff become available. Even the cutting of the plentiful timber by native pit saw teams is not a proposition owing to the long distance it would need to be carried out. A little rice is grown at Tau, but even this is too far from any mill, not to mention guidance from D.A.S.F.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no roads in the Gawanga, communication is via cleared native tracks and bridle paths which were originally put in under Mr. L.J. Doolan's supervision.

# Journal Register

Area: [unclear]

## EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITY

There are two missions, one a Catholic Mission at Bongos run by Father Schwartz, and the other at Musindi, South Seas Evangelical Mission run by Mr. & Mrs. Kitchingman. At Bongos the Father runs a school headed by Catechists. At Musindi religious instruction only appears to be given. In both cases mission influence amounts to NIL. At Musindi this is possibly because they have only been established four months. At Bongos the assault on the Father a year ago and the resulting court cases has influenced the people. Also the Father frankly admitted that his Catechists were hopeless to use in teaching. The only real education is for a limited number of boys from the Apos/Inakor area who have gone to the South Seas Evangelical Mission at ILANITA. As mentioned in a previous report, this school has a reputation for really good teaching.

## HEALTH

The health of the people is very good, surprisingly so when one considers the fly ridden state of the villages and the washing habits of the populace. The only unusual feature is the large number of people suffering from Elephantiasis. These were confined to several villages only. Ringworm and such skin diseases are quite common but very few tropical ulcers and cases of yaws were seen. Three Aid Posts were seen, one at Wosamba which appears quite well run. Another Aid Post at Akasamei is easily the best in the area and is run by a very efficient F.M.O. The last post at Inakor was the exact opposite and would be better burnt and the F.M.O. exchanged.

## CONCLUSION

Census and Native Affairs completed in this area. Another patrol within four months would be helpful though to show the people that they are not so remote from the Government as they obviously tend to feel now.

Anything that can be done to break down the isolation and build up better communities is to be recommended.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. DREIKIR. No 3 of 1956-57.

Patrol Conducted by C. A. TROLLOPE Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled URIM CENSUS Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NJ.

Natives 5 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 1/5/1957 to 9/5/1957

Number of Days Nine

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 18

Map Reference U.S. Army Provisional map  
NANA Wdr. 1 inch - 1 mile.

Objects of Patrol

- Census
- Routine Administration

Census Patrol F. J. Martin  
February 1954  
Routine Administration (Paget W.)  
F. J. Martin May/June 1954  
Investigation Civil Activities  
R. Heisler April 1956.

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  
MIG  
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M

NA.30-11-85

15th August, 1957

District Officer,  
SEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1956-57 - IREIKKIR

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

A policy for development of the native economic and political advancement for your district has been laid down and has been accepted at Headquarters. Development should take place within the limits of the policy as laid down. This particularly applies to the economic development where we must seek advice and assistance from technical departments. I concur in your remarks that we must retain control, but suggest that every effort might be made to ensure the co-operation and goodwill of those departments assisting us.

I fully concur in your remarks in Paragraph 3 of your memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Meprik.

An example should be made of Kokomo if he has indeed adopted the role of confidence man. People like him invariably cause discontent and at times create the atmosphere for the breeding of cargo cults.

I concur in the remarks contained on page 4 of the Patrol Report concerning the introduction of economic development in the area, and this common-sense approach should be followed. As stated earlier, I am in favour of the natives living in homesteads on their own land with a central meeting place.

Will you please instruct your Officers to attach as appendices to the Report, any notes on Anthropology or notes which will be of interest to other departments at Headquarters level.

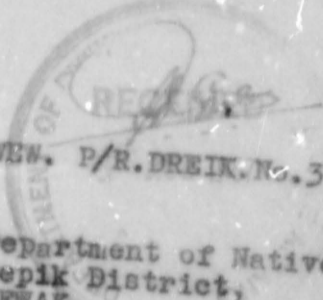
*A.A.R.*  
PA (A.A. Roberts)  
Director

popul

MB	In
M	

30/7/55

JRW: HOM.


  
 WEW. P/R.DREIK. No. 3-56/57/786.

Department of Native Affairs  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

24th July, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
MARRIK.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR No. 3 - 56/57.

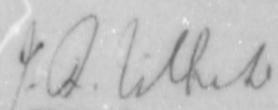
I brought the matter of Agricultural Extension to the attention of the District Commissioner at the last Staff Conference when it was pointed out that all schemes must first be brought to the attention of the Native Affairs Officer in charge of the area. All projects and economic development are bound up with politics and we must never forget this point.

Control must remain in the hands of the Department of Native Affairs and the technical skills of other departments co-ordinated into an overall plan. It is very easy for an enthusiastic and honest officer of another department to cause political chaos; please watch this aspect carefully in your Sub-District.

If marketing can be arranged for crops, I suggest that certain picked individuals be assisted and guided to commence production and thus give an example to the others. It is better not to start in a big way and perhaps fail.

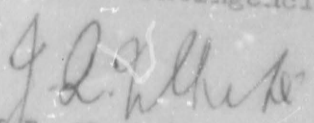
I shall be interested to receive the report on the activities of the native KOKOMO. I very much doubt if all the money collected was in notes and therefore there would be evidence after a fire.

Mr. Trollope has carried out a good patrol.

  
 (J.R. White)  
 District Officer.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please together with contingencies for Patrol Allowance.

  
 (J.R. White)  
 District Officer.

ul  
M

REPORT OF AMM

This is not the first time this native has been involved in similar fraudulent practices. The Officer in Charge Dreikikir is being instructed to fully investigate the matter and if evidence admits, to charge the recovery of the monies. 30/3-457.

CASE

Godwin the figures from (February 1957) the population has decreased 23rd May, 1957. The reason for such a state is unknown, but more constant patrolling should provide information on the subject.

Information from statistics - this report states that the death rate during the period 5-57, whilst the report of 1956 shows a considerable margin of births over deaths.

District Officer, Sabik District, NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR No 1/56-57  
URIM CENSUS DIVISION

Enclosed here in please find 3 copies of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Trollope. Though Mr. Trollope has only recently arrived in the Dreikikir area he has already a solid grasp of the problems involved and his report bears this out.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Over the past two years there has been some unrest among the URIM people. Mr. Trollope has endeavoured to explain the basic reasons behind the unrest and has given considerable thought to these causes.

Economically these peoples, as most of those in the Dreikikir area, are lagging behind those closer to the centre at Maprik. Their geographic situation and the lack of road access, and the inability to supervise such development have precluded any advancement to date. The previous long carry of rice to milling centres alone would rapidly kill any enthusiasm in such ventures.

Lack of patrolling due to staff shortages earlier, left the natives to their own devices, and the lack of knowledge and almost sure failure sowed the seeds for discontent.

With the onset of the "dry season" a rice huller will be placed at Dreikikir station, and as this is within comparatively short distance from the Urim, interested natives will be encouraged to try again to plant and harvest rice and peanuts for sale direct to the station.

These products can be purchased by Department of Agriculture under their "purchase for resale" vote directly on the spot, to promote confidence in the vendors.

It is anticipated that it will take some time before confidence to participate in economic fields is built up but the machinery will be ready for that time.

KOKOMO of SEIM

This is not the first time this native has been involved in similar fraudulent practices. The Officer in Charge Dreikikir is being instructed to fully investigate the matter and if evidence admits, to charge the native for recovery of the monies.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: C.A. Trollope P.O.

CENSUS

AREA PATROL Comparing the figures from the census 1953/54 (February 1954) the population has increased by only 33. The reason for such static state is unknown, but more constant patrolling should provide information on the subject.

PATROL OBJECTS: Census Revision

Information from statistics - this report shows that births barely equal deaths during the period 54-57, whilst the report of 1954 shows a considerable margin of births over deaths.

It is possible that epidemics during the 54-57 period were responsible for the greater number of deaths.

DURATION OF PATROL

NATIVE LABOUR

The native labour picture is at present satisfactory and comparing previous figures it seems that the villages have arrived at a maximum figure of absentees.

A check on possible over recruitment is being kept by a permanent record of sign ons and repatriates from villages throughout the area.

I L/Cpl + Constables.

GENERAL

I Native Medical Orderly.

Considering the variegated history of staff at Dreikikir, and the absence of patrols for such a long period, the situation in URIM is considered satisfactory. Staff remaining as at present, it is confidently anticipated that the area will be patrolled at least twice yearly. This should regain the confidence of the natives, allow constant supervision of any further economic ventures and encouragement thereof.

Mr. R. Neville 4/50. Capt.

Mr. Trollope has submitted an excellent report of a successful patrol.

APPROVED: Report on Police

Census Statistics

Stat. Rep.

*Arthur T. Carey*

Arthur T. Carey,  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956/57 - DREIKIKIR.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.3 of 1956/57.

DIARY

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- 1951 C.A. Trollope P.O.

