

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: SEPIK

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989-1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. WEW.1-9/794.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th July, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

ANNUAL REPORT - SEPIK DISTRICT.

1. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(i)(a) An extensive patrol programme was maintained throughout the District during 1956-57. With the exception of a number of "specials" the Patrols performed during the year were of a normal routine nature, carried out without incident and in general indicative of steady administrative progress.

Routine patrols were conducted with the purpose of carrying out inspections, compilation of census, investigation and settlement of complaints, payment of war damage claims, stimulation of economic and social development, etc.

Special patrols were, for the most part, prompted by enquiry into alleged tribal warfare and murder, and the pursuit and apprehension of the perpetrators.

Officers also conducted patrols of areas which has been visited (if at all), on only odd occasions in the past by Europeans. As Administration influence is extended in these primitive areas, the need for increasing regular patrolling cannot be over-emphasised.

The basic fabric, upon which a stable Native Administrative pattern in the area can be built up, rests wholly on the steady spread of influence, control and development, amongst the people in the field, by officers of the Field Staff of the Department.

Special patrols from Telefolmin to the MIANMIN and ATBALMIN people, concerned with tribal warfare, raiding and killing, and others from AMBUNTI and LUMI to the Yellow and May River region in connection with the May River murders,

were carried out most successfully and their objectives satisfactorily accomplished.

(b) PATROLS:

AMBUNTI:	No.1 56/57 - BURUI/KUNAI Area.	Routine.
	No.2 56/57 - MAY RIVER	Special.
	No.3 56/57 - UPPER SEPIK - MAY RIVER	"
ANGORAM:	No.1 56/57 - MARIENBERG HILLS	Routine
	No.2 56/57 - MURIK and LOWER SEPIK	"
	No.3 56/57 - KWONGAI CHIMBIAN	"
	No.4 56/57 - MIDDLE SEPIK and KERAM	"
	No.5 56/57 - GRASS COUNTRY	"
	No.6 56/57 - UPPER KROSMERI	Special
	No.7 56/57 - BANARD	Routine
	No.8 56/57 - KARAWARI RIVER	"
	No.9 56/57 - EAST COAST	"
	No.10 56/57 - PARA-PORA	"
	No.11 56/57 - KERAM and KURIK	"
	No.12 56/57 - KABRIMAN KARAWARI	Special
	No.13 56/57 - MAIN SEPIK	Routine
	No.14 56/57 - YUAT SUB-DIVISION	"
AITAPE:	No. 1 56/57 - AITAPE WEST COAST	Routine
	No. 2 56/57 - COAST TO BEWANI MTS. 141ST MER.	Special
(Vanimo)	No. 1 56/57 - PAGEI DIVISION	Routine
	No. 2 56/57 - VANIMO EAST COAST	"
	No. 3 56/57 - VANIMO WEST COAST	"
MAPRIK:	No. 1 56/57 - NORTH WOSERA	Routine
	No. 2 56/57 - SOUTH WOSERA	"
	No. 3 56/57 - TIMAUI	"
	No. 4 56/57 - MAPRIK - MAMBLEP	"
	No. 5 56/57 - YAMIL-TIMAUI	"
	No. 6 56/57 - NORTH- WOSERA (Land)	"
	No. 7 56/57 - MAPRIK - YAMIL (Native Mining)	"
	No. 8 56/57 - ALBIGES SUB-DIVISION	"
	No. 9 56/57 - WORA " "	"

(b) PATROLS: (Contd.) 3.

MAPRIK:

(Yangoru) No. 1 56/57 - YANGORU Routine
No. 2 56/57 - KUMUN - KABOIBUS "
No. 3 56/57 - WINGE - NINDEPOYLE "
(Dreikikir) 1 56/57 - BUMBITA - MUHIANG "
No. 2 56/57 - WRAT No. 1 and No. 2 "
No. 3 56/57 - GAWANGA "
No. 4 56/57 - WRIM "
No. 5 56/57 - KOMBIO "

