

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 12

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1960 - 1961

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1960/61

MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
MAPRIK 1-60/61	H.J.Redmond	South and North WOSERA
" 3-60/61	H.J.Redmond OK	✓ MAMBLEP Census Sub-division
" 4-60/61	H.J.Redmond	SEPIK PLAINS
" 5-60/61	H.J.Redmond	WORA Census Sub-Division
" 6-60/61	H.J.Redmond	TAMAUI Census Division
" 7-60/61	R.K.Treutlein	WORA Census Division
" 8-60/61	R.K.Treutlein OK	✓ ALBIGES Census Division
DREIKIKIR 6-60/61	B.H.Mulcahy OK	✓ URAT Division
YANGORU 1-60/61	J.C.Serrigan	SEPIK and KABOIBUS Census Divs.
" 2-60/61	H.A.Richardson	YANGORU Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ^{MARUK} 1/1960-61

Patrol Conducted by H. J. REDMOND P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH AND NORTH WISERA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. D. TUCKER E.M.A.

Natives 3 CONSTABLES; 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 2/5/1960 to 12/7/1960

Number of Days 77

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May, July and August 1959

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

67-8-8

22nd November, 1950.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 1 - 1950/61 - WAPNIK

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memorandum to yourself from the Assistant District Officer adequately covers the contents of the Report.

I am pleased to note that plantings are not on a communal basis as described by Mr Redmond but on an extended family basis.

What is the reason for 15d per lb. only being paid for rice produced by the people? The Assistant District Officer, in his covering memorandum states under the heading "Collection of Taxes :- "A drop in area income because of lesser numbers absent at work." Does this mean that the people depend on cash income to such an extent from migrant workers that it affects the area income generally.

I agree in the remarks concerning the reasons for militant activity recorded by the Assistant District Officer.

It is hoped that coffee plantings will be successful and have some influence on the people's behaviour.

When a decision and/or agreement has been reached on usage or land usufructory rights it should be recorded in the Village Book in order to have the necessary records readily available for a Lands Commissioner when he commences operations.

I shall be looking forward to the results of the follow-up patrol proposed before Christmas.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPIA AND NEW GUINEA

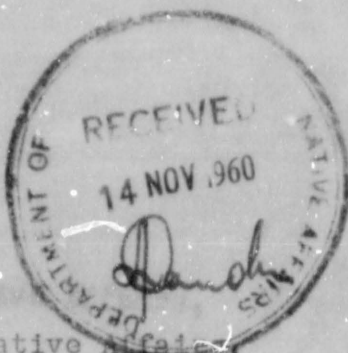
67-8-8 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5/1947

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

7th November, 1960



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDGBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1960-61

Please find enclosed a report of a patrol carried out to the North and South Wosera Census Subdivisions, by Mr. H. J. Redmond, Patrol Officer.

As you will notice, this patrol was carried out some months ago, but I have not forwarded it on to you before this owing to a slip up in this office. I do apologise for this.

This is a good report and is indicative of the work that is being done by Mr. Redmond.

The Wosera people are particularly virile and lively, but to date they have made no great response to our efforts to interest them in economic development. Their history has been studded with repeated incidents of cargo cult outbreaks, or as Mr. Bunting says 'frustrated desires for economic progress'. The soil in the area is poor and any returns they would get would not be large. At the moment we are concentrating on pushing coffee plantings. The response to date has been slow, but we will continue to press on with this project. Incidentally, when Mr. Bunting speaks of communal coffee blocks, he is speaking rather loosely, as the plantings are done on an extended family basis rather than communally. In my opinion and in that of Mr. Bunting and the District Agricultural Officer, plantings on a communal basis would entail too many grave risks of trouble in the future.

D. J. Glancy
(D. J. GLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Maprik

67-3-5/1947

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

7th November, 1960

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Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Maprik

NIMBUK, mentioned by Mr. Redmond, has now visited all the villages in AMBUNTI and MAPRIK with an Administration Officer and spoken to the assembled villagers on the falsity of his doctrine. It would be a great mistake to imagine that he has thereby lost any of his prestige except for a few isolated individuals. The ceremony and feasting associated with NIMBUK's magical performances in the villages visited create a great impression. These are lasting impressions in the dull routine of village life and not easily eradicated. The 1959 cult activity was not serious in any way and without overt action it is unnecessary to take serious action.

The position now is that these people are as open to cult pressure as they ever were. The violent nature of the people means that overt action is possible at any time a violent leader arises. The failure of rice and peanuts to provide an economic outlet reached a culmination during the past six months and no further plantings can be expected in these annuals, especially with the present poor returns being paid by the Society. There is a glimmer of hope in the coffee field but it is, in this area, only a glimmer. The position is that there is insufficient land to attempt plantings on an individual family basis as is being done in other parts of the Sub district. To my mind communal plantings on a village basis are the only opening we have at the moment. During the remainder of this year I shall attempt to have planted in each village a 10-12 acre block of coffee. There should be little difficulty in obtaining land for such a project, whereas the individual would have virtually no chance of obtaining an area upon which to plant a small garden. I think this is the best we can do here and we can only do what we can. I can see no other means of interesting them in an economic system of land use.

4. General Administration

Because of the shortage of land each patrol in this area is inundated with petty squabbles over sago and land boundaries. The majority of these have been adjudicated on in past years and boundaries staked out. The aggrieved party almost always brings up the matter to each patrol and attempts to have the previous decisions revised. It is policy here not to vary old decisions on land boundaries, and Mr. Redmond carried this out on this patrol. Possibly nowhere in the Territory are there so many arguments over land as in the WOSERA. A Native Lands Commissioner could find work in the area for the rest of his life, so complicated are the boundaries and the stories given. Until such time as a Commissioner arrives all old decisions are being adhered to by my staff.

Numerous bride payment disputes were arbitrated on during the patrol. Compared with land disputes these and the other disputes mentioned by Mr. Redmond are a simple matter. One can easily arbitrate and reach a popular decision, whereas in land matters no decision given can ever be popular.

Cases sent to MAPRIK were either dealt with in the Court of Native Affairs or arbitrated on.

5. ROADS AND BRIDGES

There is little possibility of constructing the bridges mentioned by Mr. Redmond for some years to come, as all the crossings mentioned would require bridges built with pylons, the crossings being wide. The implementation of coffee plantings in the area as a cash crop will obviate the use of bridges as the coffee in MAPRIK is harvested during the dry when the rivers are fordable.

10. hrs

#

File No. 30-1

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K.
Sepik District.

25th. July, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
M A P R I K.

MAPRIK PATROL No. 1 of 1960-61

Officer Conducting: H. J. Redmond, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: North and South Wosera Census Sub-Divisions.
Personnel Accompanying: Mr. D.E. Tucker, E.M.A. (South Wosera only)
R.P.N.G.C. - 3
N.M.O. - 1
One Personal Servant.
Duration of Patrol: 2/5/60 to 17/7/60 - 77 days.
Last Patrol to Area: South Wosera - DNA. August, 1959.
North Wosera - DNA. May to July, 1959.
Objects of Patrol:
1. Collections of Tax
2. Revision of Census
3. Enquiry into the cult activities endemic in the NANU River area.
4. General Administration.
5. Purchase of Land at KAUGIA.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a tax/census patrol to the North and South WOSERA Census Sub-Divisions.

The patrol was not hurried and every effort was made to show the people that I was not visiting them solely to collect their tax. Apart from the routine duties entailed in tax/census work I endeavoured to channel the activities of the patrol mainly into one field, economic development. This aspect of the native situation was found to be quite satisfactory and more will be said about it under the Native Affairs heading. Apart from this, I made it clear that I was ready to attempt to solve any problems or disputes which the people might like to bring forward. As a result the patrol was usually swamped with disputes which mainly concerned quarrels over rights to land use and sago creeks. ✓

A most noticeable feature encountered during the patrol was the high density of population present, particularly so in the NORTH WOSERA. Here there is a population of 10887 existing in an area of approximately 30 square miles, much of which consists of useless tracts of kunai plains. In fact the kunai plains are the dominating feature of the terrain of both divisions, although more so in the SOUTH than in the NORTH. The SOUTH WOSERA provides fairly uncomfortable patrolling conditions, having a particularly hot climate and poor quality water supplies. The NORTH WOSERA area provides rather more pleasant conditions as it consists of large areas of cool secondary bush. ✓

Owing to the generally undulating nature of the terrain both divisions are serviced by an excellent system of access roads. Consequently walking conditions here are extremely easy. Most villages are situated together in groups of four or five and, as a result, the patrol operated from a series of central rest houses. ✓ The general pattern of the patrol was to establish a base camp at a central rest house and then to make day trips to the various villages serviced by the rest house. ✓

Both divisions have been regularly patrolled by Native Affairs Officers since 1949. However within the period 1949-60 there have been only two D.A.S.F. patrols and three P.H.D. patrols to the entire WOSERA area. Since 1958 officers of the Malaria Control Pilot Project have patrolled the divisions at six monthly intervals.

The WOSERA area has not had a particularly happy history. Outbreaks of nativistic expression in the form of cargo cults have been common and is endemic throughout the area at the moment. Outbreaks of inter-village brawling have also been common and several murders in the past have resulted.

Mr. D. E. Tucker, E.M.A., accompanied the patrol throughout the SOUTH WOSERA. As Mr. Tucker is a practising Seven Day Adventist the patrol observed Saturday as a day of rest during his stay with the patrol.

DIARY

Monday, 2nd. May, 1960

0945 hours departed MAPRIK for SERANGWANTU per truck. Arrived 1200 hours. Camp established and itinerary of patrol outlined to assembled officials. Talks on cash crops. 1600 hours inspected village. Camped.

Tuesday, 3rd. May, 1960

0900 hours carried out tax/census and then settled several disputes. Late p.m. inspected nearby villages of PALGE and PATUKWA. Returned to SERANGWANTU and camped.

Wednesday, 4th. May, 1960

0900 hours proceeded to PALGE and carried out tax/census. 1300 hours walked to nearby PATUKWA and carried out tax/census. Returned to SERANGWANTU and camped.

Thursday, 5th. May, 1960

0900 hours departed per jeep to MANGI, a hamlet of MOUGUNGU. Arrived 1000 hours. Carried out tax/census and village inspection. 1320 hours proceeded to YAMBI Agricultural Station. Talks with Officer-in-Charge. 1620 hours departed for KWANJAUMA No. 1. Arrived 1710 hours. Made camp.

Friday, 6th. May, 1960

0900 hours carried out village inspection and tax/census. Talks on cash cropping. Minor disputes settled. 1440 hours departed for KWANJAUMA No. 2. Village inspection and tax/census carried out. Camped.

Saturday, 7th. May, 1960

Partly observed, during morning some minor disputes were settled and people were addressed re cash cropping. Camped.

Sunday, 8th. May, 1960

0900 hours inspected village of PUKAGO and carried out tax/census. 1415 hours departed for NUNGWAIGO, arrived 1550 hours. Unsatisfactory reception and large scale repairs made to rest house and police barracks. Camped.

Monday, 9th. May, 1960

0900 hours carried out village inspection and then tax/census. Investigated charges of brawling and sent case into MAPRIK for court action. 1420 hours departed for KWARINGIA. Arrived 1510 hours. Set up camp. Talks with people. Camped.

Tuesday, 10th. May, 1960

0900 hours inspected village and then carried out tax/census. 1215 hours departed for APAMBI. Arrived 1424 hours and set up camp. Inspected village. Discussions with assembled village officials. Camped.

Wednesday, 11th. May, 1960

a.m. several married disputes heard and then commenced tax/census - interrupted by heavy rain which continued during afternoon. Forced to remain at APAMBI.

Thursday, 12th. May, 1960

0800 hours completed APAMBI tax/census. 1143 hours departed for BANGLEGO. Arrived 1448 hours. Made camp. Talks with assembled village officials. Village inspection and camped.

Friday, 13th. May, 1960

0900 hours carried out tax/census. 1200 hours departed for YAMBIGO. Arrived 1210 hours. Inspected village and carried out tax/census. 1548 hours departed for JIPMAGO. Arrived 1625 hours. Set up camp. Drawn out land dispute heard. Re-iterated former officer's decision. Camped.

Saturday, 14th. May, 1960

Observed.

Sunday, 15th. May, 1960

0900 village inspection and tax/census. 1240 hours departed for WOMBISA. Arrived 1310 hours. Set up camp. Proceeded to site of land dispute. Re-iterated former decision of patrolling officer. 1630 hours returned to rest house where two minor disputes settled. Camped.

Monday, 16th. May, 1960

0900 village inspection and then tax/census. Several disputes heard during p.m. Camped.

Tuesday, 17th. May, 1960

0900 hours to WABINDIGUM. Arrived 0910 hours. Conducted tax/census and village inspection. 1310 hours proceeded to central rest house known as BUGIWI. Arrived 1415 hours. Set up camp. Interviews with various village officials. Camped.

Wednesday, 18th. May, 1960

0900 hours proceeded to MIKAU. Arrived 0940 hours. Met Sister from S.V.D. Mission. Inspected village and carried out tax/census. 1420 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Thursday, 19th. May, 1960

0900 hours proceeded to YINDIKO, arrived 0925 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Inspected proposed rice and peanut gardens. 1520 hours returned to rest house. A few minor disputes were settled. Camped.

Friday, 20th. May, 1960

0800 hours departed for NAINBA, arrived 0834 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Minor land dispute again heard. 1310 hours proceeded to KAUSAGA, arrived 1348 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Inspected proposed coffee garden. 1720 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Saturday, 21st. May, 1960

Observed.