Departed DREIKIKIR - proceeded YAUATONG via UBAT villages  
AREA PATROLLED MURIM:- MURIM Census Sub-Division. - 3  
hours. Heavy rain P.M. Native affairs.

Thursday - May 2nd 1957

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision - 50 mins.  
Census and inspection. To YAUATONG - 30 mins. Census and  
inspection. Routine Administration  
Area Familiarisation.

Friday - May 3rd 1957

DURATION OF PATROL :- 1st May 1956 - 9th May 1957  
To YAUATONG - 50 mins. To YAUATONG - 30 mins.  
these villages. Heavy rain late P.M. and complaints  
of minor nature heard during evening.

NUMBER OF DAYS :- Nine

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:- Five Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
Sunday - May 5th 1957  
I L/Cpl 4 Constables.

Observed. P.M. meeting village officials URIM area.  
I Native Medical Orderly.

Monday - May 6th 1957

LAST PATROL TO AREA :- Mr. F.J. Martin P.O. 4/54 Census  
To MUMBLOK - 50 mins. Carriers - Village to Village.  
Mr. R. Neville " 4/56. Cult.

Tuesday - May 7th 1957

APPENDICES :- Report on Police - Native affairs.  
Census and inspection YAGRUMBOK 2. - on to PAKIIO - 30 mins.  
Revised census and inspected. Returned YAGRUMBOK 2. and thence  
Mr. R. Neville " 4/56. Cult.

Wednesday - May 8th 1957

APPENDICES :- Census Statistics  
Completed census WOMGRIR, inspected, and departed for NANGEN -  
40 mins. Census revision and inspection. Proceeded to  
LAMINGUAP - 2 hours 35 mins. Rain throughout afternoon. Native  
affairs. Investigation minor complaints.  
Sketch Map.

Thursday - May 9th 1957

Census revision and inspection LAMINGUAP. Departed for DREIKIKIR  
- arrived after 3 hours 55 mins hard walking. Completion of  
patrol.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956/57 - DREIKIKIR.DIARYWednesday - May 1st 1957

Departed DREIKIKIR - proceeded YAUTONG via URAT villages of DAIHUNGE, MUSIMBILEM, MUSINGWA, and NANAHA. Time - 3 hours. Heavy rain P.M. Native affairs.

Thursday - May 2 1957

Censused and inspected YAUTONG. To ALBULUM - 30 mins. Census and inspection. To WINYAMON - 40 mins. Census and inspection.

Friday - May 3rd. 1957

To KILMANGLEN - 50 mins., thence KURUNGUNAM - 30 mins. To BENANG and return KURUNGUNAM. Census and inspection these villages. Heavy rain late P.M. and complaints of minor nature heard during evening.

Saturday - May 4th 1957

Cargo remained at KURUNGUNAM under police care. Self to DREIKIKIR. - 4 1/2 hours. Returned KURUNGUNAM P.M. - 4 hours.

Sunday - May 5th 1957

Observed. P.M. meeting village officials URIM area.

Monday - May 5th 1957

To MIMBIOK - 50 mins., thence YAGRUMBOK NO2I - 55 mins. Both places censused and inspected. On to YAGRUMBOK NO. 2 - 25 mins. Stayed overnight.

Tuesday - May 7th 1957

Census and inspection YAGRUMBOK 2. - on to PAKIIC - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected. Returned YAGRUMBOK 2. and thence to WOMGRIR - 1 hour 50 mins. Heavy rain P.M. Native affairs.

Wednesday - May 8th 1957

Completed census WOMGRIR, inspected, and departed for NANGEN - 40 mins. Census revision and inspection. Proceeded to LANINGUAP - 2 hours 35 mins. Rain throughout afternoon. Native affairs. Investigation minor complaints.

Thursday - May 9th 1957

Census revision and inspection LANINGUAP. Departed for DREIKIKIR - arrived after 3 hours 55 mins hard walking. Completion of patrol.

### INTRODUCTION

The URIM census division lies to the west of the administrative district within an easily accessible three to four hours walk of the station at DREIKIKIR. To the north, the Torricelli ranges are prominent, and the terrain in this direction tends to become more difficult with altitude increase. To the south, the country recedes over a number of minor ranges to eventually culminate in the lowland swamps of the upper SEPIK river.

Adjoining linguistic areas within the DREIKIKIR administrative area, are the KOMBIO (north), URAT (east), and the GWANGA (south). The PALAI and SEIM areas of the ALTAFE Sub-District neighbour the URIM and there are language affiliations between the three groups. The distance between the three areas is considerable and confirmed by the broad river valleys which act as natural boundaries. Closer liaison or contact concerned with the marriage pattern and traditional trade activity is evident in minor degree only.

The URIM is heavily wooded and this vegetation for the most part appears to be virgin bush. The traditional agricultural pattern is generously served by the available land and is further enhanced by the relatively small population of approximately 2,000 peoples.

The patrol was conducted at what should have been the transition period between seasons but heavy rain showers were a constant feature making conditions less pleasant.

Despite the unmanning of DREIKIKIR patrol post for a period the area has received regular visits by various administrative officials. A lack in this respect cannot realistically substantiate the retrogressive activities manifested in recent years. These manifestations were evidenced in a form of cult activity and will be discussed later.

The last three patrols by Native Affairs staff have been conducted by Mr. F.J. Martin, February 54, census and routine administration; the same officer in June 54 to cover war damage payments for the DREIKIKIR area generally; and a patrol by Mr. R. Neville in April 56 to investigate cult activity. Patrolling by health staff has been regular. The duration of the patrol was nine days in which time the area can be comfortably covered. Close settlement is a feature which permits of fairly rapid coverage. The short duration of the visit however makes twice or even more, yearly patrols imperative. The writer intends to re-visit in approximately six months.

The patrol objects were census revision, routine administration and area familiarisation. Efforts were also made to assess native attitudes with a view towards encouragement of some form of economic activity.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Overall the situation is satisfactory but static. No evidence of progress in any aspect was observed. Retrogressive factors have been present in recent years in the area and is somewhat surprising that their effect has been to outward appearances, negligible. Apparently the tenets of law and order were well established in the URIM's early patrol history and have since stood the area in good stead.

Mild outbreaks have occurred in the last two years of a form of cargo cult. Mr. P.O. Neville conducted a patrol in 1956 to apprehend addicts and succeeded in taking the prime instigators into custody. Two of these, MELMING and MINYALA of LANINGUAP village are still serving sentence at MAPRIK. More recently Mr. P.O. Redwood at DREIKIKIR received information of a renewed outbreak and in March of this year paid a short visit to the area which resulted in several arrests. The latter outbreak was an abortive effort on the part of a few to rejuvenate cult enthusiasm and had practically no success.



This patrol observed nothing to suggest the cult was still active and interrogation led only to emphatic assurances of its cessation and belated admissions of its baselessness. A brief history of the cult seems to indicate that originally women have been the instigators. The 1956 outbreak was instigated by two YAUATONG women and subsequently spread throughout. The latter incidence was originated by two KILMANGIEN women and activity was restricted to this village. The core of the cult appears to have centred at LANINGUAP which produced the ringleaders.

The findings of Mr. Neville's 1956 patrol are not to hand and thus cannot be referred to, but the following causes probably contributed to the presence of a cult in the area.

(1) The innocent efforts of a European trader/recruiter to popularise store goods in the area which resulted in his erecting of a store at LANINGUAP. Apparently, in his efforts to obtain goodwill natives claim he lavished items free of charge on the locals.

(2) It would appear that agricultural directions meant to encourage economic activity particularly among other groups in the MAPRIK Sub-District reached these people in exaggerated proportions and resulted in abortive efforts at rice and peanut production. Ignorance and lack of supervision took their toll and a disbelief in production potential together with frustration resulted.

(3) Perhaps to an extent the fact that no staff existed at DREIKIKIKI to guide and direct.

(4) The efforts of one KOKOMO from the SEIM area in the AITAPE Sub-District who collected monies from all URIM villages and raised local enthusiasm concerning village store ventures. KOKOMO's motives are more than suspect as the URIMs received nothing in return for their contributions.

The above quoted causes possibly to a greater or lesser degree have produced an attitude that resulted in cult activity. This apparently was never violent and would therefore suggest that the cult was an expressional outlet only for frustration and confusion. Methods for preventing the hardening of this attitude lie of course in regular patrolling and guidance by administration officers.

The facts surrounding the KOKOMO story are worthy of mention. The monies collected were apparently to be used in procuring store goods, which were to be distributed in proportion to contribution and sold through stores erected in each village. The stores were built and remain as a legacy of URIM folly. Structures are unmistakably store like, equipped with shelves and etc. Locals at first claimed them to be rice stores pending production results and their erection was probably for the dual purpose. The area is seething with indignation against KOKOMO who has some influence in the area and worked through officials to obtain monies. Large numbers accompanied the patrol to NANGEN where KOKOMO was asked to meet the patrol. He did not appear in the area until after the patrol's departure where he made contact with a policeman at LANINGUAP who had been left in the area performing special duties. He claimed to have been issued with a note by an officer operating in the SEIM which was not to be delivered to me had I left the area. During discourse with the policeman and officials he offered the plausible story that all monies were lost when his house was destroyed in the village at SINGLIN by fire whilst he was serving gaol term at WEWAK. KOKOMO is apparently well known to the authorities. It is not known whether the above facts are familiar to you but in any event there is prima facie reason to warrant an enquiry and possible recovery of monies. An amount of approximately two hundred pounds is involved and it concerns all villages.