GREEN RIVER: 1 56/57 - IURI SUB-DIVISION Routine
No. 2 56/57 - GREEN RIVER - VANIMO
(Border Patrol) Special
No. 3 56/57 - KWOMTARI - INTERIOR BORDER
Mts. Routine
No. 4 56/57 - AKRANI - MEREWI "
No. 5 56/57 - IURI SUB-DIVISION "
No. 6 56/57 - EASTERN BORDER MOUNTAINS Special
No. 7 56/57 - WOMBASI WEST SUB-DIVISION "

TELEFOLMIN: 1 56/57 - INNER ATBALMIN Special
No. 2 56/57 - URAPMIN - MIANMIN Routine
No. 3 56/57 - ELIPTAMIN VALLEY "
No. 4 56/57 - MIANMIN AREA Special
No. 5 56/57 - OUTER ATBALMIN AREA "

LUMI: No. 1 56/57 - SOUTH and SOUTH EAST WAPEI Routine
No. 2 56/57 - WEST WAPEI, YELLOW RIVER Special
No. 3 56/57 - PALAI - MAI MAI Routine
No. 4 56/57 - NORTH EAST and No. 2 WAPEI "
No. 5 56/57 - MAI MAI AREA "
No. 6 56/57 - PALEI - MAI MAI "
No. 7 56/57 - PALEI - MAI MAI "
No. 8 56/57 - SOUTH WAPEI, YELLOW RIVER Special
No. 9 56/57 - NORTH-EAST WAPEI Routine

WEWAK: No. 1 56/57 - WEWAK INLAND Routine
No. 2 56/57 - SEPIK PLAINS Special
No. 3 56/57 - BUT BOIKEN AREA "
(Supervision Native Local
Council establishment and
Taxation collection).

LOCAL VISITS - Road Inspections and
NO PATROL Special Tasks. 56 days.
REPORTS:

(c) NEW AREAS PENETRATED.

From Telefolmin a series of patrols penetrated to new areas during the year.

Patrols Nos. 1 and 2 entering the FAGARU River Valley region of the inner ATBALMIN and the SAN River Valley respectively. Patrol No. 4 again passing through the SAN River region entered the TAWA Valley and there discovered the existence of the KAREMIN, NUMAMAMIN, KIMBELMIN, PETAWINMIN and IVIPMIN all previously unvisited and unrecorded. For relevant details refer to recorded reports.

In the AITAPE and GREEN RIVER areas Patrols Nos. 3-56/57 and No. 2 - 56/57 respectively were carried out in the difficult country of the BEWANI Border ranges. Their chief objectives, that of correctly locating the position of Border villages and contacting the people were highly successful.

The notes on the attitude of the people contacted and the topographical information obtained are invaluable and will greatly assist other officers following on in the area concerned.

From GREEN RIVER a patrol visited the Eastern Border Mountains and successful efforts at initial contact and extension of influence were carried out amongst the groups found residing there. In the main sign language was the only means of establishing communication, and the friendly relationship resulting speaks well for the manner in which the patrol was carried out. (GREEN RIVER PATROL No.6-56/57.)

In the ANGORAM area Patrols No.6-56/57 and 12-56/57 to the Upper KROSMERI to investigate reports of alleged raids amongst the hitherto uncontacted INARO people were undertaken. These have resulted in an extension of Government influence amongst a very primitive type of people without incident and in a manner which augers well for future visits.

(d) OUTSTANDING INCIDENTS ON PATROL.

Apart from the attacks on patrols which are discussed in Section (e), the only outstanding event of general interest was that concerned with the accidental death of a carrier in the MIANMIN area, Telefolmin Report No.2 - 56/57.

As the report states "the death itself was not the outstanding factor but the consequence was that the body of the carrier we had buried at ABOUMVIP Village (URAFMIN) area was subsequently exhumed after our departure and eaten by the people of that group. Hitherto these people had been ~~friendly~~ friendly."

Later in the year this ostensibly friendly group in complete defiance of Government instructions instigated the raid on a neighbouring group in which 16 were massacred and 3 abducted. This groups record of treachery, cannibalism and general lawlessness illustrates only too clearly the attitudes of mind of the people, and the problems confronting Officers concerned with the task of implementing Government policy in the area.

(e) ATTACKS ON PATROLS:

During January and February, 1957, natives of the MIANMIN group in the Telefolmin Sub-District attacked a patrol which was endeavouring to carry out the arrest of those MIANMINS concerned in a raid on the ATBALMIN people. As a result of the raid 16 of the ATBALMINS were massacred and 3 abducted.