Sunday, 22nd. May, 1960

0900 hours departed for KUNJINGINI No. 1. Arrived 0940 hours. Set up camp. Visited Roman Catholic Mission, lunched. 1300 hours proceeded to YAKIWAR. Arrived 1320 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1740 hours picked up by P.H.D. Land Rover and taken to MAPRIK. Stayed night in MAPRIK.

Monday, 23rd. May, 1960

1000 hours departed MAPRIK and returned to KUNJINGINI. Writer ill during afternoon. Camped.

Tuesday, 24th. May, 1960.

0900 hours village inspection and tax/census. P.M. inspected proposed coffee block and proposed new site for village. Investigations into inter-village brawl. Sent case into MAPRIK for court action. Camped.

Wednesday, 25th. May, 1960.

Further investigations into yesterday's brawl and several more participants despatched to MAPRIK. 1000 hours to No. 2 KUNJINGINI. Village inspection and tax/census. P.M. Old land dispute brought up again. Returned to rest house and camped.

Thursday, 26th. May, 1960.

0900 hours proceeded to MUL. Arrived 0925 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Inspected proposed rice garden. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Old land disputes again heard.

Friday, 27th. May, 1960

0900 hours departed for ABUSIT, arrived 0940 hours. Village inspected and tax/census. 1520 hours departed for MIKAU No. 1. Arrived 1625 hours. Camped.

Saturday, 28th. May, 1960

0900 hours to No. 2 MIKAU. Arrived 0924 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1450 hours returned to rest house. Worked on books. Camped.

Sunday, 29th. May, 1960

Observed.

Monday, 30th. May, 1960

0900 hours to GWINYINGI, arrived 0943 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1500 hours returned to rest house. Inspected scattered hamlets of MIKAU No. 1. Camped.

Tuesday, 31st. May, 1960

0900 hours completed village inspection and then tax/censused people. 1300 hours departed for BOBMAGUM, arrived 1410 hours. Set up camp. Interviews with assembled village officials. Camped.

Wednesday, 1st. June, 1960.

0900 hours to TENDEGUM. Arrived 0935 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Marriage disputes settled. Camped.

Thursday, 2nd. June, 1960

0900 hours to CHIGINANGU. Arrived 0933 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Disputes arbitrated on. 1620 hours returned to rest house. Worked on books. Camped.

Friday, 3rd. June, 1960

0900 hours to BOBMAGUM village. Village inspection and tax/census. Again numerous minor disputes to be arbitrated on. 1600 hours returned to rest house and then inspection of coffee garden. Camped.

Saturday, 4th. June, 1960.

0900 hours to KAUGIAK. Arrived 0944 hours. Inspected village and conducted tax/census. A few disputes settled. 1540 hours returned to rest house. Book work. Camped.

Sunday, 5th. June, 1960

Observed.

Monday, 6th. June, 1960

0900 hours proceeded to KWANEBANDU. Arrived 0925 hours. A.M. Scattered hamlets inspected. P.M. Tax/census. 1600 hours returned to rest house.

Tuesday, 7th. June, 1960

Many disputes settled, two cases for MAPRIK. 1000 hours proceeded to RUBUGUM. Stopped en route to hear land dispute. Arrived RUBUGUM 1230 hours. P.M. to RUBUGUM No. 2. Inspection and tax/census conducted. 1745 hours returned to main rest house. Camped.

Wednesday, 8th. June, 1960

0900 hours departed for TUWAIKUM. Arrived 1043 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Investigation into village brawl. Participants to MAPRIK. 1640 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Thursday, 9th. June, 1960

0900 hours departed for WAIGAMAGA. Arrived 0950 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Several minor disputes settled. Camped.

Friday, 10th. June, 1960

0900 hours departed for GWAIUARU. Arrived 0945 hours. A.M. spent inspecting scattered hamlets. 1300 hours conducted tax/census. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Saturday, 11th. June, 1960

A.M. disputes settled. 1000 hours to RUBUGUM No. 2. Arrived 1010 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1500 hours returned to rest house. Land disputes brought up and former decisions re-iterated. Camped.

Sunday, 12th. June, 1960

Camped.

Monday, 13th. June, 1960

0900 hours to RUBUGUM No. 3. Arrived 0925 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1410 hours returned to rest house. Worked on books. Camped.

Tuesday, 14th. June, 1960

0900 hours to MAUNDU. Arrived 0910 hours. Inspected scattered hamlets. Tax/census. Minor land dispute settled. 1623 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Wednesday, 15th. June, 1960

0800 hours departed for BALAMTA. Arrived 0840 hours. Cargo to rest house at YAMBINGEI. Village inspection and tax/census. 1400 hours arrived at KAUGIA Roman Catholic Mission Station. Talks with Father in charge. Camped.

Thursday, 16th. June, 1960

A.M. Completed survey and purchase of Mission Lease at KAUGIA. P.M. Numerous disputes (minor) settled at rest house. Camped.

Friday, 17th. June, 1960

0900 hours walked to KUMGE. Arrived 1018 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Land dispute settled. 1540 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Saturday, 18th. June, 1960

0900 hours to NUMAMAKA. Arrived 1005 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Four sick natives to MAPRIK Hospital. 1510 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Sunday, 19th. June, 1960

Observed.

Monday, 20th. June, 1960

books. Camped.

Heavy rain throughout day. Worked on

Tuesday, 21st. June, 1960

0900 hours to TUGAUKIM No. 1. Arrived 0940 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. A few disputes settled. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Wednesday, 22nd. June, 1960

0900 hours to TUGAUKIM No. 2. Arrived 0920 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1400 hours returned to rest house. Book work. Camped.

Thursday, 23rd. June, 1960

0900 hours to STAPIGUM. Arrived 0934 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Land dispute settled. 1610 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Friday, 24th. June, 1960

0900 hours to ISOGUM. Arrived 0935 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Minor disputes settled. 1400 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Saturday, 25th. June, 1960

All day spent settling land disputes. One referred to A.D.O. MAPRIK. Camped.

Sunday, 26th. June, 1960

Observed.

Monday, 27th. June, 1960

A.M. visited KAUGIA Mission. 1000 hours to KUTIGUM, arrived 1030 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1640 returned to rest house. Met by Mr. R. Male of the Malaria Control Pilot Project. Camped.

Tuesday, 28th. June, 1960

0920 to GULAKIM. Arrived 0950 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1520 hours returned to rest house. Disputes heard. Camped.

Wednesday, 29th. June, 1960

Early a.m. book work brought up to date. 1000 hours to KWATMAGUM. Arrived 1020 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1505 hours returned to rest house. Camped.

Thursday, 30th. June, 1960

Writer ill. No work. Camped.

FRIDAY, 1st. July, 1960

0900 to SARAGUM. Arrived 0915 hours. Inspection of scattered hamlets. P.m. tax/census. 1628 hours returned to rest house.

Saturday, 2nd. July, 1960

0900 departed for JAMBITANGA. Arrived 1010 hours. Made camp. Village inspection and tax/census. Disputes heard, one to MAPRIK for court action. Camped.

Sunday, 3rd. July, 1960

1100 hours moved on to WABINDUMAGAK. Arrived 1150 hours. Set up camp. Talks with assembled village officials. Camped.

Monday, 4th. July, 1960

0800 Village inspection and tax/census. Disputes heard. Camped.

Tuesday, 5th. July, 1960

0900 hours to UMUNOKO. Arrived 0940 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Land dispute heard. Returned to rest house. Camped.

Wednesday, 6th. July, 1960

0900 hours broke camp and walked to JIBAGO. Arrived 1020 hours. Camp set up. Village inspection and tax/census. Camped.

Thursday, 7th. July, 1960

0900 hours to MANJUKWARUL. Arrived 0920 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1500 hours returned to rest house. Book work. Attended 'singsing'. Camped.

Friday, 8th. July, 1960

0900 hours broke camp and walked to JIBAKIM. Arrived 0950 hours. Set up camp. Talks with assembled village officials. 1100 hours carried out village inspection and tax/census. Camped.

Saturday, 9th. July, 1960

0900 hours to PA-APPUMA. 45 mins. walk. Village inspection and tax/census. Returned to rest house. Camped.

Sunday, 10th. July, 1960

Observed.

Monday, 11th. July, 1960

0800 hours cargo to BAPANDU. Self to UGUTAGWA. Tax/census and village inspection. 1400 hours to BAPANDU. En route met by village officials of STADIGUM and SARAGUM. Stopped and heard land dispute. Arrived BAPANDU 1920 hours. Camped.

Tuesday, 12th. July, 1960

0800 hours village inspection and tax/census. 1300 hours to KULUNGU. Arrived 1335 hours. Set up camp. P.M. Land and marriage disputes heard. Camped.

Wednesday, 13th. July, 1960

0700 hours inspected villages of TATUMBA and KULUNGU. P.M. carried out tax/census of both villages. Camped.

Thursday, 14th. July, 1960

0900 to KUMUNUGUM No. 1. En route inspected KUMUNUGUM No. 3 and tax/censused people. Arrived at KUMUNUGUM No. 1 at 1620 hours. Camped.

Friday, 15th. July, 1960

Inspected villages of KUMUNUGUM Nos. 1 and 2. Tax/census carried out. Various disputes heard. Camped.

Saturday, 16th. July, 1960

0700 hours despatched cargo to KUNJINGINI. Self proceeded to TALANGU where village inspection and tax/census conducted. 1400 hours to KUNJINGINI. Arrived 1510 hours. Set up camp. Worked on books. Camped.

Sunday, 17th. July, 1960

Observed. Some book work.

Monday, 18th. July, 1960

1010 hours picked up by Land Rover and transported to MAPRIK.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Generally the native situation throughout both WOSERA areas is not good although it must be remembered that these people are still really in the early stages of transition from the 'old' to the 'new', and one should not expect too much from such people. But it is a fact that 'cargo cult' activities are endemic throughout the areas, sorcery is a paralysing influence, and cash cropping actually appears to be on the wane. ✓

The cash cropping situation is most disappointing. It appears that previously the WOSERA area produced quite significant quantities of rice, but at the time of the patrol there were only two villages in the entire area which were engaged in planting rice. They were the villages of PATUKWO and PALGE. at PATUKWO I inspected sixty bags of rice which have since been purchased by the TAMAUI Rural Progress Society.

With regards to rice production, while at BUGIWI I was approached by a delegation representing the villages of NAINDA, KAUSAGA, MIKAU, WOMBISA, KAMGE and SERANGUANTU. The delegation requested the return of the rice mill which was formerly situated at BUGIWI. They stated that since the removal of the rice mill their people had lost all their enthusiasm and incentive to plant rice and further stated that they were sure that if the mill was returned to their area the people would again start to plant rice. This request was passed on to the Officer-in-Charge, BAINYIK, who informed me that there was no chance of the mill being returned as it is now in use at BRUGAM. ✓

The peanut situation too has deteriorated badly and there are only three gardens in the entire area. A good example of the deterioration is to be seen in the NANU River area, As a result of the 'cargo cult' which broke out in this area in 1958, the seven villages which were involved were instructed to plant a certain number of peanut and rice gardens per village. Now there is only one small peanut garden in this area, which has a population of over two thousand people. ✓

The people produced many explanations for their lack of enthusiasm and enterprise. Of course the main reason is that they are simply not satisfied with the prices that they have received for their peanuts and rice in the past. The present price being paid for peanuts is 2^d. per pound and for paddy rice 3^d. per pound. For a bag of peanuts then, a native producer will receive approximately sixteen shillings and, as most gardens in this area are worked communally, such returns have to be split amongst the various growers. Consequently the net return received by the individual is very low and has led to much dissatisfaction. A tendency noticed was that the people expect to be paid amounts equivalent to those paid for copra.

They are also very confused over the variations in the prices which they have been receiving for their produce. The economic principles involved in price variations were carefully explained to the people, but invariably such explanations were completely beyond their comprehension. ✓

Another important factor was the failure of the TAMAUI Rural Progress Society to ensure that all of 1959's harvest was picked up and purchased. Very bitter complaints about this were brought forward by the villages of KWANJAUMA Nos. 1 and 2, NUNGWAIGO, PUKAGO, MIKAU, NAINDA, KAUSAGA, JIPMAGO, YAMBIGO, BANGLEGO, KWATMAGUM, SARAGUM and GULAKIM. They stated that they had gone to much trouble in harvesting and bagging their peanuts only to see them, after a few months, being eaten by rats and fowls.

As a result the Rural Progress Society and more particularly the D.A.S.F. is held in low repute throughout the WOSERA. However I do feel that, to an extent, these complaints have been magnified by the people, but unfortunately they have been given the opportunity to make much of what errors have been made, and they do feel that they have been let down and misled in the past. The general attitude towards cash cropping is one of apathy and cynicism.

I myself made it a prime point to encourage the people to start doing some work, but much more than verbal exhortations are required. It is fully understood that the D.A.S.F. is critically understaffed, but I consider it essential that the WOSERAS should have much more direct and personal contact than they have been receiving. The present method of contact consists of representatives of groups of villages who attend meetings of the Rural Progress Society, and who make the approach to BAINYIK for any assistance which may be required by their people. Thus the amount and quality of agricultural activity within the villages varies with the enthusiasm and personal qualities of these 'committee boys', which in my opinion, after personal contact with these village representatives, is a system which leaves much to be desired, at least at this stage of their development.