What degree of sophistication exists in the area is probably due mainly to the effects of migrant labour. The attitude of this class and its effect of disinteg-

rating the traditional social units is well known, and in this respect URIM family life has been impaired to a degree. The usual requests were made regarding the prevention of young men from leaving the villages. The area has been heavily recruited in past years and a large proportion of the male population have experienced employment in other districts. The conflict between this body and the elder gentry in the social sphere is obvious in many ways, and division within the community has been the result. Channelling of interest in local economic venture such as cash cropping seems to be the best method for preventing excessive labour migration and preserving the social status quo. Recruiting activities are slack at present. No village has excess of 33 1/3 % recruitment of labour potential and consequently no recommendations will be made re closure.

Soundings of the population regarding cash cropping ventures produced no real enthusiasm. To a degree this attitude may be reflected in the second above-mentioned cause for cult activity. Certainly no economic policy should be encouraged technical advice and permanent supervisory facilities are available. The people are still living in an essentially primitive environment and whatever stage of development they have reached is transitory. Increased and organised economic activity would of course facilitate more rapid development to the stage where more adequate political institutions could be introduced and for this reason should be encouraged. Rice production could be encouraged on an individual basis as a beginning with the emphasis on local consumption but being encouraged to sell surplus quantities. With apparent appreciation of monetary reward and experience in the various stages of production, organised production could be gradually introduced by their forming their own or joining some other Society. If the suggestion that the BURUGUM mill be transferred to a site near WOL WOL on the DREIK./MAP. connecting road were acted upon it would place the URIMS within reasonable access of a mill. The main road could adequately be extended to the vicinity of the URAT village of NANAHA and so reduce human portorage by an hour. No rice at all is being grown in the area at the moment and only a very few peanut plots were viewed. Both these commodities and coffee should grow with success. Apart from labour URIMS have no other source of money income. The people are not of a lethargic nature and economic activity should not fail for temperamental reasons.

Complaints of a minor nature were dealt with throughout the patrol. Sorcery in its commoner form and the peculiar SANGUMA cult are deeply ingrained in the lives of the people and as in other DREIKIKIR areas present a major problem to effective administration. Authority of officials is undermined because of fear of reprisal through this medium.

The people were co-operative throughout the patrol and to all appearances we still have their confidence. They should be given the opportunity to progress with others in the Sub-District. To prevent loss of faith regular contact and liason with administration forces is of course essential.

Discussions with officials and populaces gave the people opportunities to voice problems and grievances.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

At the time of the patrol, health appeared to be good. The Native Medical Orderly accompanying treated many small sores and T.U.'s. Several cases of leprosy were seen and brought to the attention of the E.M.A. at

DREIKIKIR. Two of these had previously been in attendance at Hansenide colonies at AITAPE. An advanced T.U. and a prominent head cyst were located on two women and directed to DREIKIKIR hospital.

The area is apparently subject to occasional pneumonic and dysentery outbreaks and many of the deaths occurred in the interim period between patrols (June 54 - May 57) were attributed to these causes. Mosquitoes are present in the area and symptoms related for a number of deaths would appear to be malarial.

An AID POST is established between LANINGUAP and KILMANGLEN and staffed by the N.M.O. MAMBE. MAMBE is not an URIM native but would appear to have the confidence of the locals and is performing creditable work. Some fifty patients were in attendance when visited. Another AID POST operating in the SEIM area and staffed by a DREIKIKIR orderly is patronised by more remote URIM villages.

Hygiene facilities were insufficient in most villages; suitably designed offal pits and latrines were ordered. Flies are prevalent in all villages and the practice of allowing pigs freedom of the village does much to attract them.

M.T.T.'s are useless and for the most part have ceased to function. Water supplies are usually full of impurities. Clear mountain creeks do not exist and water has to be obtained from long distances from the main silty streams.

The European Medical Assistant at DREIKIKIR, Mr. Buxton, intends to medically patrol the URIM in the near future.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence farming is carried out under the traditional method of shifting agriculture and is adequate in providing food requirements. No instances of famine have apparently occurred in the area and at the present time there is ample stock foods for all. Sago provides the necessary standby in the interval between expiration of old gardens and bearing of the new.

Staple subsistence crops are yam, mami, banana, taro, sugar cane, and sweet potato. Supplementary foods are usually found in various species of native vegetables such as beans etc., and the edible pit pit species.

With the exception of a few onions there are no European type vegetables grown in the area. Seed potatoes and etc. will be distributed upon receipt from the WEWAK agricultural office.

Various game provides a valuable protein addition to the diet. The usual wallaby, opossum, and cassowary are hunted with the bow and arrow, although the two former are apparently few in this area. Cat fish and fresh water crabs are netted and speared. The area abounds with the "guria" and blue pigeon, which fact was taken advantage of by the patrol.

Domestic fowls and pigs are few in number but those seen appeared better than the usual standard. Dogs on the other hand are disease ridden and far too numerous.

The several river crossings necessary are negotiated by fording. No bridges exist.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Villages are built along the main ridges and within short distance of each other generally. Large settlements are not a feature and nearly all villages have their several hamlets surrounding and in the vicinity. Tall coconut palms are planted throughout the village area and clearly indicate sites from various vantage points along the connecting roads. Heavy bush in nearly all instances approaches practically to the edge of the clearing, thus effectively sealing off refreshing breezes. Banana palms and native tobacco are planted at random.

Organisation of house siting is not evident except in so far as houses are lined to conform with the narrow ridge top area. Houses vary considerably in size and many were in a state of disrepair. They are of even height unlike the typical MAPRIK houses. Walls extend to the ground enclosing an earthen floor, which characteristic is claimed to counteract the sometimes cool conditions that can exist on these ridges. No attempt was made to enforce conformity with instructions from previous health officers to build houses with raised floors as a health precaution, and the point in this area is debatable.

Materials more commonly used include various bush timbers for skeletal work, the dago palm stalk and the leaf for thatching. Generally houses are of simple but sturdy design.

Despite the lack of organisation, villages were clean and tidy. This is probably due more however, to the eroding effect of heavy rains flowing down slopes and effectively removing rubbish, than to personal effort.

Amalgamation of hamlets into settled communities is a feature of increased mission activity, usually to facilitate teaching, and may result.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials are a mediocre lot with little or no idea of their duties.

For the most part the influential men of the village and real leaders have ensured puppet appointments to remove potential threats to their authority. Some of the older officials however do possess authority and these were of most assistance to the patrol. As in many other areas the authority displayed is a convenient one during the patrol's presence, and after departure the hat is rapidly shelved.

As previously mentioned, the fear of SANGUMA does much to undermine authority, and officials are reluctant to publicly name wrong doers for fear of reprisal.

The aged luluais of KILMANGIEN and WOMGRIR, both influential men, elected to resign because of approaching senility and a small token was presented to each in recognition of their services.

Several probationers were appointed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads generally were in good condition throughout the area, well graded and wide. Several steep ascents are met with but none are overtaking. Connecting roads are of short distance and do not require a great deal of effort to maintain. Sariffs were issued to various officials who returned to the station with the patrol.

The several river crossings necessary are negotiated by fording. No bridges exist.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The area is under slight Christian influence only.

It is Roman Catholic in denomination and controlled from BONGOS mission station under the charge of Father Schwarz. Another Catholic mission in the SEIM area has some influence in the lower URIM villages of NANGEN and WOMGRJR.

Five catechists only are operative in the area and apparently perform in a perfunctory manner. Patrolling by mission staff is rare.

Native churches are conspicuously absent and small mission compounds appear only at ALBULUM and LANINGUAP.

Education is non-existent within the area. Shows qualities of leadership and organizing ability.

ANTHROPOLOGY "A"

Kinship plays a major role in the social structure of the URIM peoples, and under this system particular emphasis is placed on the individual and extended families and the lineage within the clan.

Sister exchange and to a limited extent bride wealth figure in the marriage pattern. Marriage is usually patrilocal. Betrothal is very often in infancy and clan injunctions are rigidly taken into account. Polygamous marriages are not uncommon, but more than two wives is rare.

No close study was made of the anthropological pattern.

ANTHROPOLOGY "B"

No worthwhile art or craft was observed. The usual fashioning of hunting weapons is carried out. Of interest is the "garamut", a drum like hollow log which is used to provide dancing accompaniment and to communicate on its peculiar code between villages.