The MIANMIN have a reputation in the area for fierceness, cunning and hostility and a long record of acts of aggression against neighbouring tribes. Frequent warning of late years by Government of the consequences of further raids have been completely ignored.

This patrol was forced in the face of strong opposition to fire in defence of the lives of its personnel. In all, in the two attacks, three of the attackers were shot dead and two native policemen were wounded.

The action taken was firm and necessary.

A brief outline of events leading up to the attacks are of interest. "In July, 1956, 4 MIANMINS were killed by the ATBALMINS and in early November 4 ATBALMINS were murdered in retaliation. In mid-November a patrol warned the MIANMINS against further retaliation. Between November 30th - December 2nd a patrol also warned the ATBALMINS against any further acts of aggression. Only a

6.

week later the MIANMINS entirely disregarding the warning murdered 16 more ATBALMINS and abducted three. They also burned houses which has been erected by an Administration patrol some 10 days earlier.

In the face of warnings given, it was apparent that the latter act was not only a revenge raid but a deliberate defiance of the Government.

As a result of this patrol and the firm action taken, Government influence has now been extended into all the sub-groups of the MIANMIN. The apprehension of a large number of those responsible for the massacre has had the effect of greatly increasing Government prestige amongst the neighbouring tribes.

If this effort can be effectively followed up and consolidated, such incidents will rapidly become memories of past glory in these regions.

On the 10th December, 1956, a small police patrol endeavouring to contact some AKRANI people were involved in a skirmish in the AKRANI-MEREWE region at Green River. There were no casualties on either side. A patrol later carried out an investigation of the incident, vide Patrol Report No.4 - 56/57 Green River.

(f) ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATE:

During the course of patrolling officers collected certain anthropological data which is embodied in the patrol reports concerned.

In particular Lumi Patrol Report No.4 - 56/57 concerning the N.E. WAPAI and No. 2 WAPEI Census Divisions, contains two extensive appendices E and F on the Social and Marriage systems of these WAPEI people. The notes are as detailed as time permitted and have been carefully prepared by the officer concerned. They should be of value to future patrols visiting the area.

Aitape Patrol Report No. 2 - 56/57 appendix D contains interesting accounts of several legends of the WALWALI-AROP people.

In general, any other data recorded pertained only to areas which have previously been reported upon.

At Telefolmin, a Baptist missionary is investigating the local language and it is hoped that some facts of anthropological interest concerning these people will eventually be recorded.

2. NATIVE WELFARE AND FOOD SUPPLIES:

(a) The people of the Sepik District enjoyed quite a good season this year and no food shortages were reported. Consequently it has not been necessary to ration any communities. Without exception all Sub-Districts report ample supplies of native grown produce.

The Maprik Sub-District has an annual lean period between staple crops generally in the dry season. The introduction of Rice and Kaukau which grow well even during the dry, is nowadays alleviating the position during this stage of the year.

Some people, notably those living on the Sepik River and tributaries and those on the coastal and island areas, are able to obtain game and fresh fish in quantity and, consequently, their diet is much better than those in the thickly populated inland areas.

The majority of the native people of the District are fortunate in that should there be a shortage of garden foods, they can obtain their requirements from the large stands of Sago which exist throughout the entire area.

Though quantity is available, it is considered that quality is poor and that the average diet still leaves much to be desired. Proteins, oils and fats are scarce, and one of the crying needs is an increase in types and quantities of livestock.

In the coastal and inland areas of the Wewak Sub-District and the inland sectors of Maprik, Yangoru and Lumi, peanuts and rice are being planted in some quantities. In these settled areas, the people are more and more tending towards the establishment of a cash crop economy with, at times, as is inevitable, somewhat indifferent results.

Setbacks in such ventures amongst these people soon lead to a feeling of frustration, and in their disappointments it has been noticed that they quickly tend to blame

Government for not providing sufficient assistance. This assistance normally being envisaged in the form of bigger and better machines of all descriptions, which presumably, Government will provide, service and maintain.

Native welfare and improvement is mostly in the hands of the people themselves. The main thing now required is for the people to work harder and assist fully in their own advancement.