A few villages are becoming interested in planting coffee, a trend which was firmly encouraged by myself. Small coffee plots were inspected at RUBUGUM, MAUNDU, KUMUNUGUM and BOBMAGUM, and even though they were planted amongst banana, sago and coconut trees, the coffee trees inspected appeared remarkably healthy. A few other villages have prepared small coffee plots and have planted shade. Previously some difficulty has been experienced by these villages in obtaining coffee seed and this matter was taken up with the Officer-in-Charge, BAINYIK. He informed me that in future there should be no hold up in distributing seed to the people.

At the present time there does not appear to me to be a well defined and well publicized policy with regards to agricultural development in the WOSERA area. It is obvious that the majority of WOSERA natives have lost faith in rice and peanuts. Neither are they particularly enthusiastic about planting coffee, and it is in this regard that a definite policy should be defined for and implemented in the WOSERA area.

Many people in the WOSERA are becoming interested in establishing village trade stores. Native owned stores can be found at SERANGWANTU, KUNJINGINI, GWINYINGI and RUBUGUM. Numerous requests were made to the patrol for permission to open up more trade stores in other villages. In most cases the people concerned were advised to raise their standards in cash cropping first. A few petitioners were sent into MAPRIK to present their requests to the Assistant District Officer. I do consider that the four native owned stores, plus the two mission owned stores which are at present established in the area are quite adequate to satisfy the requirements of a greater section of the WOSERA divisions.

Time was taken to check the accounts of the native owned stores and, while it was almost impossible to decipher the accounting systems used, it was ascertained that the stores are bringing in their owners a small profit. For example, the store at RUBUGUM, which is owned by the two Luluais in partnership, has been in existence for just over two years. In the subsequent period the two owners have compiled a joint bank balance of over two hundred pounds.

During the patrol considerable time was expended in attempts to explain to the people the stupidities and illogicalities which are inherent in cargo cults. The impression gained from many resultant frank discussions was that the people are beginning to realise that they are not going to be able to satisfy their materialistic wants by employing 'cargo cult' methods, but even so they might as well try.

Throughout the SOUTH WOSERA the patrol was accompanied by one, NUMBUK of KOROGO Village, AMBUNTI Sub-District. NUMBUK was the instigator of the recent Sepik River cult which centred around PAGWI, and which gained some adherents in the WOSERA. Investigations were made into his activities and it was ascertained that extensions of the river cult had reached most villages north of SERANGWANTU as far as CHIGINANGU.

*Copy
in trip file*

*see
V.T. file*

It was also discovered that delegations from PATUKWO, MIKAU No. 2 and CHIGINANGU had visited NAMBUK at KOROGO in order to buy the secret of the cult. Upon returning to their villages they set themselves up as 'powermen' and began to spread the gospel of NUMBUK to neighbouring villages. The basis of the cult was quite simple and innocuous. It consisted simply of demonstrations by the various 'powermen' in sleight of hand methods of producing amounts of money from various parts of the body. The practice then was for the various spectators to purchase the secret of producing cash. Most villages had constructed houses of European type design in the bush, in which to receive the impending cargo. Such house openings were preceded by pig and fowl feasts. The cult itself was and is quite innocuous and harmless, the only reprehensible point being that some natives have been the victims of confidence tricksters. As far as possible I ensured that all cash and goods were returned to their owners as far as I was able.

NUMBUK's cult activities in the area consisted of two trips to YAMBIGO where he gave speeches to assembled natives from neighbouring villages. In pre-census speeches to all assembled natives, NUMBUK was exposed as a liar and confidence man, however it is certain that NUMBUK and his associate KABUN have still considerable prestige, particularly in SOUTH WOSERA villages.

As stated earlier the cult was found to be fairly innocuous. There were no signs of any violence or any serious disruption to normal village life. The people were informed, however, that the Administration is fully aware of what had been and is going on in the area, and that steps would be taken if there was any violence or serious disruption to normal village life.

Investigations were also made into the situation in the NANU River area, the scene of two fairly serious cult outbreaks in 1958. The native situation here was found to be very quiet, and there were no outward signs of nativistic activity. The two former cult leaders, OUMBANGWI of UGUTAGWA and VIRAU of BAPANDU were interviewed and appeared to be very reformed characters. VIRAU has a strong and forceful personality and I consider that much use of him could be made by the Administration. His desire for respectability is such that he actually volunteered for the position of Tultul, a position I found extremely difficult to fill during the patrol. Although the native situation here is quiet at the moment, it is not as satisfactory as it could be. Cash cropping in this area is almost non-existent and it is during such periods of economic depression that unrest occurs. A quickening of agricultural activity in this area is necessary if the present peaceful atmosphere is to be preserved.

As mentioned earlier sorcery is rife throughout the WOSERA and is proving an impediment to increased development. The types of sorcery and their methods of implementation have been described by Mr. O'Connor in his Report No. 2 of 1959/60 and there is little that I can add to this description here. However the absolute conviction of the WOSERA people in the reality and effectiveness of sorcery has to be seen to be believed. For example, practically every death recorded during the patrol was attributed by the people to the work of sorcerers. Again many village officials informed me that they were not willing to fully impose their authority upon their fellow villagers as they feared to incur enemies who might employ the services of professional sorcerers to bring about the death of the officials.

The S.V.D. Missionaries in the area are doing their utmost to combat this insidious social disease, but they themselves admit that they are not making headway in their campaign. Obviously it will be many years before the WOSERAS are fully educated away from their beliefs in sorcery and magic.

Extract
T. File

During the patrol numerous disputes were brought forward for settling. The disputes heard by the patrol concerned quarrels over rights to sago creeks and land for gardening purposes, sorcery, trespassing, damage done to property by pigs, marriage and bride price disputes.

By far the most common cause of litigation were those disputes over land and sago creeks. These disputes had been heard and settled by previous officers and were raised again by dissatisfied parties. In all such cases the parties were informed that no revisal of previous decisions on land boundaries would be made.

Disputes over land are the causes of much unrest in the WOSERA. During the patrol two brawls broke out over land disputes, the participants being sent into MAPRIK for court action. The WOSERA is an area noted for its regular outbreaks of inter village brawling, and in all villages the people were given strong warnings against fighting.

With regards to these land disputes I consider that future patrols into the WOSERA should be accompanied by an N.C.O. or Constable like Snr. Constable MASON, who knows the area and has some knowledge of past disputes and decisions, for without doubt old land disputes will continue to be raised in the WOSERA for many years to come.

Generally the patrol was well received, but not enthusiastically, and the co-operation offered it was quite adequate. The exceptions to this were provided by the villages of NUNGWAIGO, MIKAU No. 2 (NORTH WOSERA), and KWANEBANDU. In these three places village hygiene and housing was found to be extremely poor, the people are extraordinarily apathetic and appear to harbour little or no desire for change.

All villages and hamlets were personally inspected by myself and checks were made into the condition of latrines, incinerators, housing, water sources, etc. Generally the standard of the villages was found to be quite reasonable. A few villages are quite picturesque with shrub lined paths and stretches of lawn. Where necessary officials were requested to destroy and replace old houses and latrine, the reasons for such actions being explained to the people beforehand.

The people are not content with their present lot, but yet they are not prepared to do any hard work. There is a tremendous inferiority complex throughout the area and one often hears the phrase 'we aren't the same as white men you know.' This is an unhealthy attitude and is proving a stumbling block to personal incentive and drive towards change.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Surprisingly the standard of the village officials was found to be quite good, and they were generally superior to those I have encountered in other areas. However many officials are not at all happy in their work and many resignations were offered to the patrol. The standard complaint was that as village officials they do not feel free to sign on as indentured labourers and so earn some spending money. This is a reasonable complaint and I consider that since the villages are now paying tax it would be quite reasonable for the various officials to be issued with say one lap lap and shirt each year. Such issues would, I feel sure, make the officials more content in their work and would result in increased efficiency in village level administration.

Probably the greatest deterrent to increased effectiveness in village administration is the fear of sorcery. On more than one occasion I was informed by various officials that they were not willing to fully impose their authority upon the people as they feared to incur the possible wrath of sorcerers.

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brawls*

*Lead to
T-7 file*

T-7 file

T-7 file

In all villages I made it a point to fully explain to the assembled people, the authorities and powers invested in their officials, and of the necessity to obey any lawful orders which may be given them.

The below listed are the names of those officials whom I consider to be efficient, effective and who can be relied upon to give their full support to all Administration activities and policies in the WOSERA.

KAMBILAGWI	-	Luluai of BOBMAGUM
WINAMAIRA	"	" WAIGAMAGA
MARKUS	"	" RUBUGUM No. 3
KINBANGWA	"	" RUBUGUM No. 2
TAMINJA	"	" MAUNDU
KAL	"	" KUNJINGINI
NYAGARA	"	" MIKAU (SOUTH WOSERA)
WOWGIWEN	"	" NAINDA
WANGEN	"	" ADAMBI
PILIBUS	"	" CHIGIWANGU
RAGASIK	"	" PATUKWO
MALKEK	"	" JAMBITANGA

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

The subsistence agricultural pattern in the WOSERA is based on a traditional system of shifting agriculture. Yam, mami, sago, taro and bananas are the staple diet of these people supplemented by abika, tulip, breadfruit, pitpit, bamboo shoots and cabbage. The following is a general description of the cultural technique used in the preparation of gardens throughout the WOSERA area.

June - July

Secondary bush is cleared and garden site marked out.

August

Area is burnt off and then tidied up.

September - October

Area is cleaned up by the women and fenced by men.

November

Ground is ploughed preparatory to planting.

April - May

Crops are harvested.

June - July

Usually a second crop is planted, mostly pitpit and bananas.

December

If it is considered that the ground is still fertile, a second crop of yam and mami may be planted, if not, secondary bush will be planted.

So it may be seen from the last paragraph it is often the custom of the people to plant secondary bush to facilitate the commencement of the fallow. Information was also gathered on the agricultural rotational system employed by the people.

0 - 5 months - yams, mamis and taros are cultivated.

5 - 12 months - Bananas, pitpit and tobacco are then planted.

13 - 24 months - Bananas and pitpit are then planted. If ground is considered to be fertile a second crop of yams may be planted.

Fact
Base

25 - 36 months - Secondary shrubs are planted and kunai allowed to grown up.

37 - 48 months - More secondary growth is planted over kunai.

49 - 60 months - More secondary growth is planted.

61 months - New garden is started.

The following is an approximate staple food eating schedule for a year:

Sago with bananas - January, February, March, April, May.

Yams and taros - June, July and August.

Mamis and taros - November and December.

Generally the land throughout the WOSERA appears to be extremely hard worked and beaten, most of it being covered by secondary bush and kunai grass. At the moment there is a definite shortage of land throughout the WOSERA Area and this will become more acute when and if there is any large scale increase in cash cropping. In fact it is hard to imagine the WOSERA ever evolving into a primarily commercial agricultural economy. IF its large tracts of kunai plains remain as barren as they are at present. The rice experiments which have been carried out during the past few years at YAMBI have had no success and would appear to have put an end, for the foreseeable future at least, to any schemes involving the constructive commercial use of these huge tracts of land. One thing seems sure, the WOSERA people are disillusioned and dissatisfied with rice and peanuts. I think that coffee is the answer to the problem, but whatever it is, a definite well publicised agricultural policy should be formulated for the WOSERA.

Livestock throughout the WOSERA is confined to pigs, dogs, fowls and a few cassowaries. The former two are kept in large numbers. The pigs seen were mainly of the true native variety, however some villages have purchased pigs of a Berkshire strain from the two Catholic Missions in the area. The dogs seen were usually extremely emaciated from starvation. They are sometimes eaten by the people.

The WOSERAS have for many years traded Yam, mami, taro and tobacco with the SEPIK River people, for such items as smoked prawns, fish, lime and net bags. Of late the bartering has tended to break down as both sides are beginning to demand hard cash in exchange for their goods.

The WOSERAS indulge in the usual hunting and fishing activities which provides protein additions to their staple diet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The WOSERA area has perhaps the finest system of access roads in the MAPRIK Sub-District, and the people are to be commended on their achievements in this sphere. Actually the area is serviced by approximately fifty miles of roads, which provide for most of the villages access to the main MAPRIK/SEPIK River road. However, the effectiveness of these roads is largely nullified during the wet season, by the lack of bridges over the SCREW, AMUK and NANU Rivers which cut the WOSERA on their way to the SEPIK. I consider it essential, if the WOSERA is to be completely opened up, that the SCREW be bridged at HAYFIELD and KUNJINGINI; the AMUK bridged at BOBMAGUM and the NANU bridged at YAMBINGEI. During the patrol the river crossings at these places were completely washed away, and the inland areas were completely inaccessible to vehicular traffic.

Handwritten notes on the left margin: "DASE" and "atulya".

I consider that it was due to the flooding of these rivers that quantities of peanuts were not purchased from the people during 1959 and as mentioned earlier much dissatisfaction has resulted since.

Throughout the patrol road inspections were conducted at every opportunity. All roads seen were excellently graded, drained and well grassed. The back road from NUNGWAIGO to YAMBI was the only stretch which was in an unsatisfactory condition, the grass on it being head high and several small culverts out. As mentioned earlier the NUNGWAIGO people are an apathetic people and have been making no effort to maintain their stretches of road. In this aspect the people were informed of their statutory obligations towards road maintenance.