The URIMS are not a decorative people and no carving specimens worthy of collection were seen.

CENSUS.

Census revision was conducted for each village and attached hamlets.

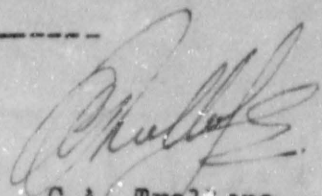
Lines were for the most part orderly and co-operative.

Apart from labourers, absentees were located at AID POSTS within the area. Several new names were recorded.

Statistics for the 1954 census are not available but calculation on ~~xxxxix~~ this patrol's figures show that an overall increase of 25 resulted. This figure is represented by excess of Miragtions In over Migrations Out. Total births and deaths were equal.

Duplicate copies of records showing labour availability for each village will be forwarded to MAPRIK. The number absent in employment is not excessive.

Total population recorded 1895.

  
C.A. Trollope.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Register

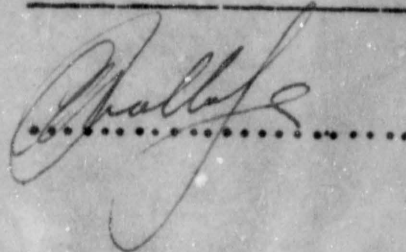
APPENDIX "A"

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.3 of 1956 -57.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

- L/Cpl. GATSIA Reg. No.6379 :- Capable and intelligent N.C.O. Shows qualities of leadership and organising ability.
- Const. DIKAMA Reg. No.9441 :- New to the Force. Pleasant in temperament. Average ability.
- Const. TETE Reg. No.9000 :- Accompanied patrol for three days only during which time showed nothing to indicate more than average ability.
- Const. DEAVI Reg. No.9348 :- A BUKA native. First patrol and progressing satisfactorily.
- Const. MAMAI Reg. No. 9214:- MARKHAM native - can be relied upon to perform duties satisfactorily. At times, lacks a proper sense of discipline.

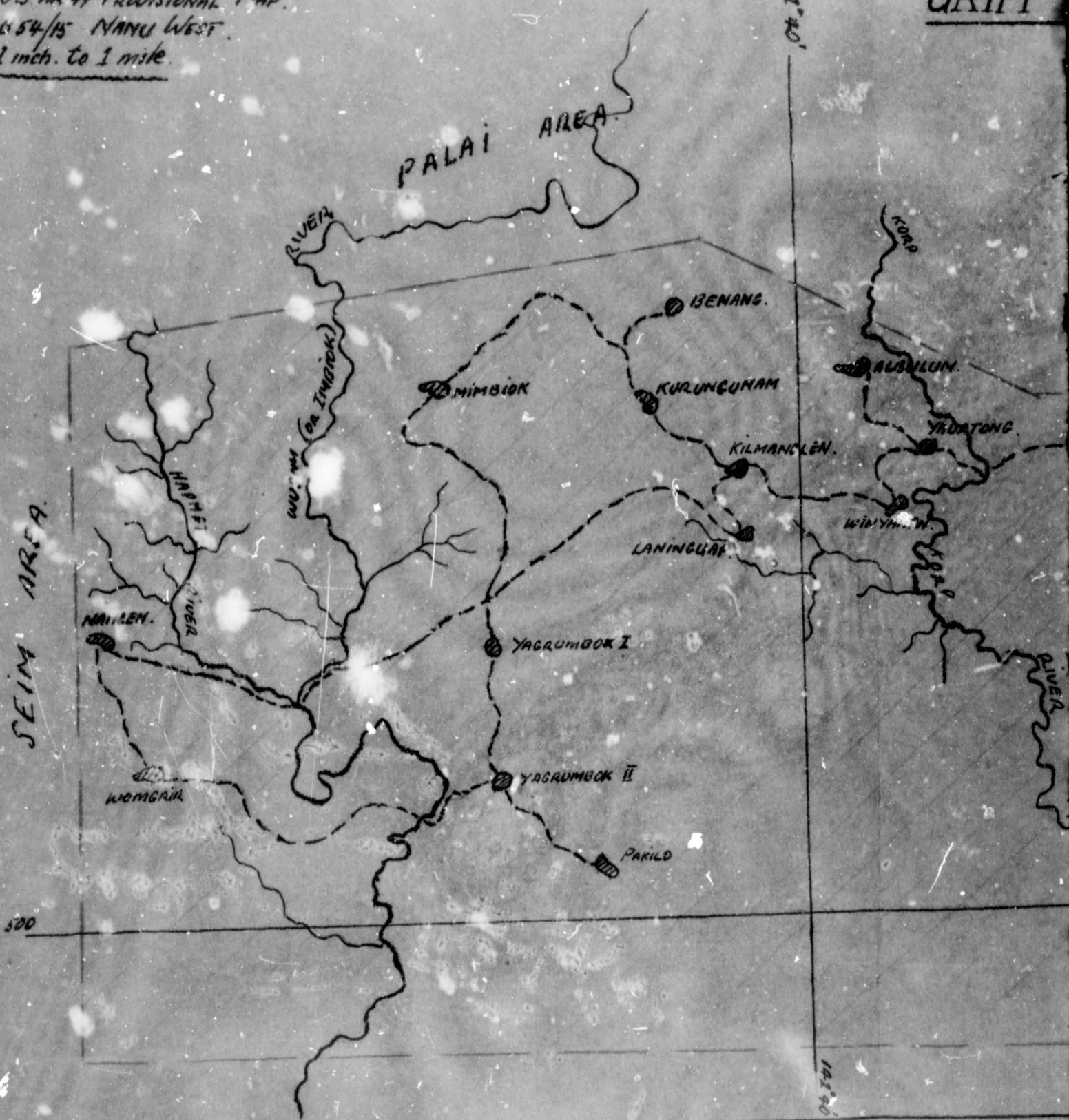
C.A. Trollope P.O.





REF:-  
U.S. ARMY PROVISIONAL MAP.  
654/15 NAMU WEST.  
1 inch. to 1 mile.

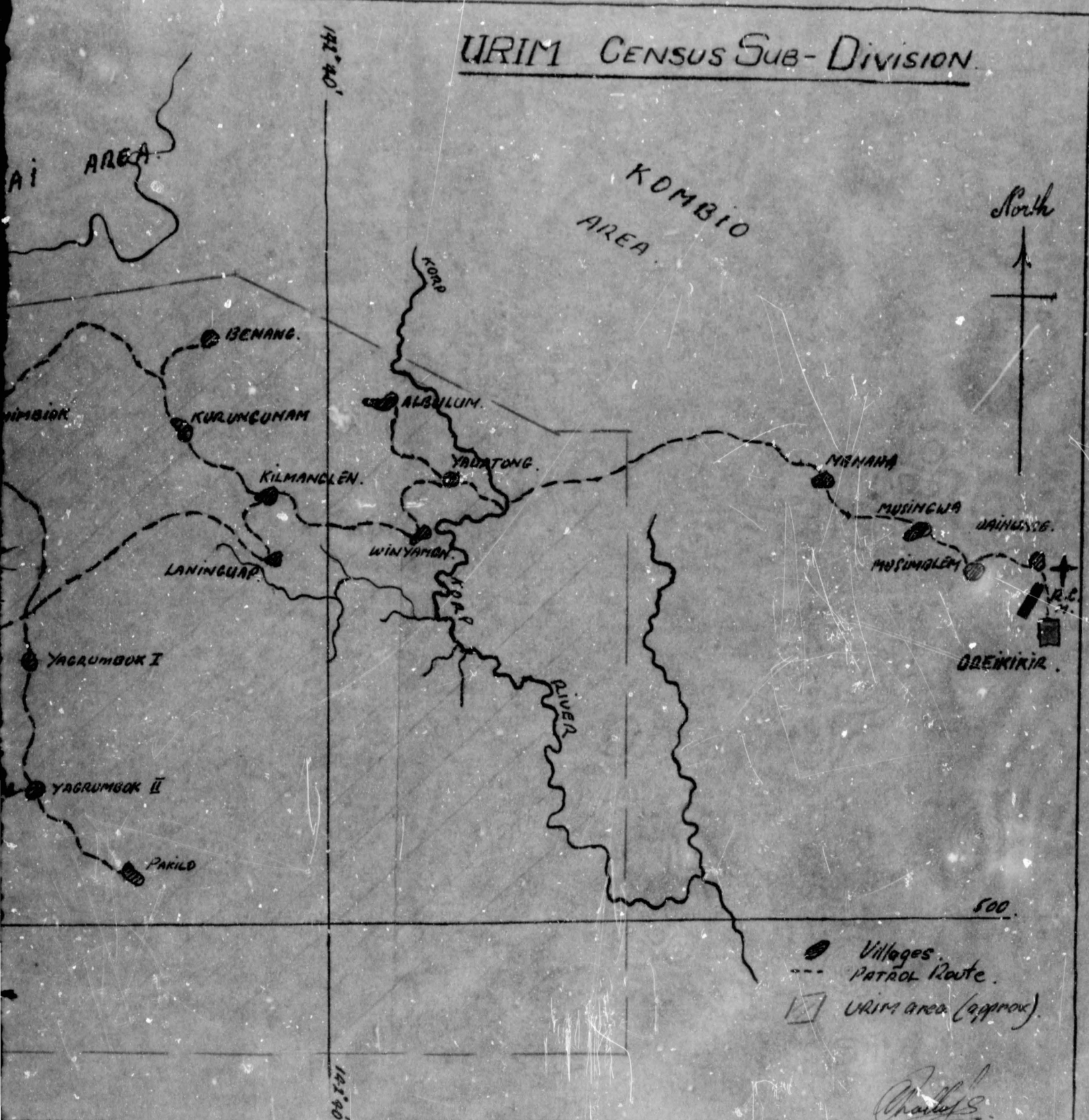
URIM



Appendix. URIM PATROL Report. No 8 of 56/57.