No matter what the Government does in the way of providing assistance and guidance in the introduction of new livestock, cash crops, etc., all the benefits will be lost unless the people concerned are prepared to work harder on their own lands, and not expect a beneficent Government to supply everything free of charge.

(b) STANDARDS OF LIVING:

There has been no marked trend towards any large scale improvement in the standard of living in the area.

In the densely populated inland villages of the Maprik-Yangoru-Lumi areas where the fear of attack by tribal enemies is a thing of the past, there is in some instances a definite attempt to replace the conventional type of house with those built off the ground and a movement from the high narrow ridges to more congenial sites on the valley floors adjacent to running streams.

Some people in the Aitape, wewak and Sepik River regions are abandoning their traditional style of housing and erecting houses raised off the ground and generally patterned after the European style of house.

All field staff officers encourage the people of their respective areas to improve their houses, hygiene and sanitation, etc., but the process is necessarily slow.

Over the whole area it is found that the individualist will usually set a lead in building a better type of house, based on experience gained in other regions. Others in due course, follow the lead. With the deaths of the older conservative people and the educational effects on the new generation a slow improvement should be noticed in the standard of living pattern.

(c) COMMUNITY EFFORTS TO IMPROVE VILLAGE WELFARE:

There have been no organised community efforts towards improving village welfare.

All efforts towards self-help have a strong economic bias. Possession of the larger European gadgets, particularly motor vehicles, appears to be strongly desired and being beyond the individual reach, group collections of money have taken place in many communities towards this end.

In some places, finance has been collected and is being held, sometimes in a bank account, with the idea in mind of doing something along the lines of community development. Generally, the finances are insufficient to carry out the aim.

With the introduction of Local Government Councils, movement in this regard will develop and should form one of the main aspects of Council efforts.

3.(a) NATIVE SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

On the 13th September, 1956, the But-Boiker Native Local Government Council was proclaimed. It caters for 5,500 people spread through 44 villages. The people are represented by 25 Councillors of which 24 are elected by the people and the President is nominated by the District Officer. The election of councillors was held between the 1st and 13th October, 1956. There were 9 female candidates but none were successful.

Voting figures are:-

No. eligible to vote	M 1107	F 1400
No. who recorded votes	M 797	F 800

The first tax collection was conducted between January and March, 1957. The tax rate being £1. per head for males and 5/-d. per head for females. There were no tax defaulters and particulars of the tax collection are:-

435 female taxpayers at 5/-d.		£108 15 -
1327 male	"	£1. 1327 - -
		<hr/>
		£1435 15 -
		<hr/> <hr/>

The aims of the But-Boiken Council are:-

1. To encourage economic development
 - (a) by assisting in the opening of the Wewak-Kauk road.
 - (b) to supervise a land settlement scheme which will make land available to people in the area for cash cropping.
 - (c) to assist the Dagua Rural Progress Society.
2. To commence a programme of building permanent Aid Posts.
3. To commence next year to replace the school buildings at Dagua with permanent buildings.
4. To improve water supplies on coastal villages by constructing wells.

The Council has progressed steadily since its formation and up to date the following has been achieved -

1. Council House constructed.

The building was officially opened on 9th April, 1957 by the District Commissioner Mr. Elliott-Smith.

2. Commenced construction of village aid post.
3. Road 16 miles opened between Dagua and Kauk.
4. Materials ordered to construct 13 wells in coastal villages.
5. Knapsack sprays supplied to Dagua Rural Progress Society to combat pests in peanut crops.

A local government survey has been conducted at Maprik and recommendations have been forwarded for the formation of a Native Local Government Council in the Maprik/Yamil/Mamblep/Timaiu areas.

- (b) The native attitude to the Administration may reasonably be termed satisfactory. Especially in the economic field they look to the Administration to provide advice and facilities, as well as a market for produce. Where it appears to them that they may gain advancement in either the economic or social field, the natives willingly co-operate. This may be evidenced by the efforts being channelled into road construction. The attitude of the May River people is particularly pleasing and the

relationship between the Administration and the VANIMO people is good and one of trust and respect. Much of this can only be attributed to the able and just handling of the affair by Mr. Brightwell.