MISSIONARIES AND EDUCATION

The WOSERA is primarily Roman Catholic, although the Protestant Assemblies of God Missionary Organisation is endeavouring to extend its influence and teachings into the BOBMAGUM and JAMBITANGA areas. The Assemblies of God Missionaries became interested in the JAMBITANGA area after the cargo cult outbreaks there in 1958. A delegation from JAMBITANGA approached the Assemblies of God Mission and requested that a missionary be stationed at their village. As a result a native Assemblies of God catechist has been stationed at JAMBITANGA for the last year or so and has established a small school there. However the Assemblies of God Mission do intend to post a European missionary to JAMBITANGA and, in anticipation of this, the JAMBITANGA PEOPLE have burnt off and prepared an area of land on which to build a station and airstrip. If a European does establish himself at JAMBITANGA it will mean that there will be a Protestant Station situated within two hours walk of the Catholic Mission Station at KAUGIA and the proposed Catholic Mission Station at KOSENGO, a situation which could lead to friction in an already unstable area. Father Soellner, the Priest in charge at KAUGIA expects this to be so and is attempting to rush ahead the opening up of the KOSENGO Station.

A parallel situation is occurring too at BOBMAGUM. Here the Assemblies of God people have erected a school house within a few hundred yards of the long established Catholic School.

However, on the whole the Catholic Mission is by far the dominant religious organisation in the WOSERA and exerts powerful influence in most villages. The Catholic Mission has two established stations in the area, one at KUNJINGINI, the other at KAUGIA. The station at KUNJINGINI is staffed by one Priest, Father Bauer, five sisters and one female teacher (lay teacher). Apart from running a station school, which is attended by about 350 pupils, the Sisters run many village schools throughout the immediate area. The school at KUNJINGINI caters for pupils of up to Standard four. Father Bauer has been experiencing some difficulty in ensuring the regular attendance of his pupils and a point was made to encourage parents to ensure that their children attended school regularly.

The station at KAUGIA is much smaller than KUNJINGINI and is staffed by one Priest, Father Soellner. Father Soellner runs a small school, which caters for about forty pupils, some of whom have attained Grade two standard.

Both stations have small airstrips and provide minor health services to the people.

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Lead to
of Eden.

Society?

HEALTH

General health throughout the WOSERA was fair. The most common diseases and afflictions seen included malaria, pneumonia, dysentery, tetanus, tropical ulcers, tinea, scabies and elephantiasis. Malaria and pneumonia would appear to be the commonest killers; however it is difficult to ascertain the causes of death throughout this area as all deaths are immediately attributed by the people to the work of sorcerers!

Many sick were sent to the Native Hospital at MAPRIK for attention. Those natives requiring minor attention were sent to the Catholic Mission at KUNJINGINI for treatment. Difficulty was sometimes encountered in arranging carriers to carry sick people to MAPRIK. On one occasion at NTOMAKAKA, a group of natives who had been ordered to carry a fellow villager into MAPRIK simply ran into the bush, leaving the patient lying on a stretcher. The carriers were found and the patient sent to MAPRIK.

The WOSERAS appear to prefer to bear pain rather than take the time to walk to a hospital to get treatment. For instance, one young man had the middle finger of his left hand completely stripped of flesh, the bone being completely exposed. His finger had been in this condition for months and had resulted from a simple dislocation of the finger. Up to the time of the patrol he had made no effort to get treatment, and actually tried to hide it during the medical inspection. This was not an isolated case. Many suppurating tropical ulcers were discovered, despite attempts by the afflicted persons to hide them from the patrol.

The WOSERA is serviced by two Aid Posts which were inspected during the course of the patrol.

The Aid Post at WOMBISA serves the villages of WOMBISA, MIKAU, WABINDIGUM, JIPMAGO, BANGLEGO and YAMBIGO, with a combined populations of approximately one thousand. The station itself was found to be clean and neat and efficiently run and is a credit to the Aid Post Orderly, KAUSI/YEMBO.

The other Aid Post is situated at KUMUNUGUM and serves the villages of KUMUNUGUM Nos. 1, 2 and 3, RUBUGUM Nos. 1, 2 and 3, GWAIWARU, SARAGUM, STAPIGUM and TATUMBA, with a combined population of approximately two thousand. This station too was found to be in a clean and tidy condition and the Aid Post Orderly, KAUGEN, appears to be a fair type.

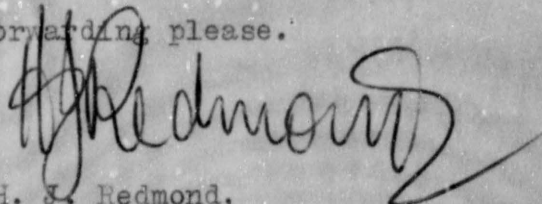
There is a definite need for an AID POST to be established in the JIBAGO area. This area has a population of over two thousand natives and medical facilities are non-existent. Previously there was an Aid Post Orderly stationed here but he was driven out of the area due to women trouble.

Conclusion

As mentioned earlier the native situation throughout both WOSERA divisions is not particularly stable and settled. There is very little cash cropping going on and this aspect could be improved by increased contact with the people by agricultural officers if and when available.

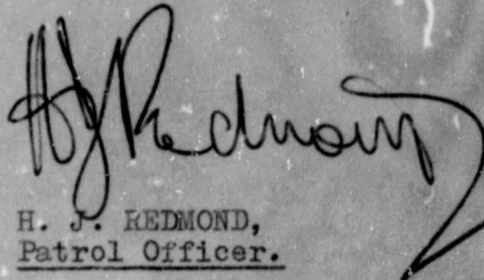
All objects of the patrol were attained.

For your information and on forwarding please.


H. J. Redmond,
PATROL OFFICER.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.
MAPRIK PATROL No. 1 of 1960/61

- Reg. No. 3879 Senior Constable MASON: An extremely capable N.C.O. Owing to his experience, length of service and general ability MASON rates promotion. He is very much respected by the MAPRIK people as a whole.
- Reg. No. 8134 Constable WAIU: Is a capable and ambitious constable. Is definitely above intelligence and awareness. Pleasant personality.
- Reg. No. 10268 Constable BONOMAN: A young and inexperienced constable. A very willing and conscientious worker. Tends to be a little heavy handed with 'bush' natives. Should develop into an excellent constable.


H. J. REDMOND,
Patrol Officer.

TAXATION STATISTICS - SOUTH WOSERA
MAPRIK PATROL No. 1 of 1960/61

Village	No. Taxed	No. Exempt	Amount
SERANGWANTU	44	34	£22. 0. 0
PALGE	14	13	7. 0. 0
PATUKWA	23	15	11.10. 0
PUKAGO	47	29	23.10. 0
KWANJAUMA 2	18	11	9. 0. 0
KWANJAUMA 1	17	9	8.10. 0
MOUGUNGU	12	14	6. 0. 0
NUNGWAIGO	43	49	21.10. 0
KWARIWAIA	13	16	6.10. 0
APAMBI	16	17	8. 0. 0
BANGLEGO	20	12	10. 0. 0
YAMBIGO	20	19	10. 0. 0
JIPMAGO	13	11	6.10. 0
WOMBISA	52	31	26. 0. 0
WABINDIGUM	19	12	9.10. 0
MIKAU	32	23	16. 0. 0
YINDIKO	24	17	12. 0. 0
NAINDA	44	17	22. 0. 0
KAUSAGA	29	12	14.10. 0
YAKIWAR	22	8	11. 0. 0
	522	369	£261. 0. 0

% taxed = 58.8%

TAXATION STATISTICS - NORTH WOSERA
MAPRIK PATROL No. 1 of 1960/61

Village	No. Taxed	No. Exempt	Amount
KUNJINGINI i	20	15	£10. 0. 0
KUNJINGINI ii	15	6	7.10. 0
MUL	35	12	17.10. 0
ABUSIT	44	17	22. 0. 0
MIKAU ii	14	13	7. 0. 0
GWIWYINGI	25	14	12.10. 0
MIKAU i	46	27	23. 0. 0
TENDEGUM	36	16	18. 0. 0
CHIGIWANGU	49	25	24.10. 0
BOBMAGUM	46	28	23. 0. 0
KAUGIAK	44	23	22. 0. 0
KWAWEBANDU	85	54	42.10. 0
RUBUGUM i	26	13	13. 0. 0
TUWAIKUM	38	24	19. 0. 0
WALGAMAGA	50	34	25. 0. 0
GWAIWARU	40	19	20. 0. 0
RUBUGUM ii	27	19	15.10. 0
RUBUGUM iii	36	15	18. 0. 0
MAUNDU	63	32	31.10. 0
BALAMTA	28	10	14. 0. 0
KAMGE	27	11	13.10. 0
NUMAMAKA	26	28	13. 0. 0
TUGAUKIM	64	32	32.0. 0
STAPIGUM	42	31	21. 0. 0
ISOGUM	52	21	26. 0. 0
KUTIGUM	47	30	23.10. 0
GULAKIM	36	18	18. 0. 0
KWATMAGUM	29	19	14.10. 0
SARAGUM	69	42	34.10. 0
JAMBITANGA	42	19	21. 0. 0
WABINDUMAGAK	81	39	40.10. 0
UMONOKO	25	44	12.10. 0
JIBAKO	56	12	28. 0. 0
MANJUKWARUI	31	18	15.10. 0
JIBAKIM	32	22	16. 0. 0
PA-APPUMA	16	11	8. 0. 0
UGUTAGWA	45	27	22.10. 0
BAPANDU	21	18	10.10. 0
Sub-Totals	1508	858	£754. 0. 0

Village	No. Taxed	No. Exempt	Amount
KULUNGU	11	7	£ 5.10. 0
TATUMBA	29	31	14.10. 0
KUMUNUGUM No. iii	36	20	18. 0. 0
KUMUNUGUM No. i & ii	66	21	33. 0. 0
TALANGU	13	12	6.10. 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	155	91	77.10. 0
Carried Forward	1508	858	754. 0. 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1663	949	£831.10. 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Percentage taxed in NORTH WOSERA = 65.7%

£587.10. 0 less than previous year.

CENSUS - SOUTH WOSERA

As compared with 1959's figures there is an actual increase in population of 93 or an increase of 2.60%. Births totalled 122 and deaths 38 giving a natural increase of 84. Seven new names were recorded. There are 90 men working as indentured labourers outside the district, or 10% of the effective male labour force absent from the area. No villages are over-recruited in this area which has a recorded population of 3546.

NORTH WOSERA

Births totalled 460 and deaths 145, giving a natural increase of 315. 62 new names were recorded. 483 men are absent at work, or 17.8% of the effective male labour force absent from the area. Three villages are over-recruited under the 'one third' system. The villages are:

KULUNGU - over recruited by 2
 UMUNOKO - over recruited by 4
 PA-APPUNU - over recruited by 1.

Local recruiters have been requested not to recruit from these villages until the situation returns to normal.

Total population of the NORTH WOSERA is 10887.

Census statistics are attached.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

SOUTH WOSERA - 1960

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	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		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	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										
SERANGWANTU	3.5.60	5	1		1									3	1			1															24	68	20	74	5	74		63	65	81	90	303		
PALGE	4.5.60	1	1													3	4	2				5												3	28	3	29	4	29		23	17	29	31	105	
PATUKWA	4.5.60	3	3											1			2	3	2	2			5											12	41	11	43	4	43		33	37	41	46	162	
YAKIWAR	22.5.60	1	2											1			1	2	1								1							12	27	7	30	1	30		26	23	31	33	119	
NAINDA	20.5.60	9	5											1	1		2	4	3	3	3		3											23	66	15	61	2	61		62	43	64	68	243	
KAUSAGA	20.5.60	1	4														1	1	3	1			1											10	39	13	36	7	36		25	34	42	40	143	
YINDIKO	19.5.60	1	2											2									3										13	40	17	39	3	39		30	33	46	43	155		
MIKAU	18.5.60	5	8														2		1	1			12											26	56	20	57	2	57		61	66	54	65	259	
WOMBISA	16.5.60	10	3											1			1	4	1	4			10											32	83	27	84	11	84		79	80	82	92	347	
WABINDIGUM	17.5.60	1	5											1			2				1		9				1						16	37	3	32	1	32		35	26	26	34	132		
JIPMAGO	15.5.60	1	1														4	4	4	6															3	22	8	24	3	24		18	21	26	26	91
JAMBIGO	13.5.60	3	2											2			2	3					4											15	41	12	47	5	47		34	31	44	53	166	
BANGLEGO	13.5.60	2	6											1	2		1	2	4				3											16	36	15	35	3	35		30	39	35	39	146	
APAMBI	12.5.60	1	2											2						2			7											17	41	3	42		42		34	21	39	43	144	
KWARINGIA	10.5.60	1	3																				1												13	26	5	29	2	29		27	19	29	33	109
NUNGWAKO	9.5.60	3	10	1	1									2	2		2	4	3				11											25	93	19	79	4	79		63	60	99	86	319	
PUKABO	8.5.60	2	4											2			2	2	3				7											22	73	14	77	5	77		61	57	81	85	291	
KWANJAMA	26.5.60	1	3											2						2			1											10	27	5	21	2	21		19	22	30	24	96	
TOTALS		51	65	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	32	19	33	11	85	2	2	2	2	2	2	160	839	723	699	829	931	2330													

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

NORTH WOSERA.

Year.....