# URIM CENSUS SUB-DIVISION



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Maprik Sub-Dist. Report No. Dreikikir No.4 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by C.A. Trollope Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOMBIO Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Five

Duration—From 8/6/1951 to 19/6/1951

Number of Days Twelve

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/5/1953

Map Reference Medical Suain West 0569, Suain East A54/I6, Nanu West 0513, Nanu East 3157

Objects of Patrol Census Revision - Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND 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

in Child Birth	M	F

30-11-90

14th August, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1956/57  
DREIKIKIR

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned  
Patrol Report.

2. The native situation is remarkably stable. I agree that people should not be encouraged to plant rice until we have suitable processing plants available within easy access to the growers. The development of permanent crops is I think at this stage preferable to the introduction of annual crops.
3. Every effort must be made to encourage the people to use the first class medical facilities available at Dreikikir. I should like information on the form of land tenure in this area if available please.
4. As the natives have been settling their own differences for so long, you cannot expect a large number of complaints to be brought to the patrol.
5. Please take some action in co-ordinating the efforts of these people in road construction. Paragraph 4 on page 5 indicates that there is a latent desire for developing communications. The Patrol Report is well put together and contains a fund of information.

A. A. R.  
 (A. A. ROBERTS)  
Director

popul  
Mile  
In  
Child  
in



JRW:HOM.

WEW. DREIK.P/R.4-56/57/  
329.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

6th August, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
NAPRIK.

Patrol Report No.4 - 56/57 - Dreikikir.

A very good report. I am sure that with regular patrolling the position will improve.

Economic progress is most important and we must assist with the planting of cash crops, preferable tree crops.

I hope to visit your Sub-District for a week when I can catch up with my clerical work and discuss matters with you. Lumi and Vanimo are to receive special attention in this respect.

*J.R. White*  
(J.R. White)  
District Officer.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please. I shall keep you informed of economic development in the Lumi Sub-District.

*J.R. White*  
(J.R. White)  
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/3-56.

place without the background of seroary. Sub District Office, and constant propaganda by regular patrols MAPRIK do much to break this down.

31st July, 1957.

Excellent facilities now exist at Dreikikir in the field of medicine.

GENERAL :

Mr. Trollope has written a very comprehensive report of the area, and his statements prove that he has an awareness of the present situation and has given thought to future needs of the area.

For your information please,

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 4/56-57 - KOMBIO AREA DREIKIKIR  
Submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Trollope

I enclose three copies of the abovementioned report of a patrol to the KOMBIO area submitted by Patrol Officer Trollope.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : This area, as with most of the Dreikikir sector has been for too long without patrols. As you are aware, this state was caused by inadequate staffing of the district, but with permanent staff at Dreikikir it is anticipated confidentially that the area will be covered at least twice yearly from now onwards.

Considering the interval between patrols it must be noted that the native situation has remained very stable.

Though many of the KOMBIO people started rice production on a minor scale previously no encouragement has been given them until reasonable facilities can be made available. The eventual setting up of a small mill at Dreikikir station will give facilities within reasonable proximity to the producing area.

The diversification of ideas towards achieving some degree of money in the economy, shows that the people are aware of the increasing uses of finance. Where it is possible to foster this, without giving a false idea of values to the natives, this will be done. Peanuts should provide a temporary answer in this respect and arrangements will be made with the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries for a supply of seed to be made available. Problems of transport of produce to marketing centres remain, but that can be overcome to a degree by backloading on vehicles taking rations to Dreikikir station.

NATIVE LABOUR : Labour figures being now available for the KOMBIO area, it will be possible to ensure that no further over recruitment of villages takes place. Maprik register has been brought to date.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: Both Mr. Trollope's comments on the health/hygiene situation, and the enclosed census figures, show that much closer liaison should exist between the natives and the hospital facilities at Dreikikir. It seems probable that a part at least of their antipathy towards taking advantage of hospital treatment is rooted in the belief that nothing ill takes

place without the background of sorcery. Education eventually, and constant propaganda by regular patrols should do much to break this down.

Excellent facilities now exist at Dretkikir in the field of medicine.

**GENERAL :**

AREA CONTROLLED :- KOMBIO Census Division.

Mr. Trollope has written a very comprehensive report of the area, and his statements prove that he has an awareness of the present situation and has given thought to future needs of the area.

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision.

For your information please.

Routine Administration.

Area Familiarisation.

DURATION OF PATROL :- 8th June 1957 - 19th June 1957

Arthur T. Carey,  
**ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.**

NUMBER OF DAYS :-

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Four Members R.P. & H.G.C.

One Native Medical Orderly.

Carriers - Village to Village.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :- Mr. J.W. Macgrager P.O. 5/53.

Census - Routine Administration.

APPENDICES :- Report on Police.

Census Statistics.

Sketch Map.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57 - DREIKIKIR.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO. 4 of 1956/57.**PATROL CONDUCTED BY :-** C.A. TROLLOPE P.O.

Departed DREIKIKIR - Self via native pad to first KOMBIO village of YAMBES. Put camp established en route. Carriers AREA PATROLLED :- via road via KOMBIO Census Division, MABIMBEM and MURINGWA. Time - 2 hours. Revised census and inspected YAMBES. On to MURINGWA. Census revision and inspection for YIBYAM, MUXEM and SAMARA villages en route. At YAMBES - 1 hour 30 mins.

**PATROL OBJECTS :-** Census Revision.

Observed: Gathering of KOMBIO Routine Administration.

Monday - June 10th 1957. Area Familiarisation.

Revised census and inspected MURINGWA and nearby WUM. Departed for YASUM via FUM and hamlet SAKAUM. Crossed HANU headwaters.

**DURATION OF PATROL :-** 8th June 1957 - 19th June 1957

revision and inspection. Proceeded to SANGALEM - 1 1/2 hours.

TUESDAY - June 11th 1957.

Census revised for SANGALEM. To NIALU - 1 hour 30 mins. Revised census and inspected and thence to SAVANGEL - 2 hours. Population

**NUMBER OF DAYS :-** Twelve. with SAVANGEL to CHERPMSE - 30 mins.Wednesday - June 12th 1957.**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :-** Four Members R.P. & N.G.C. - 30 mins.

thence KUALAIA - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected both villages. On to KOUPEM.

One Native Medical Orderly.

Thursday - June 13th 1957.

Census and inspection KOUPEM and on to YAKAUM. Village of MUP had assembled at this village and both populations censused. Return via KOUPEM to YAKAUM.

Carriers - Village to Village.

**LAST PATROL TO AREA :-** Mr. J.W. Macgregor P.O. 5/53.

Revised census and inspected YA Census - Routine Administration. 1 hour. Hamlet of SOALAP also lined here. Departed for YAKHIMBUM. Stayed overnight.

Friday - June 15th 1957.**APPENDICES :-** Report on Police. at villages of TONG and YASUMBOK.

Census Statistics.

SUNDAY - June 16th 1957.

At YAKHIMBUM. Observed. Sketch Map.

Monday - June 17th 1957.

To YASUKUM - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected. Hamlet of BUMBUM also censused. To MASAP - 30 mins.

Tuesday - June 18th 1957.

Revised census and inspected MASAP and YASE villages.

Wednesday - June 19th 1957.

To EBH - 1 hour, thence YAKAUM - 30 mins, thence YAKAUM - 1 1/2 hours. Revised census and inspected these villages. Departed for DREIKIKIR via WUM village of SAMARA - 2 hours. Completion of patrol.

PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1956/57 - DREIKIKIR.DIARY

The KOMBIO census division is composed of several linguistic groups recognizing a common boundary. The ANAMAKE lying to the west of the KOMBIO territory. At their confluences

Saturday 8th June 1957  
 Departed DREIKIKIR - Self via native pad to first KOMBIO village of YAMBES. Pit saw camp inspected en route. Carriers proceeded along main road via URAT villages of DAIHUNGE, MUSIMBLEM and MUSINGWA. Time - 2 hours. Revised census and inspected YAMBES. On to MERINGE. Census revision and inspection for YETNYAM, MUYEM and SAMARK villages en route. Ex YAMBES - 1 hour 10 mins.