Mission activity continues to increase, and natives cooperation with Missionaries is generally fair. There has been to date little or no antipathy between followers of the various denominations represented in the Mission field.

The attitude of the people towards the Asiatics and mixed blood communities is that of cautious tolerance and there being some mistrust by a few people of the Asiatics.

(c) There has been an increase in native industry during the year. The increase is mainly due to stabilisation of the peanut market. The number of the native owned vehicles has increased to 16. All, except three, one ton Willys trucks, are war relics.

The number of trade store licences issued to natives is 17.

Copra production is increasing as more palms come into bearing and the annual production is now 348 tons. Peanut production has risen to 43 tons, and rice production is 111 tons paddy.

Gold production see under "MINING".

The nature of the terrain around the Sepik River makes it difficult to develop native industry and commerce for the Sepik River people.

(c) At present the avenues available to the River people are -

sale of timber approximately 200,000 super feet per month.

Sale of crocodile skins.

Sale of rice and the

sale of marine foods.

There are no registered Co-operative Societies in the District.

Registered native societies in the District are:-

Wallis Society.

Tarawai Society.

Kairuru Society.

These societies showed a profit of £670. over the last year.

Rural Progress Societies in the District are:-

Dagua (Registered)	}	Wewak Sub-District.
Veram Karim		
Krean		
Wosina	}	Maprik Sub-District.
Mitpim		
Waigakam		
Supani		
Bauimo		

These societies made an overall profit of £39. This profit figure is low but taking into consideration that some of these societies are in their infancy it is pleasing to see an overall profit.

For a detailed account of the workings of the societies please see the Annual Report of the District Agricultural Officer.

It is hoped that the coming year will show a greater development in the native economy and industry in the Sepik District.

(d) Apart from the May River and MIANMIN-ATBALMIN massacres there has been little serious crime through the District. The people of the Sepik District can best be described as lawabiding. Crimes of violence are rare, and the majority of the offences committed are of a minor nature.

(e) War damage payment is almost completed and only 47 claims amounting to £483.13.- were paid this last year. The money was mainly spent on capital goods.

(f) Rehabilitation is now complete. After the war many people constructed houses from surplus army materials (black corrugated iron) and most of these have been replaced by native material houses. A little of the iron is still used as roofing.

The But-Boiken Native Local Government Council is assisting in its area by improving village water supplies. This year it has on its programme to construct wells in 13

villages. Each well will be covered with a cement top and fitted with a lift lump.

- (g) Women continue to hold their lowly station in the community, though in the Aitape, Wewak and Maprik Sub-District there are already signs that they are, in some instances, breaking from the traditional pattern. With increasing economic development in which the women are actively co-operating and the independence they will achieve with income, it is expected that their status will gradually improve.

It is interesting to note (see part (a)) the part women are playing in the But-Boiken Council Area.

Missions are very cognizant of the status of women and are making considerable efforts to improve their lot.

HEALTH.

The general health of the District has been normal. This year has seen the introduction of a Malarial Control Team and T.B. Survey Team into the District.

EDUCATION.

There is an increasing desire for education over most of the District, though as in our own community, the truants and laggards are present.

STATION BUILDINGS.

These have improved over the last 12 months with the erection of permanent buildings at Telefolmin, Green River and Aitape. There is still a large lag in the building programme but it is hoped it will be partly overcome in this next financial year.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

- (a) ROADS AND BRIDGES. These are dealt with by Public Works Department. Officers of our Department have assisted in the supervision of road construction and in surveying gradients.

(b) AERODROMES.

The main aerodrome at Boram is maintained by Department of Civil Aviation. Landing grounds throughout the District are maintained by the Administration for the Department of Civil Aviation.

(c) HARBOUR WORKS.

The position remains unaltered. This aspect is fully covered in the District Commissioner's Annual Report.

(d) ADMINISTRATION VESSELS.

At Wewak. Trawler m.v. "HARRIS" under the control of the District Commissioner.

m.v. "ELA" - under control of District Commissioner. Available for patrols to Wewak Islands but inadequate as no cargo carrying space for native produce.

At Angoran. Workboat SAPPHIRE

Wireless Pinnace SUSU

These are adequate for the work of the Sub-District.

At Ambunt. Workboat ONYX and MALA.

These are adequate for the work of the Sub-District.