Govt. Print—4/3/9,54—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	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		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		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			
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		
KANGE	17.6.60	1	6		1									1	2	4	2		5					15	45	15	34	5	34			35	43	48	39	172		
KUTIGUM	27.6.60	7	4								4	2			2	6	2	1		21					37	78	27	65	9	65			90	56	75	75	318	
ISOGUM	24.6.60	4	8									1			2	3	1	3		23					33	89	24	61	8	61			68	65	77	69	302	
TUGAUKIM	22.6.60	11	8	2				1	1		1				3	4	2	5		36					50	115	42	85		85			104	102	89	114	446	
NUMAMAKA	18.6.60	5	1		1		1				1									13					29	55	22	49	4	49			59	41	52	53	218	
STAPIGUM	23.6.60	5	4				1					2	1			1	1	2			12					26	74	22	61	4	61			69	66	74	70	294
S/F		33	31	2	2	3	1	1		2	8	4			9	16	5	14		8					190	456	152	355	30	355			425	373	445	419	1750	
C/F		96	98	1	4	5	3	1	2		18	19	2		33	59	29	61	4	101			7		350	1026	289	901	84	901			956	877	1137	1107	4185	
C/F		101	101	1	9	4	14	3	1	3	25	13	1		48	70	22	42	13	212			1		542	1101	339	1138	98	1138			1144	1035	1112	1305	4952	
FINAL TOTAL		230	230	2	2	15	9	10	4	3	5	4	1	51	36	3				8	483			8		1052	2893	820	2390	212	2394			2595	2285	2647	2527	10,887

N.B

62 New Names included in "migrations in" column.

17-8-4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ^{MARIX} 3/19-60-61

Patrol Conducted by H. J. REDMOND P.O.

Area Patrolled WAMBLED CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 N.M.O.; 2 L.S.C. MEMBERS

Duration—From 15/8/1960 to 27/8/1960

Number of Days ELEVEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1959

Medical 2/1960

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) REVISION OF CENSUS
2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Duplicate held

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 £.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-4

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-5/1944

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

4th November, 1960



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 3/60-61

The report and comments by Mr. Bunting are attached.

I have very little to add to these comments with which I am in full agreement.

Rice was an unpopular crop in the area until the advent of new machinery at the Bainyik Agricultural Station, but now it has come into its own and is being processed for the people and sold to the Administration and to private enterprise. Quite a substantial amount is retained by the people themselves for their own consumption.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Maprik

67-3-5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
2 NOV 1960
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

No. 30/I-195.

Sub District Office,

MAPRIK.

29th Oct 1960.

The District Officer
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT
No 3 - 1960-I

Attached please find report of a patrol carried out by Mr Redmond in the Mamblep area of the Council Area. The report is late as Mr Redmond left shortly after his return for police investigations and for a patrol in the Sepik area before the wet set in. He was unable to complete his report because of pressure of work whilst he was on the station prior to leaving on the Sepik patrol.

The report covers an area close to "aprik" and the villagers in the area covered are visited regularly not daily by Administration officers from Maprik. The control of the area was the prime purpose of the patrol as the area is administered under the Local Government Councils Ordinance. Tax for the area was collected in January of this year and all Court cases are heard weekly on Wednesdays as is the case with the other areas in the Council. Normally this area is not as progressive as the "Maprik" area itself. This is because it is a little further out from "aprik". Yamil at the other end of the Council area is less progressive than Mamblep and this results almost entirely from a lack of alert Councillors. I do not consider that the actual people themselves in the Maprik area are any different but they are fortunate enough to have in their midst three alert and energetic Councillors.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Mr Redmond has been informed as to what constitutes material under this section and in future reports will be confined to matter under respective heads. The area is administered through the agency of the Executive committee of the Council and the number of convictions for offences against Council Rules with regard to hygiene etc are very numerous and show the difficulties experienced by the Councillors in getting these people to do what they should. The Committee patrols the area monthly and cases are brought to Court each Wednesday by the Committee for those who have not abided by the instructions given the previous month. For example on last Wednesday 26th Oct there were 23 convictions for offences against hygiene Rules alone. On the whole I am perfectly satisfied that we are going forward faster under the Area system than under the previous Village Officials system. The point is that these charges are brought by the people themselves and not by police. At the moment we are still having difficulty in getting the Councillors to charge those in their own villages- the Committee is necessary- but they are not regarded as Police.

E.O.(L.G)

The request for a return to the Lalual system is not taken seriously as on the whole, as Mr Redmond states most people are only too happy under Area Administration. The slow rate of change from traditional beliefs is somewhat misleading. After the war these people were still running around naked. Mission influence has been confined to the last twelve years by the A.O.G. Mission whose ideas of missionizing are quite different than in other areas and whose influence in the area is not great. No habits of industry are inculcated by these missionaries and the greatest impact of our civilisation on the people has been brought about, disregarding the efforts of the officers at Maprik, by the employment of their young people in other areas. I disagree that these people cannot develop themselves economically and still maintain their old beliefs to a large extent (P. 2)

CENSUS. Interesting increase but expected. This is mainly due to the attention given children by the welfare sister. The number of deaths due to malaria have almost disappeared. The real increase in population will come in about the early 1970's when the female children now being saved become married. Doubling the population within the next twenty years becomes more and more a certainty with every year. It is stressed that in the 1970's an alarming and sharp increase is almost certain. We have until then to get these people on an economical basis which will support to a large extent the services which will then be expected.

No recommendation for closure of recruiting is contemplated.

ROADS. The Dreikikir road is maintained at present by the Council paid from their own funds. Improvement will only come when the Lumi Maprik road is commenced with the use of machinery. The new Gwoingwoin road is now under construction and is being built from Council funds. Our main object here is to keep the road open.

HEALTH. We still have neglect of children in the area because of lack of parental responsibility. This takes years to inculcate. Health otherwise is good due to the efforts of the local P.H.D. staff.

AGRICULTURE. I disagree that rice will be dropped but peanuts as a cash crop almost certainly will. As I say we have to get these people on a sound economical footing and as far as I can see coffee is the answer. Interest in coffee is now quick in the area and I am almost satisfied with the amount going in. These people are well aware of the fact that annual crops are not suited to their needs and that coffee will fit in with their traditional habits. We will never get these people interested to a large extent in rice because they can never change over to a predominately rice diet. To do this means a complete throwing over of their own culture. It is and will remain a valuable addition to diet only and a means of getting a small return whilst their permanent crops are growing. I have no doubts that this is the truth and neither have the people themselves.

Missions and Education. Education by this mission is a nebulous business and the area will rely on us for many years. I have no comments to make on the mission itself.

The patrol was purely routine.


District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

This report covers a patrol of varied duration to the HAMBLEP Census Sub - Division. This area is included in the MAPRIK NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL and therefore much of the responsibility for the area administration here is borne by 5 village councillors who represent the inhabitants of the fifteen villages which comprise the division. The total population is approximately 2500 natives. File - 30/I

All HAMBLEP villages lie within the foothills of the HAMBLEP mountains and are bounded to the north by the main HAMBLEP/DRUMMER road, and the HAMBLEP and MAPRIK roads respectively. Typical terrain of this division consists of numerous small, parallel ridges or ridges which run in the north-south direction. All villages are situated on these ridges. The dominant vegetation type is secondary bush. The Assistant District Officer, along the numerous small water courses in the division.

The HAMBLEP area has received regular attention from D.A.S. officers since the end of the war and due to its close proximity to MAPRIK, officers of D.A.S.F., P.N.D., and MALARIA CONTROL also often visit the area. Most of the HAMBLEP villages have infant welfare nurses and the results of their efforts plus those of the MALARIA CONTROL officers is strikingly evidenced by a marked decrease in infant mortality and this year has seen an increase in population of 3.9 percent.

Overall social organization within all HAMBLEP villages is generally the same although instances of polygamy are still to be found. The older generations generally speaking are still active in the community. The HAMBLEP area is generally well served by the D.A.S. and MALARIA CONTROL officers. The HAMBLEP area is generally well served by the D.A.S. and MALARIA CONTROL officers. The HAMBLEP area is generally well served by the D.A.S. and MALARIA CONTROL officers.

Officer conducting patrol: M.J. Redmond, Patrol Officer.
 Area patrolled: HAMBLEP Census Sub - Division.
 Personnel accompanying patrol: BOIKEN, Council President; SAM, Council Messenger; WITA, H.M.O.

Duration of patrol: 15.8.60 to 27.8.60.

Number of days: Eleven.
 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Last patrol to the area: D.N.A. - March, 1959.
 P.N.D. - July, 1960.

Objects of the patrol: 1. Revision of the census.
 2. General administration.

Monday, 15.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Tuesday, 16.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Wednesday, 17.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Thursday, 18.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Friday, 19.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Saturday, 20.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Sunday, 21.8.60. 6900 hours departed per Land Rover for HAMBLEP. 1330 hours walked to HAMBLEP. 1550 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a patrol of brief duration to the MAMBLEP Census Sub - Division. This area is included in the MAPRIK NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL and therefore much of the responsibility for the area administration here is borne by 6 village councillors who represent the inhabitants of the fifteen villages which comprise the area. The division itself has an enumerated population of 2616 natives.

All MAMBLEP villages lie within the foothills of the TORRICELLI Mountains and are bounded to the north, west and east by the main MAPRIK/DREIKIKIR road, and the ALBIGES and MAPRIK Census Sub - Divisions respectively. Typical terrain of this division consists of numerous semi-parallel ranges or ridges which run off the main range in a north - south direction. All villages are sited on these ridges and are reached after a short but usually steep climb. Secondary bush is the dominant vegetation type whilst sago is very much in evidence along the numerous small water courses which cut the division.

The MAMBLEP area has received regular attention from D.N.A. officers since the end of the war and due to its close proximity to MAPRIK, officers of D.A.S.F., P.H.D., and MALARIA CONTROL also often visit the area per vehicle. Most of the villages also receive regular visits from an infant welfare nurse and the results of her efforts plus those of the MALARIA CONTROL officers is strikingly evidenced by a marked decrease in infant mortality and this year's marked increase in population of 3.9 percent.

Overall social organisation within all MAMBLEP villages consists of a number of totemic clans. Descent is patrilineal and monogamy is generally the marriage rule although instances of polygamy are still to be found particularly amongst the older generations. Generally speaking it could be said that the MAMBLEP people are amongst the most sophisticated in this sub - district although at the time of the patrol cash cropping in the area was almost non-existent and the only road through the division was found to be very second rate.

The delay in submitting this report is apologised for. The delay was caused by A.S.O.P.A. examinations and my recent SEPIK PLAINS patrol.

DIARY

Monday, 15.8.60.

0900 hours departed per Land Rover for YABELIKUM. Inspection, talks, and census revision carried out. 1330 hours walked to MAGAPITA. Inspection, talks and census revision carried out. 1650 hours picked up by Land Rover and returned to MAPRIK.

Tuesday, 16.8.60.

0900 hours departed per Land Rover for KULELIGUM. Inspection, talks and census revision carried out. 1440 hours returned to MAPRIK.

Wednesday, 17.8.60.

0900 hours to APANGAI no. 1 per Land Rover. Village inspection, talks and census revision carried out. 1420 hours returned to MAPRIK.

Thursday, 18.8.60.

0900 hours proceeded to APANGAI no. 2. Village inspection, talks and census revision carried out. 1520 hours returned to MAPRIK.

Friday, 19.8.60.

0900 hours proceeded to BONGIORA. Village inspection, talks and census revision. 1420 hours returned to MAPRIK.

Monday, 22.8.60.

0900 hours proceeded to CRIGINANGU. Village inspection, talks and census revision. 1515 hours returned to MAPRIK.

Tuesday, 23.8.60.

0900 hours proceeded to KIKVAL. Village inspection, talks and census revision. 1520 hours returned to MAPRIK.

DIARY - CONT.

Wednesday, 24.8.60.

0800 hours departed for GWONJWOIN. Arrived 0830 hours. Established camp. Inspected villages of GWONJWOIN and SAULIK. Census of both villages carried out. Talks on cash cropping, desertions etc. Camped.

Thursday, 25.8.60.

0800 hours proceeded to MAPLEMA. Set up camp. Inspected villages of KULINGE and MAPLEMA. Talks on cash cropping and desertion given. Revised census. Camped.

Friday, 26.8.60.

0800 hours departed to villages of MILEK and WAKEM. Village inspections and census revision. Talks. Camped.

Saturday, 27.8.60.

0800 hours inspected WABAK village and revised the census. Talks on various subjects given. 1500 hours returned to MAPRIK.

End of Diary

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At all times the patrol was well received and the co-operation afforded it was quite adequate

Throughout the patrol much emphasis was placed on the necessity for the people to control desertions, to obey the various Council rules and Government Law, and to develop and expand a perennial cash crop (coffee) system.

Apart from the routine village inspections much time was expended in frank and open discussions with the various village councillors and their constituents. During these talks the people were very firmly encouraged to plant coffee and although at the moment there is very little established coffee block in the area (at BONGIYIA), it is obvious that the MAMLEP people are becoming increasingly interested in coffee culture. As mentioned earlier cash cropping in any form is virtually non-existent in this area at the moment, but in practically every village there are four or five coffee plots being prepared.

The overall cash cropping situation in this area at the present time is that there is no rice or peanuts being grown, but this however is attributable to the fact that it is the 'off' season in MAMLEP now, as in the past the people have been encouraged to plant in November. However it can be expected that the present price being paid for peanuts, 12d per pound, and the new policy of encouraging peanuts as a subsistence crop, only will almost certainly lead to the MAMLEP people rejecting peanuts as a money making crop. Paddy rice is still selling at 3d per pound which price can still lead to fair returns to those people who are interested in utilising those areas of land above and beyond their requirements for their traditional system of shifting agriculture. However the impression gained during the patrol was that the people were not really enthusiastic about planting rice and what interest they do have in cash cropping is about to be diverted mainly into the field of coffee culture.

Despite the fact that coffee cultivation was very heavily pushed during the patrol, the people were also advised that they would be foolish to lose interest in planting rice. It was explained to them that reasonable returns can still be had from rice and that even if they did go all out for coffee they would have to wait for about five or six years before they could expect to begin receiving cash returns. It is also anticipated that the installation of the rice polisher at BANYIK will provide an impetus to the further planting of rice in this area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - CONT.