Sunday - June 9th 1957  
 Observed. Gathering of KOMBIO officials during afternoon.

Monday - June 10th 1957  
 Revised census and inspected MERINGE and nearby WUM. Departed for YASUM via WUM and hamlet SAKAULIN. Crossed NANU headwaters and along narrow ridge to village - 2 hours 20 mins. Census revision and inspection. Proceeded to SANGAIEN - 1 1/2 hours.

TUESDAY - June 11th 1957  
 Census revised for SANGAIEN. To NIALU - 1 hour 20 mins. Revised census and inspected and thence to SAKANGEL - 2 hours. Population of NYUMATIL had assembled here and censused with SAKANGEL. To CHERPMEL - 30 mins.

Wednesday - June 12th 1957  
 Revised census for CHERPMEL and adjacent MASIM. To SAMBU - 30 mins. thence KUAMAIA - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected both villages. On to KOUPEM.

Thursday - June 13th 1957  
 Census and inspection KOUPEM and on to KING - 1 hour. Village of MUP had assembled at this village and both populations censused. Return via KOUPEM to YAKAMBUM.

Friday - June 14th 1957  
 Revised census and inspected YAKAMBUM, thence on to RINGIN - 1 hour. Hamlet of SOAIAP also lined here. Departed for YAUNIMBUM. Stayed overnight.

Saturday - June 15th 1957  
 Revised census and inspected YAUNIMBUM and adjacent villages of TONG and YASUMBORE.

SUNDAY - June 16th 1957  
 At YAUNIMBUM. Observed. Compiling census statistics.

Monday - June 17th 1957  
 To YASUKUM - 20 mins. Revised census and inspected. Hamlet of K UMBUM also censused. To YASILE - 30 mins.

Tuesday - June 18th 1957  
 Revised census for YASILE and nearby YAKIO and YASE villages.

Wednesday - June 19th 1957  
 To BEN - 1 hour, thence YAURANG - 20 mins., thence YALANGEL - 10 mins. Revised census and inspected these villages. Departed for DREIKIKIR via URAT village of NANAHA - 2 hours. Completion of patrol.



INTRODUCTION

The KOMBIO census division is composed of two different linguistic groups recognising a common boundary. The smallest of these is the ANAMAKE lying to the west of the division. The larger group possesses the common name KOMBIO but is actually divided internally into another two groups. A slight dialectical difference distinguishes one group from the other and it is customary for natives to identify themselves with either group. Territorial boundaries are not as emphatic as those existing between ANAMAKE and KOMBIO.

KOMBIO territory is located on the southern slopes of the Torricellis, and settlement in several instances extends to the proximity of the summit of the range. The general terrain is of broken ridge country; these ridges depart from the southern trend in the lower KOMBIO being small and scattered throughout what might be called the KOMBIO basin. From CHERPMEL village at a high altitude, the lower KOMBIO appears to be a depression surrounded by tall ridges. This formation has probably been caused to a great extent through water erosion.

The larger rivers, KAENG, MIHAMBON, and NANU, have their headwaters in KOMBIO territory. At their confluences with the main streams deep valleys have been carved. The KAENG divides KOMBIO from the neighbouring PALAI and URIM areas, and the NANU in its main course provides a boundary with the WAM. The whole area is for the most part heavily vegetated.

Weather was typified by heavy and unpredictable rain showers occurring in both mornings and afternoons. Cold conditions prevail in the more elevated villages where strong winds blowing off the slopes of the range sweep the area. Climate generally is bracing.

Agricultural land would seem to be adequate although much is lost through intensive water erosion particularly in steeper areas. Land disputes have been a past feature in the closely settled areas but in some instances these pertained rather to ownership of sago palms. Considerable arbitration in this respect has taken place on past patrols. One pre-war dispute involving YAMBES and the URAT village of MUSINGWA resulted in a foray. Litigation reached the Supreme Court at Rabaul.

Across the Torricellis from the KOMBIO is the hinterland bush of the YAKAMUL peoples. Regular liaison occurs between the two groups and many tracks provide access over the not too difficult mountain slopes.

The last Native Affairs patrol was conducted by Mr. P.O. MacGregor in May 1953 for census revision and routine administration. No comprehensive medical patrol has been carried out for several years. The last was a short visit by Mr. J. Waters in 1955.

The objects of the patrol were census revision, routine administration, and area familiarisation.

NATIVE SITUATION.

This could be considered satisfactory considering the time lapse since the last patrol. The lower KOMBIO villages are reasonably near at hand to the station and natives from this area are regular visitors. It was found that a degeneration has occurred in the more material aspects of the situation. Housing and sanitary facilities particularly noticeable in this respect. The KOMBIO attitude towards the

NATIVE SITUATION (cont.)

Administration would seem to have been little effected by the absence of regular patrolling however. Co-operation was experienced throughout and advice generally sought of the patrol on various matters. The abundance of minor complaints that have met previous patrols were absent on this occasion; a few were arbitrated upon but no serious offences were brought to notice. It may be however that a number of offences were concealed from the patrol as in some instances natives were reticent to disclose facts surrounding complaints. On many occasions a certain glibness of speech was evident when explanations were called for on various matters. The speaker endeavours to twist facts to his own advantage when involved in any questionable actions. This is a tendency that applies generally.

The KOMBIOS are in a more advanced stage of development than their URIM neighbours and a few endeavour to give the impression of sophistication. Regular contact takes place between these natives and the YAKAMUIS and quite probably this has had an effect on attitudes and development. KOMBIOS are regular visitors to the AITAPE coastal area.

One thing lacking in the area is an internal spirit of co-operation. There would appear to be little sense of unity of the group as a whole. Any such loyalty would seem to be to the local group, and generally this concerns the hamlet. The common practice is for people to form themselves round an influential man as their leader - not always synonymous with the official unfortunately - and identify themselves in relation to this leader and the hamlet name. Rivalry and in many cases jealousy constitute ~~what~~ relations between various hamlets. Most communities are made up of one or more hamlets and in a number of instances the situation is such that no hamlet will submit to any direction from another, and is reluctant to admit to any prominence which the other may have. This is particularly noticeable in the YAMBES hamlets. Here the several hamlets that make up the community are all in close proximity and exist in a continual state of animosity. The foregoing point has an important bearing on the position of officials and it is simple to appreciate how authority is weakened where appointment is over several hamlets.

Despite the above some men are present who command a degree of influence among the people. These are nearly all officials and they and the peoples of their communities would probably represent the more progressive element of the area. The more outstanding are LUA, luluai of SAMBU, KASEPU luluai of SAKANGEL and WANKEP, luluai of YALANGEL. The former, LUA, has a good deal of authority and influence over AMAMAKE natives, and the latter two, although not as powerful perhaps as LUA, command a deal of respect and authority among villages in their immediate vicinity. All these men are associated with business enterprises. KASEPU and IUA are partners in a store operating at SAKANGEL and control various teams of natives washing for alluvial gold. IUA also subsidised a pit-sawn plank venture that recently started up close to DREIKIKIR. YALANGE and the adjacent village of YAURANG made a small income from the sale of earthenware saucepans in the past; poultry breeding was also previously a remunerative undertaking. Both these activities ceased to function approximately two years ago but now there is a desire to recommence them. Interest lapsed in the poultry breeding because of constant casualties inflicted by URAT dogs. Various remarks made regarding LUA's business activities pointed to the suspicion

that he had used coercion to make natives work in his interests. Further investigation revealed this to be partly correct and some abuse of his official position was evident. This was not serious however and he had promised payment to those involved. He is keen to promote economic drive amongst his own people and his enthusiasm on several occasions led to the abuse. LUA is an intelligent native who with proper handling could be of benefit to the Administration in the area. There is an impression however that if too much reliance and authority were bestowed on him it would be turned to self advantage.

Over recruitment is evident in SANGAIEN, NIALU, CHERPMEL, SAMBU, KUAMALA, YAKAMBUM, and RINGIN villages. The effects of this are apparent in deterioration of village ~~xxxxxx~~ conditions and upset of social life. Consideration is recommended to prevent further recruitment in these villages. A common request of the patrol was to have certain labourers returned because of excessively long periods in employment. Basically however, their return is desired to remedy the upset stability of village life. Adultery is one of the degenerate social effects caused by numbers of absentee labourers and this has occurred in greater incidence in the villages affected by over recruitment.

Economic interest has been present in the past and a week after the completion of the patrol over 2,000 lbs. of rice was carried to the station for sale. All the rice had been stored for some time as the growers did not relish the prospect of the long human portorage to the mill at BURUGUM. They were told of the mill shortly to be established at DREIKIKIR and given general encouragement to recommence rice and peanut plantings. Generally the fact was received with mild interest but once the mill has been set up a more positive reaction should result.