(e) VEHICLES AND TRANSPORT.

Controlled by Department of Civil Affairs.

The number of vehicles available to this Department is inadequate. The Sepik is the largest District in the whole of the Territory. With our present staff it is manifestly impossible to cover all of our census divisions and get amongst the people to foster development in all its aspects if we are restricted to walking. To be successful our Administration must have mobility. Already there are over 500 miles of vehicular road and with the exception of some 30 miles in the vicinity of Wewak, every mile of these roads has been cut laboriously by hand by our people. They have completed their part, it is essential that we have vehicles so that we can fulfil our commitments.

(f) WORKSHOPS.

Dealt with by Public Works Department and Civil Affairs Department.

(g) WATER SUPPLY.

Dealt with by Public Works Department.

(h) LIGHTING PLANTS.

Dealt with by Public Works Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) There are seven light aircraft stationed at Wewak. These aircraft carry out flights as required in addition to servicing outstations once weekly on a regular schedule.

Services to other Districts are provided by Qantas and by Mandated Airlines nine times per week. Every second week Qantas provide a service to and from Hollandia.

Small ships provide a service to Madang and an Overseas ship calls every 6 to 7 weeks.

(b) Wireless communication is maintained from a Central Station at Wewak. There are 22 outstations and three portable stations within the network.

(c) A 24 hour telephone system operates at Wewak with manual exchange.

(d) Full Postal services are available at Wewak. At Angoram, Maprik and Aitape limited facilities are available.

STORES SUPPLIES AND SHIPPING.

The Department of Civil Affairs will cover this aspect.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

(a) There are eight plantations operating. Tadji, St. Anna, Tepien, Suain, Muschu, Tarawai, Karawop and Boiken.

(b) 5 pre-war plantations have been abandoned.

(c) Plantations not heavily producing though kept reasonably clean.

(d) The main trading and commercial centre is at Wewak.

(e) Average monthly production of copra is 80 tons.

LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR:

Pedlar's Licence	6
Trading Allotment Licence	18
Trading Licences	62
Licence to Trade with Natives	128

Licences issued during the year (Contd....)

Shell Buyer's Licence	1
Copra Buyer's Licence	1
Employer's Arms Permits	147
Native Assistants Permits	109
Meat Licence	5
Bread Licence	4
Permits to Engage Employees	29
Fishing Licence	1
Explosives	3
Petroleum Storage	2
Permit Cinematographic	2

MINING ACTIVITIES.

Enterprise of New Guinea Gold and Petroleum Limited are prospecting on the August and Upper Sepik Rivers.

European gold won is almost negligible, only one miner at Maprik operating on a part-time basis.

There is considerable activity in the mining field by Maprik natives, and interest, the numbers involved and the production figures have risen considerably over the year. Mr. Robinson from Lands Department visited the Maprik area and his visit did much to encourage native mining activities in the area. Some 32 villages are involved in the winning of gold and gold to the value of £3,576. 2. 9d. has been won. Further, there is approximately 30 ozs. forwarded through the Commonwealth Bank for which no payment has yet been received.

FORESTRY.

There are six saw mills within the District. Their output is only sufficient for District requirements.

NATIVE LABOUR.

(a) On a District basis labour offering for work has been sufficient in number to meet the demand. The demand for labour has decreased this last year.

(b) The Sepik people has been employed under the agreement system for many years and as a result they prefer to work under agreement than casually. They

17.

feel that the agreement gives them security of employment.

(c) The average wage paid to employees is 30/-d. a month.

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

APPENDIX A.

PATROLS.

STATION.	No. of Patrols.	No. of Field Staff Patrol Days.	Visits to District Centres by District Commissioner and Officer.	Inspection by the Administrator.
NEWMARK	3	129	-	
AITAPE	2	49	Dis. Com. 5 Dis. Off. 4	
VANIMO	3	29	Dis. Com. 6 Dis. Off. 3	
HAPRIK	9	116	Dis. Com. 12 Dis. Off. 8	
YANGORU	3	63	Dis. Com. 6 Dis. Off. 5	
DREIKILIR	5	72	Dis. Com. 1 Dis. Off. 3	
ANGORAM	14	142	Dis. Com. 5 Dis. Off. 7	
AMBUMTI	3	190	Dis. Com. 4 Dis. Off. 12	
GREEN RIVER	7	134	Dis. Com. 7 Dis. Off. 6	
LUMI	9	430	Dis. Com. 4 Dis. Off. 6	
TELEPOLAMIN	5	279 (or 133 days on Patrol).	Dis. Com. 10 Dis. Off. 12	
TOTALS :	63	1633	60	66