Apart from cash cropping the other source of income in this area is a little goldmining which activity has been taken up by two teams from WAKIM and KULUNGE villages and who work in conjunction with the teams from KUMINIBUS village in the MAPRIK area.

The overall native situation throughout the area is very quiet and there were no signs of nativistic activity or unrest observed by the patrol. Generally the people of this area appear to be law abiding and peaceful, and although it was emphasised that I was readily available to hear any problems which the people might like to raise it was noticed that the people were very stolid and close mouthed. Only two minor disputes were brought forward during the patrol. These involved marriage problems and were amicably settled by the councillor of the village concerned and Council President BOIKEN who accompanied the patrol.

Interesting subjects which were frequently raised by the people included requests for the abolition of the council tax on women, which however is paid only on a purely voluntary basis, and the request by aged orators of a few villages for the abolition of the Council and the restoration of the Luluai and Tultul system of administration. This request obviously emanated from their real fear of seeing their traditional power and respect within the various villages being usurped by a younger and far less conservative generation. It was also brought to the notice of the patrol that there has been some clash of wills between the elders at APANGAI and councillor NEPA and at BONGIORA where the councillor one SAKOLAS and the council in general was publically berated by one WOTOKA, an influential elder of the village. However it is sure that the great majority of the population is more than satisfied to be members of the MAPRIK Council although the taxation rate, 30/- P.A. is unpopular with some people.

One disappointing aspect encountered during this patrol was the poor quality of the elected Village Councillors. With only two exceptions the MABLEP Councillors appeared to be complete nonentities, of extremely unprepossessing appearance and with very little authority within their respective villages. Indeed it made one wonder whether the people had elected such inferior representatives in order to avoid the authority of more vigorous and capable men. Perhaps they were the best that could be had. The inferior standard of the MABLEP Councillors is most apparant when they are compared with those from MAPRIK villages. There the Councillors appear to be much more mature and authoritative and where economic development is increasing rapidly. The most impressive Councillors met during the patrol were NERA of APANGAI and SAKOLAS of BONGIORA, however neither are outstanding or dominant personalities.

The low standard of the Village Councillors was reflected in the condition of the various villages. Although most of them were fairly clean it was obvious that the people were not living up to their obligations regarding the maintenance of houses, latrines and incinerators. In all villages these aspects were found to be sadly neglected and consequently all villages were far below standard. This aspect was unfavourably reported on by Mr. BLACK after his 1959 patrol to the area and it is quite obvious that the various councillors and the Council executive committee are not pulling their weight in this respect. Suggestions for improving village conditions were made to the assembled villagers. Council President BOIKEN scathingly harangued the people about their neglect of village conditions.

Although the MABLEP area is within easy access of MAPRIK and the people have had many years of contact they are not particularly progressive. Most of them cling tenaciously to their traditional beliefs in sorcery and magic. Two large inter-related magico-religious cults exist in the area. These are the cult of the LONG YAM and the TAMBEHAN cult. Adherants of the LONG YAM cult are forced to observe a rigid code of behaviour during the planting season and the various taboos involved do, I believe provide impediments towards greater industry and efforts towards improved greater standards of economic development. Obviously it will be many years before the people are educated away from these reactionary customs and beliefs. Until then the degree of economic development within this division will probably vary conversely with the degree of belief placed in the traditional customs by the MABLEP people.

CENSUS

Total enumerated population of the MABLEP Census Sub-Division is 2616, which is an increase of 94 on last year's figures. Percentage natural natural increase in population is 3.9 while the actual increase in population is 3.7 percent. Both figures represent considerable increases and emphasise the efficiency of the anti malarial spraying campaign.

CENSUS - CONT.

and the infant welfare service.

164 men are working at plantations outside of the district or 23.03 percent of the available labour force is absent from the area.

Two villages are over recruited under the "one third" system. They are :-

APANGAI no. I - over recruited by 1
WAMBAK " " " 2

Local recruiters will be requested not to recruit from these villages until repatriates return to them.

ROADS.

The patrol had occasion to use two roads - the main MAPRIK/DREIKIKIR road and the BONGIORA/GWOINGWOIN road.

The MAPRIK/DREIKIKIR road was in fair condition but work should be done on the steep hill from the NIMERIM river leading up to APANGAI village. The main trouble here is that there are too many trees and shrubs standing at the edge of the road. These trees should be removed to enable the road to dry out after rain. Very deep wheel ruts also need to be filled in.

The BONGIORA/GWOINGWOIN road leaves much to be desired and I consider that during the wet season it would be dangerous to even use it. At its widest point it is only about 15' wide and in places it narrows down to about 8'. Apparently Mr. M.S. PEGG surveyed a new road in 1959 but as yet no work has been done on it. Inter village tracks were quite satisfactory. Where necessary the people were reminded of their obligations regarding road maintenance.

HEALTH.

Health throughout the area was excellent as was only to be expected when taking into account the fact that a P.H.D. patrol had visited the area only a month or so earlier and also that the division is within very easy access of MAPRIK. As mentioned earlier the WAMBLEP area has received regular visits from officers of the MALARIA CONTROL PILOT PROJECT and an infant welfare nurse and the efficiency and effectiveness of their efforts is clearly borne out by the remarkable increase in population on last years figures of 3.9 percent.

No sick were seen during the patrol and the most that the H.M.O. accompanying the patrol had to do was to treat a few minor ulcers. Generally the people are a clean lot although the inevitable Tinea Imbrocata is much in evidence. In pre census speeches to assembled villagers the necessity for personal cleanliness both in body and in clothing was given much emphasis.

One Aid Post is established in this division, at a place known as BANBARA which is near GWOINGWOIN village. This Post has been taken over by the Council which is erecting a small dispensary of permanent materials. At the time of the patrol the building itself was nearing completion and appeared quite impressive. The Aid Post Orderly who is going to run the post, one WITA is very popular in this area.

AGRICULTURE.

The WAMBLEP people live by their traditional methods of subsistence agriculture supplemented to a certain degree by subsistence hunting and fishing. The main vegetables planted are yam, mani and taro which are usually planted together in one garden. After harvesting gardens are usually replanted with such subsidiary crops as bananas, paw-paws, tomatoes etc. after this phase the ground is allowed to lie fallow, the duration of which is dependant upon land availability. Although nothing in the nature of a land availability survey was attempted during the patrol it was superficially obvious that the people of this area have not very much ground and if the population continues to increase rapidly a real shortage of land in this area is foreseeable in the future.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1960/61.....

MAMBLED

Govt. Print 443/9.55.—10,000

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										
				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	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									
APRANGAI I	11.8.60	5	3											2			6	8																	16		19	45	13	50	2	50	47	35	44	62	204
APRANGAI II	18.8.60	12	7	1										1	1	1	1	4	3														16		19	51	26	63	4	63	56	53	56	72	253		
BONGIO RA	9.8.60	4	6							1				1			9	7	2	4	7								1				7		12	51	15	42	4	40	26	38	54	55	188		
CHIHINAMBA	22.8.60	5	5											1			1	7	7														18		23	58	11	64	5	59	38	33	70	78	255		
CINDINAWOIN	24.8.60	5	2				1	1									1	1	1	1													9		11	36	8	29	2	29	31	27	34	32	133		
KULENCAM	16.8.60	4	2											2	1		1	2	2												7		9	36	14	42	2	42	24	34	40	50	155				
KULUNKE	25.8.60	3	3	1										3		1		2	4												6		16	42	9	33	2	33	33	30	39	34	142				
KUKWAL	25.8.60	4	4											1			2	3	1												18		12	55	12	46	3	46	31	41	47	53	190				
MAGAPPA	15.8.60	2	1											1			1	3	1	4											6		3	30	4	26	2	26	9	9	29	29	82				
MAPUMA	25.8.60	11	3		1		1	2	1								1	1	3	4											24		15	85	24	57	2	57	46	46	76	66	258				
MILAK	26.8.60	1	4											1	1		3	5	2	3	1										6		8	55	5	42	4	42	21	25	50	47	150				
SAULIK	24.8.60	2	1											3			1	2													5		16	48	10	36	2	36	39	27	47	39	157				
WAMBAX	27.8.60	7	6											1			3	3	8	8	1										12		12	31	10	40	3	40	43	36	51	50	193				
WAKIM	26.8.60	5	1							1				1			4	2	1	2	1										6		5	55	7	47	1	47	27	18	63	50	171				
YAMENKUM	15.8.60	5												1			2	3	3												8		5	34	6	28	2	28	20	14	32	31	105				
TOTAL		76	48	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	15	7	1				34	44	29	46	10						1				64		185	712	174	638	30	631	488	467	732	754	2616				

67-8-16

12th December, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1960/61 - MARIK.

Thank you for the above report. The patrol was well conducted and the report is well presented, and is quite a fair effort for a first attempt at reporting. However, I would like your comment on the fact that this is Mr. Treutlein's first written report when the Assistant District Officer, Marik, remarks that this was the fifth patrol which Mr. Treutlein accompanied. Circular Instruction No. 27, paragraph 9 (a), of 24th March, 1958 refers.

The Assistant District Officer's comments cover all matters arising from the patrol and I have nothing further to add to them.

Duplicate held.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR. AS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-16 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5/2132

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

30th November, 1960



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report Maprik No.4 of 1960/61

Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned report carried out by Mr Redmond, Patrol Officer, accompanied by Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Treutlein, into the Sepik Plains Area of the Maprik Sub-District.

Also attached please find copy of the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, remarks re this patrol. It is felt that the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, has adequately covered all points raised by this patrol in his remarks and I endorse those which he has made. Mr Treutlein has written quite a fair narrative for his first attempt at doing so on a patrol report.

For your information please.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

3) people paid tax and 4) applied for and were granted exemptions. This area cannot afford to pay tax and never could. A request to reduce the rate to 5/- per year has already been forwarded. It would be unwise to exempt the area altogether as there are some who feel they are able to pay tax and wish to do so. If we so exempt the area it would be a demoralizing precedent, which it may be, would be a demoralizing precedent. The people would have little to show for their money. The impression that there will remain...

30/1- 218
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
21st Nov. 1960.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.
PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No 4 1960-I.

Attached please the above report of a patrol carried out by Mr Redmond P.O. in the Sepik Plains area. The patrol was accompanied by Mr C.P.O. Truetlein who wrote the narrative report for experience. This was the fifth patrol accompanied by Mr Truetlein and the first report written by him. Because of pressure of work at Maprik and the fact that the report needed rewriting the forwarding of the report has been held up.

This was the second patrol through the area from Maprik since the area was taken over from Ambunti. Because of the poverty of natural resources in this area there are no great expectations held for its future and the chances of development in any sphere is slight. With regard to cash cropping a start has been made in Jama and Burui with small plots of coffee to act as pilot plots. If these do well or even mediocre encouragement to the other villages will be given. At present however there will be no pressure on these places to plant crops as indications are that most efforts put into cash cropping would be wasted.

The area is prone to cult activity and the one mentioned on page 5 is typical of the cults that have cropped up periodically in the area. In this case the leader was the son of a garden magician and his aspirations tended towards ensuring the growth of gardens and the success of hunting as much as towards obtaining money from above. Nothing was done to this man as I consider it to be fairly innocuous though an eye will be kept on his future activities. ALU did not display any of the mental attitudes seen in most cult leaders and was genuinely interested in securing success in normal village activities.

With regard to roads the construction of a road through to the main Pagwi road has been going on at a slow rate for a number of years. No great pressure has been used to hurry this. As the people themselves say 'What are we going to use it for'. I think it would be unwise to insist on a road through this area when we can't show the people a suitable cash crop. If a suitable crop is found eventually a road could be put in quickly as the terrain itself presents few difficulties.

I have always been opposed to changing traditional house styles- page 10- and have no intention of insisting on the people keeping to the new style of house if they do not wish to do so. As long as their houses are kept in a clean condition I can see no profit in following this matter up. There is a shortage of materials in the area and the use of raised floors requires timber which can often not be afforded. If they desire to continue with the new style house then I feel that's their prerogative.

53 people paid tax and 365 applied for and were granted exemptions. This area cannot afford to pay tax and never could. A request to reduce the rate to 5/- per year has already been forwarded. It would be unwise to exempt the area altogether as there are some who feel they are able to pay tax and wish to do so. If we said 'you people cannot afford to pay tax at all' the impression that the area is economically hopeless, which it may be, would become a fixation and these unfortunate people would have little to live for. By leaving a tax of 5/- on the area the impression that there is hope will remain.

There was recorded a natural increase of 27 out of a population of 1551 - a natural increase of 1.8 only which is barely sufficient to keep the population static. No malaria control work has been done in the area and Infant Welfare work is almost non-existent. The area cannot be expected to ever become heavily populated - indeed the land itself would not support a heavy population.

The Sepik plains area is one in which all the problems of tropical administration are seen and experienced. Because of our lack of knowledge as to what can be done agriculturally in this area any attempts to improve conditions by cash cropping is almost sure to prove a failure. There are indications that coffee will grow but this has not yet been proved. Even if it does the amount of arable land available for this is very small. Under these conditions we have no option but to go slow in this area and not make any promises as to improvements in social and economic conditions until we are certain that these are possible. Because of the characteristics of the area cargo cult can be expected to crop up periodically.

The patrol was well carried out and the purposes of the patrol achieved.