Certain manifestations are present in the area that indicate past interest in furthering development. These are evident in the form of attempted airstrip construction and also the forming of isolated sections of vehicular road. These activities have been carried out in the past three years apparently off their own initiative although mission influence could have been partly responsible. The airstrips are in the ~~neighbour~~ neighbourhoods of TONG and YASILE but a great deal of hard work would be necessary before they were suitable for even light aircraft. Road construction was attempted and motivated by a few who believed that if completed the Administration would make vehicles available to transport produce. No such activity is evident now but the KOMBIOS have shown ambitious signs however spasmodic, of wanting to hasten their advancement and with encouragement and guidance good results should come to pass. It is felt however that this enthusiasm for development is not general and for this reason supervision will be necessary to govern progress, particularly in the economic field, to a gradual process. One of the main problems to be overcome ~~xxxxxxx~~ before the area is ready for ~~xxx~~ the introduction of more adequate political institutions is the lack of internal co-operation. This is applicable also in the case of organised economic production.

Sorcery - not the peculiar Sanguma found in other DREIKIKIR areas - is practised throughout the area and fear of reprisal through this medium does much to undermine administrative control particularly in ~~xxxxxxx~~ relation to officials.

Although faith in the Administration is still exists, more frequent contact with the population is essential within the area to ensure proper supervision.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The bracing climate and wide dietary range should be factors conducive to good health and the general health of the population at the time of the patrol was satisfactory. Far too many deaths result however from periodic pneumonic and dysentery outbreaks. This is the case more so in the former which reach epidemic proportions on occasions. Malaria, originally contracted at coastal and lowland areas, is another killer disease.

An abundance of skin complaints were treated by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol. Over 80 more serious complaints were directed to DREIKIKIR hospital, many of which were advanced tropical ulcers. An Aid Post established near RINGIN is under the charge of N.M.O. KAIWUM a KOMBIO native, and is well patronised. Some 70 patients were in attendance at the time of the patrol.

As mentioned elsewhere, sanitary facilities were inadequate and efforts were made to rectify this. Offal in many instances was found discarded on the edge of the village clearing. The people have little sense of personal hygiene and could do with some education in the fundamentals of this subject.

M.T.T.s are generally next to useless and in any case lack medical supplies. In some instances they were found to be quite influential men who had assumed a position of authority in their villages supplanting other officials.

Thearca is deserving of a comprehensive medical patrol and remarks to this effect were passed on to the Medical Assistant at DREIKIKIR.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence farming dependant on shifting agricultural methods is carried out and provides adequate foods. Staple subsistence crops are sago, the palms of which are to be seen scattered in clumps throughout the countryside, yams, taro, banana, sugar, coconuts, and to a lesser extent sweet potato. Methods of planting and harvesting and a detailed dietary list have been comprehensively covered by Mr. G. Morris in his report AIRAPE No.4 of 1948.

Some European vegetables are grown in the area but on a small scale only. These include tomatoes, onions, bean varieties, pumpkin and cucumber. European type vegetables should grow well in the area and when the long promised seed supplies arrive they will be distributed mainly in this area. Oranges, lemons, and mandarins are available from several villages.

Pigs are plentiful those seen being in excellent condition and of a higher standard than the average native pig. KOMBIO natives have purchased many pigs of the Berkshire breed from the Catholic mission at YAKAMUL, and their introduction should result in improved strains.

Poultry is owned by a few villages, mostly in ANAMAKE, but not in large numbers. Dogs are disease ridden and too many.

A protein addition to the diet is provided by various species of wild game which are hunted and trapped. Several species of fish and some fresh water crabs are speared and netted.

VILLAGES AND HOUSINGROADS AND BRIDGES

The main hamlet sites are mostly along narrow ridge tops. In some instances they are part of a limestone shelf perched high above the surrounding countryside. From some villages, particularly CHERPMEL, excellent views are available and a general picture of the whole and surrounding areas can be had at a glance. Settlement is close and except in the cases of YASUM, NIALU, SANGAIE N and MUP, distances separating villages are slight. Altitudes range from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

The KOMBIO is studded with a number of smaller hamlets generally in proximity to larger ones from which the name is used in most instances to denote the group. Actual site would seem to be governed more by land owned and in use by each community however. For this reason there are some abandoned sites which in the land utilisation cycle will probably be reinhabited at some future date. Practically all sites are readily identifiable by tall coconut palms growing throughout their confines.

The population is not likely to react to any suggestion of amalgamation into larger units although this would seem desirable in some instances for health reasons and where population is small.

As previously mentioned, housing and sanitary conditions were in a poor state. Much of this was rectified during the patrol and instructions issued to effect later improvements. The MERINGE hamlet of MAISAM was found in a disgusting condition, probably because the population was a little slower than the rest in the rapid clean up which precedes patrols. The actual confines of villages were clean and tidy although evidence of a hurried effort was obvious.

Housing is of two varieties. The raised floor type and the earthen floor house which is of even height and completely enclosed except for a small opening to permit entrance. The latter is more common and more effective in counteracting cold conditions that prevail. It would appear that the former type is coming into more prominence however. Materials used include sago palm leaf for thatch, the sago stalk, and various of the more durable bush timbers for skeletal work.

Rest houses and police quarters were generally satisfactory.

Most settlements are in close proximity to permanent and clean water supplies.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The standing of the official varied from community to community. Cases have been cited where he was found to be in undisputed control over his people. Generally it would be fair to say that all make some attempt to perform their duties - probably the greatest effort is made during the presence of a patrol - but in too many instances he is not the real leader. The position is not sought after and nominees to fill the many vacancies that existed were difficult to find. Many choices of officials are arranged prior to arrivals of patrols.

Examples of ways in which authority is weakened and undermined have been mentioned previously.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Many tracks could be greatly improved in gradient and construction. Some however are well graded, wide, and in good condition.

The wet conditions made walking unpleasant at times; the rugged terrain can also make walking arduous. Tracks leading to the more isolated villages were ~~xxx~~ in a state of disrepair usually and little more than pig paths in some instances. This is particularly true of the route that connects YASUM with MERINGE, and instructions were given to make improvements. The closely settled areas are served in most instances by good connecting roads.

Simple bridges have been constructed over a few of the larger streams but are not of a permanent nature, often being swept away by flood water.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Roman Catholic mission influence has penetrated the area to a fairly wide extent. Control is ~~xxxxx~~ from the Catholic mission at DREIKIKIR under the supervision of Father Yeunaman. The latter was patrolling the area at the same time as the writer and a meeting took place at NIAIU.

Mission compounds have been ~~xxxx~~ built at eight villages, the strongest centres probably being at TONG and YAURANG areas. The KOMBIO was once under the control of the mission at ULAU in the YAKAMUL which mission still retains a degree of influence. A large ~~xxx~~ church has been ~~xxxx~~ built at YAJNIMBUM. Catechists have been appointed in most villages and appear a little more enthusiastic in their work than their URIM counterparts. Several have been selected for advanced schooling at KUNJINGINNI and MITAPE. Education is present in mission schooling only. These schools are at TONG and YAURANG. No natives are in attendance at government schools and on several occasions requests were made of the patrol to enrol KOMBIO children at the DREIKIKIR school.

ANTHROPOLOGY "A".

Within the kinship structure the most important units would appear to be the clan and the lineage. Dependant on the numbers present, either can constitute the total population of a hamlet; there may be more than one clan where the hamlet is large. There is probably a significance in the close tie clan members have with a communal territory and the fact could account for the large numbers of scattered yet permanent settlements in the face of influences advocating amalgamation. The marriage pattern is controlled mainly by a system of sister exchange. Payment of bride wealth for a wife is not general and occurs usually when some breakdown is evident in the former system. If a man is possessed of more ~~xxxxxx~~ than average wealth however, he may make straight out payments for subsequent wives. Polygamous marriages are not general but have occurred in some instances as a direct result of over recruitment. One way of maintaining the stability of the marriage pattern, or perhaps compromising it, is to marry off the betrotheds of labourers absent for excessive terms of employment, to other men often already married. The exchange system extends to PALAI particularly between ANAMAKE and PALAI clans. An anomaly occurs where KOMBIO women are married to YAKAMUL men but the reverse is not so. Reasons given

were the cold climate of the KOMBIO and difficult and long ~~journeys~~ journeys that would be the YAKAMUL women's lot to maintain contact with their own people. Marriage is patrilineal.

Traditional trade activity between KOMBIO and neighbouring groups has ceased, although tobacco and net bags are still carried over the range in to the YAKAMUL area.

The tambarans played a major role in past KOMBIO life and reflected nearly all phases. Much of the ritual of the old tambarans resulted in physical abuse. Today these have disappeared although others are still in evidence and are mainly associated with crop plantings and harvestings.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY "B".