APPENDIX B.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

SUB-DISTRICT.	NO. OF CLAIMS 1956-57.	AMOUNT PAID 1956-57.	NO. OF CLAIMS AT 30/6/57.	AMOUNT PAID AT 30/6/57
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
NEWAK	Nil.	Nil.	8663	152792 8 6
KAPRIK	Nil.	Nil.	13051	127976 7 9
AITAPE	2	19 2 -	3373	39320 2 -
ANGORAM	45	464 11 -	5368	64253 8 -
TELEPOLMIN	-	- - -	-	- - -
LUMI	-	- - -	206	979 3 9
AMBUNTI	Nil.	Nil.	3	45 5 -
	47	£483 13 -	30664	£385366 15 -

DATE:

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1952

60

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APPENDIX C.

AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRATION CONTROL OR INFLUENCE

SUB-DISTRICT	AREA UNDER CONTROL	AREA UNDER INFLUENCE	AREA UNDER PARTIAL INFLUENCE	AREAS PENETRATED BY PATROLS.	TOTAL AREA (Sq. Miles)
WENAK	1400	1275			1400
MAPRIK	1700	259			1700
AITAPE	3550	767		300	3590
ANGOPAM	6280	265		900	7385
ANBUWITI	5900	1000	600		8400
TELEFOIMIN	2300	200	1250	3375	4825
IVMI	2300	400	100		2800
	21670	2005	1950	4575	30200

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

APPENDIX D.

SUB-DISTRICT	INDUAI	TULTUL	MEDICAL OFFICIALS	TOTAL OFFICIALS	COUNCILLORS OFFICIAL	COUNCILLORS UNOFFICIAL	TOTAL VILLAGE OFFICIALS & COUNCILLORS
WEWAK	69(a)	124(b)	35	228	25	-	253
MAPRIK	404	460	409	1273	-	-	1273
ATTAPE	107	110	42	259	-	-	259
ANGORAM	280	307	180	767	-	-	767
AMBUNTI	81	88	66	235	-	-	235
TELEFOKMIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDI	206	196	143	545	-	-	545
TOTALS	1147	1285	875	3307	25	-	3332

a) 38 Induai appointments revoked in But-Bo'tken Council Area.
 (b) 31 Tultul " " " " " "

NATIVE POPULATION

APPENDIX E.

ENUMERATED

SUB-DISTRICT.

CHILDREN

ADULTS

SUB-DISTRICT.	CHILDREN				TOTAL (e)	ADULTS				TOTAL (1)	Uncounted Population (Estimated) (j)		GRAND TOTAL (k)	
	Present in Village (b)	Absent at School (c)	Absent at Work (d)			Present in Village (f)	Absent at School (g)	Absent at Work (h)			M	F		
WEMAK	2839	3400			7239	7109	5473							19821
MAPRIK	13564	12509	340	107	26520	19326	20112	5206	247	44891				71411
AITAPE	1363	3090	121	39	6613	3769	4339	1507	93	9708		402		16721
ANGORAM	6390	5851			12241	9775	8717			18492		2000		33233
AMBUNTI	3445	3236	131	45	6957	1100	1155	1189	56	3500		8500		18957
TELEPOIMIN	1231	816	41		1868	1217	1088	100		2405		17500		21793
JUMI	6125	6060			12285	11238	11524	2783	24	25569		1800		40354
TOTALS:	39057	34962	633	191	74943	53534	52408	10785	420	117147		30200		222290

NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AS AT 30th JUNE, 1957.

APPENDIX E.