B. Sunting.
Asst District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1

Sub-District Office

MARIK

Sub-District

14th November 1960

The Assistant District Officer

MARIK

MARIK PATROL REPORT NO 4 OF 1960/61

Officer Conducting	: M. J. Redmond PO
	: R. J. Treutlein CPO
Area Patrolled	: Epik Plains
Personnel Accompanying	: 63/5 Son/Const
	: Marisun
	: 7220 Const Nangu
	: N.F.10
Duration Of Patrol	: 3/10/60- 16/10/60
Number of Days	: 14
Last Patrol to the Area	: August 1959
Objects of patrol	: Census revision
	: Routine Administration

DIARY (cont)

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was the second one to go into this area since it was taken over from Ambunti in 1958. Since the last patrol, in 59, two villages: Namangoa and Nambagoa have been returned to Ambunti.

This census division suffers from isolation. The recent shift of its administration, to Maprik, has improved matters somewhat, as it can be visited with relative ease from Maprik. However, as will be explained in the section on Native Affairs, visits by the people to Maprik are associated with difficulties.

The area consists of 12 small villages with an average population of 130 people, which are scattered through some very poor country. The land itself consists of gently undulating Kunai plains interspersed with many narrow belts of swampy forest, along the numerous streams. The area is drained by two main rivers, the Parchee in the east and the Screw in the west.

The patrol was not hurried, and all villages and hamlets were inspected. Talks and discussions of a general nature were held in all villages.

DIARY

- Monday 3/10/60 Departed Maprik by truck for Jama. Arrived 1110, set up camp, outlined itinerary of patrol to assembled V/Os, inspection of main village and hamlets.
- Thursday 13/10/60 talks with people, overnight.
- Tuesday 4/10/60 0900 tax/census Jama, talks on gen. subjects. 1200 dep. for Yamini, arr. 1245, villages inspection & tax/census.
- Friday 18/10/60 Minor dispute heard and settled. 1520 dep for Bahwingei, arr 1550, set up camp, talks with V/Os, village inspection, overnight.
- Wednesday 5/10/60 0900 tax/census Bahwingei, 1200 dep for Maingugu arr. 1240 set up camp. Village inspection, overnight.

DIARY (cont)

Thursday 6/10/60 0900 dep for Moia, arr 1010, village inspection and talks with villagers, tax/census, 1520

Friday 7/10/60 0800 tax/census Maingugu. 1130 dep for Burui via Banwingei, Yamini, Jama, arr. 1420 set up camp, visited Catholic Mission at Burui, talks with Father in charge, overnight.

Saturday 8/10/60 Village inspection, some minor disputes heard, tax/census, bookwork brought up to date, overnight.

Sunday 9/10/60 Observed

Monday 10/10/60 0800 dep for Bensim arr. 0920, set up camp, disputes heard, village inspection, tax/census, overnight.

Tuesday 11/10/60 0900 dep for Kampupa arr. 1010, village inspection, tax/census, talks with people. 1350 dep for Kwimba, arr. 1420 set up camp, talks with V/Os, village inspection, overnight.

Wednesday 12/10/60 0800 tax/census Kwimba, 1020 dep for Nagotimbi, arr 1130, set up camp, village inspection, tax/census, overnight.

Thursday 13/10/60 0800 dep for Kosimbi, arr. 0850, set up camp, village inspection, tax/census talks with people, bookwork brought up to date, overnight.

Friday 14/10/60 0900 dep. for Aurimbit, arr. 0950 set up camp, village inspection, tax/census talks with people, bookwork finalised overnight.

DIARY(cont)

Saturday 14/10/60 0900 dep for Kupmabit(Tamaui area)

via Kosimbi, Nagotimbi, Mangul, arr.

1300, set up camp, overnight, of people

Sunday 15/10/60 0900 dep. for Kunjinginny via Naila,

arr. 1200, talks with Father in charge,

1720 dep. by truck for Maprik, arr.

1800, unloaded, stood down police. dies.

End of Patrol.

However, in 1957 a number of women were jailed for practising

another form of sorcery

they use gink supernatural powers, by eating parts of corpses

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Sepik Plains census subdivision lies immediately south of the South Wosera and Tamaui subdivisions. It consists of twelve villages with a total population of 1551 people.

The people appear to be quite content with their present conditions of life. Too much so in fact, the area is economically poor, as is shown by the small amount of tax collected this year (£110 less than last years), all of which came out of

previous savings, already badly depleted by last years tax, and they dont seem to be inclined to do anything about it. There is no actual cashcropping in progress, and very few men are going away to work (94 out of a total of 470).

This situation is no doubt due to their long isolation. The area is quite some distance from the Sepik River, thus making administration from Ambunti, which is oriented on water transport, very difficult. Also the people had to depend on the goodwill of the river people whenever they wanted to visit their station. The shift to Maprik has removed this former difficulty, but the people are still afraid to come to Maprik because they have to cross through the Wosera and Tamaui areas, both of which are feared because of sorcery practised there. This fear is very deeply ingrained and, in my opinion, it will take many long years to wholly dispel.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

The Woseras have a long tradition of sorcery and are still practising their particular form, i.e., the killing of people by casting spells on them. This is done by making a charm from some relic of the intended victim (foodleavings, hair-clippings etc etc) and conducting some form of ceremony over it. The victim, who is of course told of all this, then dies. This form of sorcery is not practised in the Sepik Plains. However, in 1957 a number of women were gaoled for practising another form of sorcery, namely Sanguma, a process whereby they can gain supernatural powers, by eating parts of corpses and certain animals. Apparently, at the time the women held considerable power, as the men were almost hysterical in their fear of sanguma. The patrol attempted to ascertain whether these were still continuing, but nothing definite could be established beyond the assurances of all the village officials that no sanguma was being practised. Whether this was the truth or not, or whether the officials were merely afraid to say otherwise would be almost impossible to decide. A cargo cult was discovered in the villages of Kosiabi and Aurimbit, with an offshoot in Burui. The cult apparently arose out of an annual ceremony in which the Kosiabi magician Alu, prayed to the ancestors for a plentiful supply of game. In this case he extended the request to money. Quite elaborate trappings were used to ensure the co-operation of the ancestors. Alu built a small house, in Kosiabi, consisting of two rooms, the front one containing a bed. The rear one comprised the 'inner sanctum'. It was furnished with an altar decked with religious pictures, acquired from the Catholic Mission at Forembi, and flowers. Among other things, lying on the top of the altar was also a small piece of stone. In front of the altar had been dug a shallow rectangular hole. In the course of the cult the people of Burui had badly neglected their gardens, and the patrol once more exhorted them to start planting gardens.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

which was partly covered by two platforms of planks. On these had been placed two woven, painted masks. Smaller, less elaborate versions of this altar were found in almost all the 'House Boys' in both Kosimb. and Aurimbit, though none were seen in Burui. Ceremonies consisted of praying over the piece of stone mentioned above, thus causing the ancestors to supply whatever was asked for. Preparations preceding the ceremony consisted of about two weeks of the usual taboos concerning the food eaten by the magician, his activities etc etc. Alu claims that he has had some success, namely, after one ceremony he woke up next morning and found £5 in single shillings under his pillow. He of course immediately called the villagers together to show them the money. However, they refused to look at it, as they were afraid of spoiling his spell. The money subsequently disappeared, the reason given being that it had been taken back by the ancestors. On subsequent occasions Alu claims to have received further sums, all of which later disappeared again. He has of course no proof of this, as nobody ever saw the money. Alu had not yet reached the stage of selling his 'secret' and had apparently not yet received any gifts of money from his people. As this was the case, no action was taken against him. He was brought to Maprik, where the ADO, Mr Bunting, questioned him, and then impressed on him, together with an assemblage of village officials, that although the Government had nothing against him using his old practises to ensure a plentiful food supply, only trouble could result from his attempts to acquire money, and that he was to cease his efforts forthwith, or risk prosecution. Essentially the same statements were made by the patrol in the villages concerned. The Burui offshoot of this cult had been investigated by Mr Redmond PC about a month earlier, and due to his efforts had almost completely died out. In the course of the cult the people of Burui had badly neglected their gardens, and the patrol once more exhorted them to start planting gardens.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

A number of disputes were brought before the patrol, one of assault, and one of adultery were sent to Maprik for CNA action.

The villages of Burui and Weroman brought forward a dispute over the fishing rights to a small stream. The same dispute had been brought up at Ambunti a few month ago, but the people had been told to wait and settle it before the next visiting Patrol Officer. Both Sides told substantially the same story, namely, that the stream had always belonged to them, that their ancestors had always fished in it and that they were therefore entitled to the full use of it. Despite intensive interrogation both sides stood fast by their stories and no decision could be made. They were told that the case would have to be heard by a Native Lands Commissioner. To prevent further trouble it was suggested that until such time as the case could be heard, neither village use the stream in question. To this they readily agreed.

Burui brought another complaint, against the river village of Japanaut. Namely, that Japanaut had cut a large number of 'Kwils' posts without first asking for permission.

Apparently there has been a long standing agreement between these two villages, allowing Japanaut, which has very little bush, to get building materials from Burui. The luluai of Burui was very put out by the fact that he had not been asked for permission, and wanted the old arrangement to cease. However, it was explained to him that by so doing he would be cutting off Japanauts only supply of building materials and he somewhat reluctantly agreed to allow Japanaut to continue as before. It was impressed on the officials from Japanaut that in future they must not cut any trees in Burui's area without first asking for permission

Otherwise few complaints were brought before the patrol, in fact, in most villages the officials welcomed the patrol with the news that there was no trouble and that everybody was content.

ECCONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

This area is extremely poor, the only source of wealth at the moment is from the wages of migrant labour, and this is precious little. The area has a labour potential of approximately 160, of this only 94 are absent at work. No cash crops are being grown at present, and if things continue at the present rate none will be grown for some time to come. The only village showing an interest in cashcropping is Burui, where a small plot of land (less than an acre) has been prepared for coffee, however, no shade has as yet been planted. Some peanuts had been grown about a year ago, but few of them were sold, and the present low price offers no incentive to promote further planting. In talks given to the assembled villagers it was stressed that they would have to plant some form of cashcrop if they wanted their living conditions to improve. The possibility of coffee was mentioned in this regard.

One village, Jama, is showing an interest in gold mining. This could be an answer for these people, as two goldmining areas are reasonably close to them, namely, the Maprik area and the Yerakai-Garamambu area. Jama is interested in the Yerakai area, which is still relatively new and undeveloped. It would of course be more desirable for them to make use of the Maprik gold deposits, however, they are cut off from these by the Woseras, of whose sorcery they are very much afraid. The lulua of Jama recently went to Yerakai and was told that he would be quite welcome as soon as another goldbearing stream was found. Whatever happens, little can be done for these people unless they throw off their present lethargy and do something to help themselves, and by present indications they seem indisposed to do anything constructive.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agriculture in this area is based on the traditional shifting pattern. The main 'crop' is sago which is grown in a

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont)

semi wild state. Subsidiary to this : manies, taro, yams, bananas and in some places pawpaws and pineapples, are grown. All villages have stands of coconuts, mostly situated in the village, but in the case of a few villages which had recently been shifted to new locations, situated a short distance away. In all new sites many many young palms were in evidence. As previously mentioned no cashcrops are grown at present although peanuts have been grown in the past and have since been abandoned because of the low price offered for them, subsequent to the recent market crash.

Little livestock is kept, it consists mainly of fowls and a very few pigs, with occasionally a few ducks. Dogs in various degrees of disease are common, but none so bad as to merit destroying them. Going by entries in the village books this situation has improved a lot over the last two years.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The general health in this area is quite good, due in part, to the good diet of these people. The staple is sago, relieved by such crops as manie, taro bananas and coconuts. Pawpaws are also grown in some villages. Proteins are supplied by game, which is quite plentiful, and fish which is traded from the Sepik villages.

As usual Tinea Imbreata is wide spread, possibly because of the general dirtyness of the people. However, it appears to be totally disregarded by the people and there is little social stigma attached to it.

Several cases of elephantiasis were seen, but none very serious. The area seems remarkably free from malaria cases due no doubt to the lack of mosquitoes at this time of the year.

In several villages were found shallow soakage pits, containing foul water, usually situated right in the middle of the place. These it was explained had been used for washing purposes but it was assured that they were no longer in use. in all

HEALTH AND HYGIENE (cont)

such cases instructions were given for the filling in of the holes. In several villages it was found that the old habit of strewing garbage around the perimeter of the village was still continuing despite the fact that garbage disposal pits had been dug. This practise was discouraged as much as possible. An aidpost under the control of the Medical Assistant Ambunti is operated at Jama. It was in quite a satisfactory condition as it had recently been inspected from Ambunti. In the eastern section of this area medical attention is also supplied by the Mission Hospital at Torembi.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A vehicular road was surveyed from Burui to Yangorou, to link up with the Maprik-Pagwi road at Burui (see map). This road was used by the patrol to visit the villages to the east of the Map.-Pag. road and it was found to be still far from completion. The stretch from Kampupu to Kwimba being little more than a bad walking track, as was the section from Nagotimbi to Aurimbit. The road still needs a lot of work done on it. From Burui to Kampupu mainly culverts and bridges and the building of a number of short sections through swampy forest are needed, it could do with some widening also, being hardly more than 15 feet wide. From Kampupu to Aurimbit the ditches are only about seven feet apart, the rest as far as Aurimbit is not much better. Numerous bridges and culverts are also needed here, as is the building of a number of dams through short sections of swamp. The crossing over the parchee at Nagotimbi consists of soft boggy sand with apparently no gravel base. This crossing will eventually require a substantial bridge, as the river at this point is some 25-30 yds wide at floodlevel, and floods at least 12 feet deep. The remainder of the road to Yangorou is probably in a similar if not worse condition. No actual road work has been done for some time. Investigation

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont)

revealed that the main hold-up was at Burui, where the road required the completion of a small section through swampy bush and the building of a small bridge. The other villages said that they would recommence work as soon as this section was completed. The people of Burui seem rather apathetic about the whole affair and it will probably be necessary to station an officer there to supervise and speed up the work.