~~L/Cpl. GARDIA~~ No item worthy of collection was seen. Various musical instruments associated with the tambarans are constructed. Chief of these are the varied sizes of bamboo flutes. Drums and garamuts, a hollowed out log producing a drum like intonation are widespread. Hunting weapons are fashioned throughout.

Satisfactory. No more than average ability but has shown improvement since last patrol.

#### CENSUS.

~~Capt. TOTT~~ Census revision was conducted for all villages and hamlets and statistics are attached. Generally lines were orderly but much trouble was met with in ignorance of names recorded, particularly those for small children. It is common practice for parents to change a child's name after it has reached a certain age, and for this reason ignorance of names recorded at birth was shown. The long period between patrols probably also bears on this point.

An additional 20 names were included in this census for the YAKAMBUM hamlet of IMBIENNORO. This was censused on the previous patrol but statistics omitted from totals. The village of MUP was also included in this census. This isolated village was apparently the question of some confusion as to whether it should be included with the KOMBIO or the PALAI. MUP officials made representations to AITAPE officials in the area requesting inclusion with PALAI villages. They are members of the ANAMAKE group however and should be censused with other KOMBIO villages.

As ~~previously~~ previously mentioned an excessive number of labourers are absent in employment from some villages. Records in respect of labour availability have been forwarded to MAPRIK.

Total births slightly exceed total deaths, but over half the villages show an excess death rate. In some cases, particularly the smaller hamlets, the death rate is alarming. Population has increased but no accurate figure can be given of the actual ~~figure~~ because of failure to reconcile figures with those of the last patrol. It would be in the vicinity of 30 however.

Total population recorded ~~is~~ 3151.

*C.A. Trollope.*  
C.A. Trollope.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.4 of 1956/57.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

L/Cpl. GATSIA Reg. No. 6379 :-

Continues to perform duties creditably and an example to younger police.

Const. MAMAI Reg. No. 9214 :-

Satisfactory. No more than average ability but has shown improvement since last patrol.

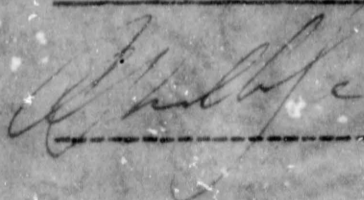
Const. TETE Reg. No. 9000 :-

Satisfactory but sometimes apathetic in performance of duties. Not a great deal of intelligence.

Const. DIKAMA Reg. No. 9441 :-

Keen and continues to show improvement.

C.A. Trollope P.O.

  
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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER


Year.....1956/57..... KOMBIO CENSUS DIVISION (continued)

Govt. Print. - 27343.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F		M	F		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
KING	13.6.57	117	114	7	8			4	5	6	4	8	4	85	97			18	61	13	68	3		11	5			105	365	120	274	29	307	3	183	194	964	1735	
YAKAMBUM	14.6.57	9	4									1		12	5			1	4		2			19				4	34	8	19	1	20	3	19	17	32	34	121
RINGIN	"	5	9											8	9			2	6	1	4			8				5	22	7	17	2	18	2.5	17	26	32	35	118
SOAIAF	"		4											1	2			1	1									4	5	5	2		2	2	5	12	11	8	36
YASUMBORE	15.6.57	2	9					1		1	1			4	7			1	2		3	1						2	18	7	18	2	22	2.5	13	21	22	24	81
YAUNIBUM	"	6	8							1				4	5				2		4			5				10	36	10	23		22	3	27	24	37	34	127
TONG	17.5.57	13	3							2	1			6	2			1	3	1	5			6				7	19	3	18	2	16	3	28	14	21	23	92
YASUKUM	"	8	3											4	5				3		6							8	17	1	15	2	14	3	21	15	24	20	80
KUMBUM	"	4	4											6	2				3	1	2			5				8	22	4	19	1	17	3	15	13	21	23	77
YASILE	18.8.57	2	5											2	2					1	3			1				2	14	5	12	2	11	2	11	15	22	16	65
YAKIO	"		2												3						1			2				2	7	3	5	1	6	3	2	7	12	10	33
YASE	"	9	3	1						1				6	9			2	1					8				8	31	5	22	1	20	2.5	29	13	34	26	110
BEN	"	2	6											3	2				6		1			2				6	20	4	15	4	17	3	11	12	26	21	72
YAUANG	19.6.57	5	10	2				1	1		1			3	9				3		2			3				11	32	11	22	4	20	3	24	28	47	33	135
YALANGEL	"	4	5											2				1	4	1	1			4				9	20	2	12	1	12	3	18	11	24	18	75
<b>TOTALS.</b>		202	205	9	12			6	6	11	7	11	4	157	168			30	107	18	106	4		187				201	703	203	522	57	557	594	577	924	865	3151	

TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS

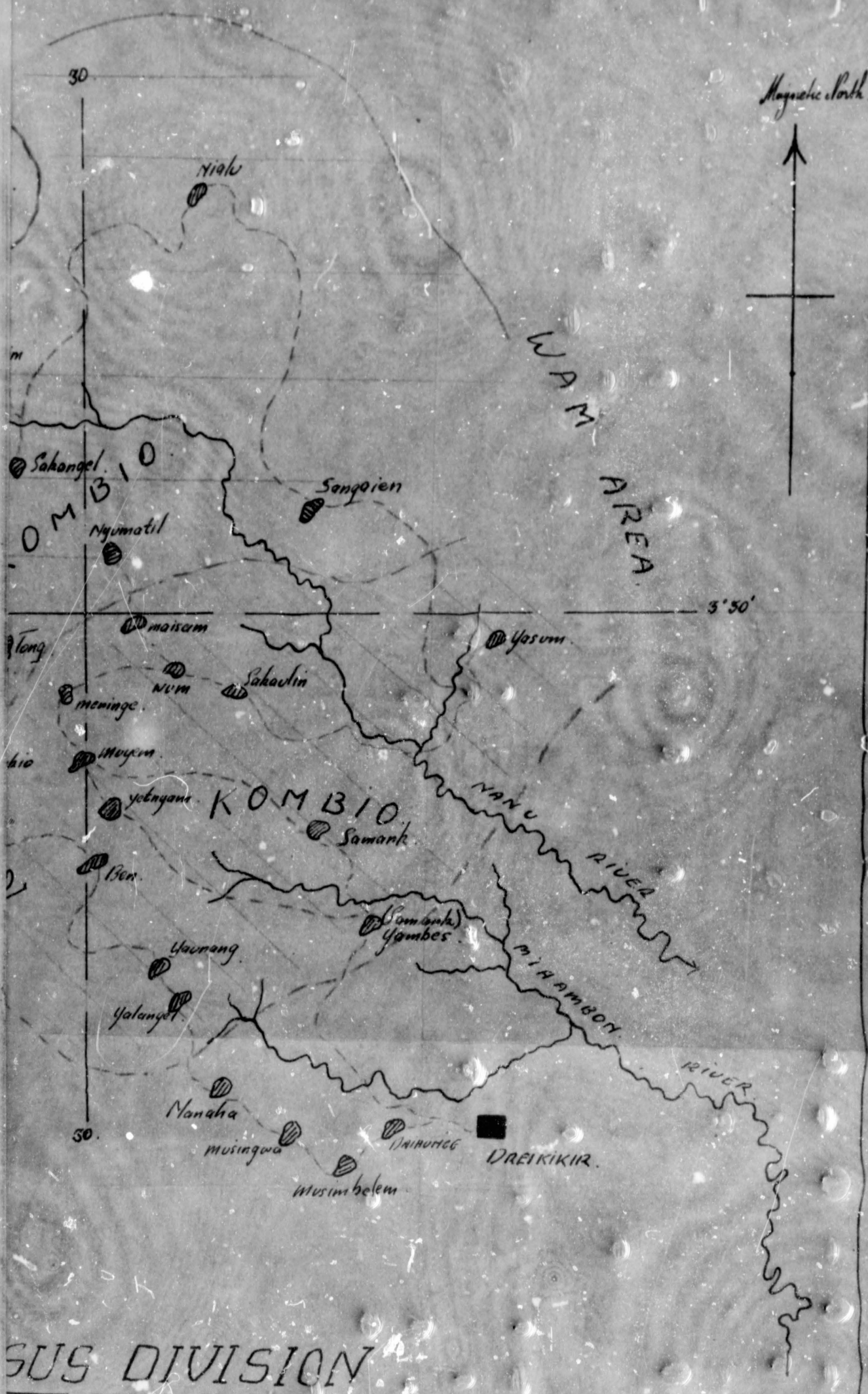


-  Villages
- - - Tracks
- Anomake Boundary
- - - Kombio " " " No 2
- - - " " " " " No 1

Map Reference  
 Suain West 1" inch Series No. 0569  
 Suain East 2 inch Series A54/16  
 Nanu East " " " No 31571  
 Nanu West " " " No 0573

URIM AREA

KOMBIO CEN



NR 104 DREIK.  
of 15/57.

6/9/57