SUB-DISTRICT	EUROPEAN		TOTAL	ASIANS		TOTAL	OTHERS	STATELESS	GRAND TOTAL
	British	Others		Chinese	Others				
AITAPE	42	6	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
ANGORAM	37	23	60	1	11	12	-	-	72
AMBUNYI	10	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
LUMI	37	8	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
MAPRIK	79	11	90	1	1	2	-	-	92
WERAK	196	41	237	33	13	46	-	-	283
TELEPOIMIN	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	415	91	492	35	25	60	-	-	576

TABLES:

33091	Drives	632	107	60	110	14012	22227	251108	10152	1750	1711111	30505	555530
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APPENDIX G.

COST OF COMMODITIES.

	WENAK	ATTAPE	ANGORAM	AMBUNTI	LUMI	MAPRIK	TELEPOLINTI	QUANTITY	AVERAGE
1. FOODS - Rice	1/-	1/3	1/3 1/2	1/3	NS	1/10	2/6	per lb.	1/6 1/2
Wheatmeal	NS	1/7	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	"	1/7
Peas	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	"	Not sold.
Meat 12 oz.	2/-	3/-	3/10	3/-	5/-	3/-	4/-	per tin	3/3
Drying	2/3	3/-	2/10 1/2	3/-	4/-	4/-	NS	per lb.	3/2 1/2
Sugar	1/1	1/6	2/6	1/3	1/9	1/10	2/-	"	1/8 1/2
Tee	10/3	12/-	10/8	NS	NS	14/-	NS	"	11/9
Salt	5	10	1/6	1/-	1/-	1/3	2/-	"	1/1 1/2
Fresh Veggies.	2	3	1	1 1/2	2	2	3	"	2
Tobacco (Stick)	8	1/-	0	10	1/-	1/-	NS	per stick	10
Matches (Box)	2	2	3	2 1/2	3	3	3	" box	2 1/2
Soap	2/-	2/6	3/6	2/-	1/-	2/8	4/6	" lb.	2/7
2. CLOTHING & ISSUES									
Lava-lava	5/-	6/-	10/-	6/-	7/-	5/6	5/-	each	6/8
Shorts - Khaki	11/-	14/-	15/-	10/-	10/-	12/4	10/-	pair	11/9
Shirts - Khaki	14/-	11/-	20/-	14/-	10/-	12/-	11/-	each	13/1
Blankets	12/-	17/6	NS	20/-	20/-	15/-	14/-	each	16/7
Mosquito Nets	12/-	16/-	40/-	40/-	20/-	15/-	NS	each	23/10
Plates	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/-	4/-	3/8	3/-	each	2/-
Panipans	1/6	2/-	3/-	2/-	1/6	2/-	2/-	each	2/-

(Continued).....

C O S T O F C O M M O D I T I E S .

APPENDIX G.

2. CLOTHING & ISSUES

	WEMAK	AITAPE	ANGORAH	AMBUTTI	LUMI	HAPRIT	TELEPOLIN	QUANTITY	AVERAGE
Kitba's	12/6	8/-	25/-	8/-	NS	15/-	NS	Each	13/8
Boxes: Small	18/-	20/-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	"	19/-
" Medium	25/-	25/-	27/-	NS	NS	30/-	NS	"	26/9
" Large	30/-	30/-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	"	30/-
Towels	3/6	6/-	5/-	NS	NS	6/-	NS	"	5/1½

x. NS - Not sold.

L I C E N C E S A N D P E R M I T S

APPENDIX

SUB-DISTRICT

	FEDLAR'S LICENCE	TRADING ALLOTMENT LICENCE	TRADING LICENCE	LICENCE TO TRADE WITH NATIVES	SHELL BUYER'S LICENCE	COPRA BUYER'S LICENCE	EMPLOYER'S ARMS PERMITS	NATIVE ASSISTANTS PERMITS	HEAT LICENCE	BREAD LICENCE	PERMITS TO ENGAGE EMPLOYEES
WEWAK	3	6	39	39	1	1	78	52	3	4	29
AITAPE		2	7	7			10	1			
ANGORAM	3		2	30			29	8			
AMBUNTI		7	4	4			6	2			
LUMI			11	11							
M.PRIK		3	9	28			23	46			
TELEFOIMIN				1							
TOTALS:	6	18	62	128	1	1	147	109	3	4	29

EXPLOSIVES PETROLEUM STORAGE PERMIT CINEMATOGRAPHIC FISHING LICENCE

WEWAK 3 2 2 1