The patrol did not go over the branch to Torembi Mission and the actual condition of this road is not known.

There has been nothing done to connect this road with the Kunjinginy-Mangul road. This road would be quite easy to put in as it follows the direction of the main swamp belts and would require few bridges.

The Mangul-Kunjinginy road was found to be in quite good condition, although a few sections needed cutting. All bridges and culverts were in good repair.

The villages to the west of the main road are not connected by a vehicular road, though one could be built with no more trouble than the Burui-Yangorou road. Consequently the patrol used a good walking track to visit these villages.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The villages in this area have improved a lot since the last patrol went through this area, but are still far from perfect. The main trouble still lies with the coastal type of house which the people still cannot build properly. The structures are still flimsy, especially the posts under the houses. This is probably due to the haste with which they were originally built, as a number of Ambunti Patrol Officers insisted on the speedy replacement of all traditional houses with coastal types. As a result the natives used flimsy materials were stronger ones should have been used. It would, I think, be beneficial to take a deputation of village officials and others to one of the villages on the main river and explain to them the correct building methods to use.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

Village officials as a whole were not a very prepossessing lot. They mirrored the general attitude of these people towards their life, namely, to let it go by without doing anything to better it. The notable exception was YAUMONI the Yauai of Burai, who showed quite an amount of energy, and though this appeared to be mainly used in squabbles with his neighbouring villages. In all the villages are quite well situated and, on the eastern side of the main road, well grassed. With a little work they could be made into something out of the ordinary. Resthouses were of a fair standard. The most outstanding one being at Bensim; an imposing edifice of distinctly unusual style, built some 20 feet above the ground.

All villages except Bensim showed a natural increase. In MISSIONS of Bensim deaths exceeded birth by two and seven. Only one Mission is active in this area. The S.D. order of the Catholic Missions has two stations here. Both are actually outside of this census division. Torembi being in Ambunti Subdistrict, as is Burai. Both are however easily accessible from all villages. Torembi is situated near the south eastern border of the Sepik Plains. It is staffed by one Father and four Sisters. The Sisters operate a small hospital and a school. As mentioned earlier, a branch from the Burai-Yangorou road is under construction to connect this station with the Waprik road system. Otherwise the only communications with this station are by air and on foot. Burai Station is centrally situated on the main road. The staff consists of one Father, who runs a school in addition to his other activities. This station is also serviced by an airstrip, capable of taking Horsemen. A weekly Freezer run for both Burai and the Government Education Station at Pagwi operates into this strip.

The strip was found in good condition, and is maintained under the control of Ambunti.

TAXATION

A total of £26-10-0 was collected, all of which was, almost without exception, from previous savings, already badly depleted by last years tax. At present these people have no income worth mentioning, and taxation imposes a definite hardship on them. In my opinion, a total exemption should be granted to this area, until such time as their living conditions and income once more justify taxation.

Statistics of tax collections and exemptions are to be found in appendix 'B'.


GENUS

A complete set of figures is attached.

All villages except Banwingel showed a natural increase. In the case of Banwingel deaths exceeded birth by two and seven people migrated out, reducing the population by nine. Decreases in other villages were due to inter village migration.

CONCLUSION

A quiet and uneventful patrol through a quiet and sleepy area which will need some shock treatment to get it out of its lethargy. At present there seems to be little future for these people unless they do something constructive to improve their lot. Their comparative isolation from Maprik Station, and their deeply ingrained fear of their neighbours, the Woseras, will do little to help them in this regard.


R. K. TREUTLEIN

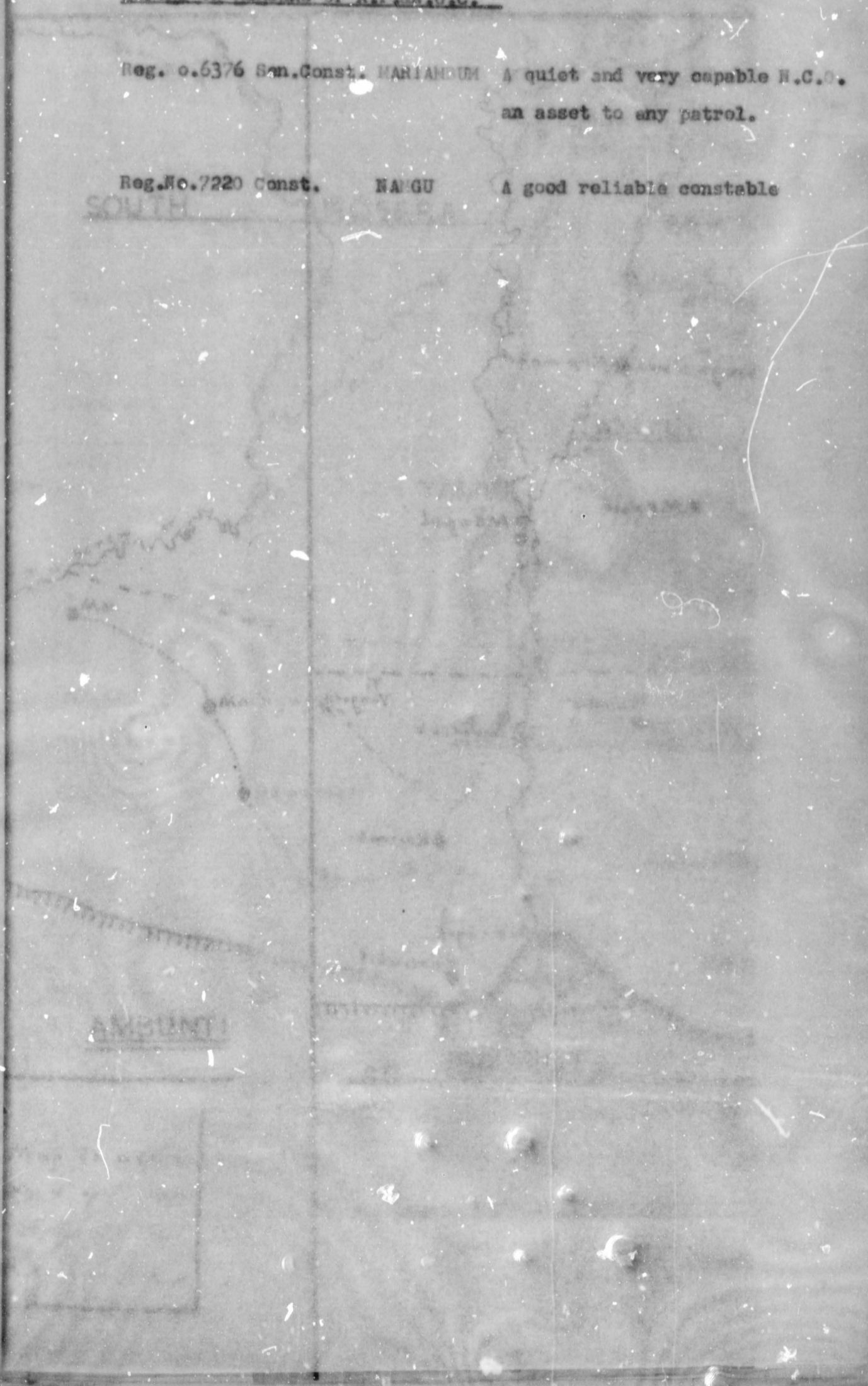
M. P. O. MAPRIK

APPENDIX 'A' HAPBIK PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1960/61

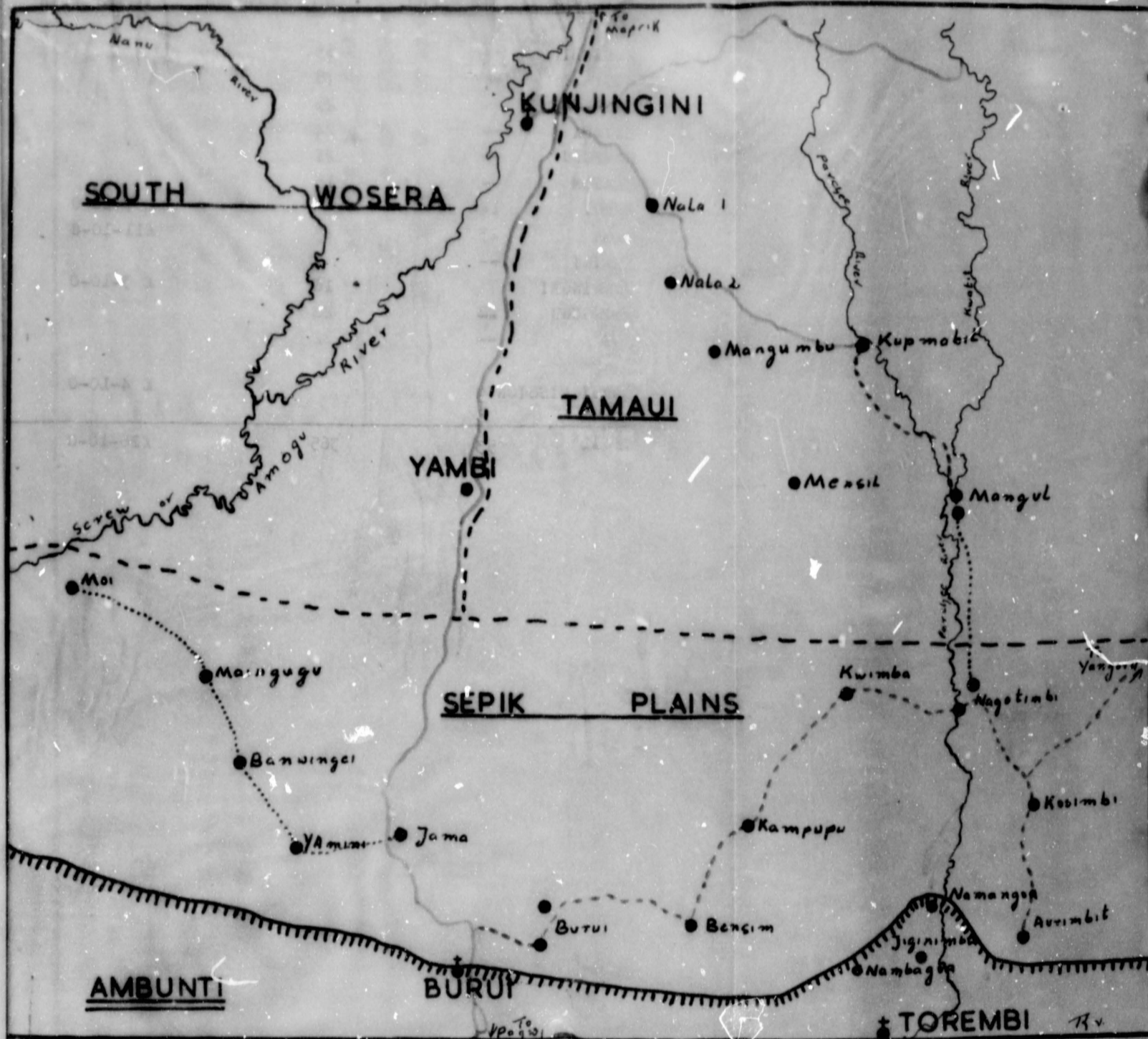
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.M.C.

Reg. No. 6376 Sen. Const. MARIANDUM A quiet and very capable H.C.O.
an asset to any patrol.

Reg. No. 7220 Const. NANGU A good reliable constable



MAPRIK PATROL MAP No. 4 OF 1960/61



Map to accompany Maprik Patrol
No. 4 of 1960/61. Conducted by:

H. Redmond P.O.
R.K. Treutlein C.P.O.

Compiled from:

C.S.I.R.O. Photo Map
Patrol Observation

Drawn by:

R.K. Treutlein C.P.O.

Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles

LEGEND.

YAMBI

- Government Stations
- ⊕ Catholic Mission Station
- Native Village
- Vehicular Road
- - - Road under Construction
- ⋯ Walking Track
- - - Tax Census Boundary
- ▬ Sub-District Boundary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAPRIK NO. 5 of 1950/61.
 Patrol Conducted by H. J. REDMOND, PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled WORA CENSUS SUB - DIVISION.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives 2
 Duration—From 7./II./1960 to 19./II./1960
 Number of Days 13
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEB./1960
 Medical OCT./1960
 Map Reference NIL
 Objects of Patrol I. GENERAL NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.
2. TO ENCOURAGE COFFEE CULTURE.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Duplicate held

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 £.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-23 ✓



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-5/79

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

16th January, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report Maprik No.5 of 1960/61

Attached hereto please find copy of the abovenamed patrol report into a patrol conducted by Mr H.J. Redmond, Patrol Officer, into the Wora Census Sub-Division of the Maprik District.

The patrol was of a routine nature. It was conscientiously done by Mr Redmond and his report is well presented.

For your information please.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

30/1 - 275

Sub-District Office
M A P R I K

10th January 1961

District Officer
Sepik District
W E W A K

Patrol Report Maprik No. 5 of 1960-61

Enclosed please find three copies of Maprik Patrol Report No. 5 of 1960-61. The delay in submitting this report is regretted but was the result of delays caused by changeovers of staff at Maprik.

Native Affairs


The patrol was a routine visit to the WORA Tax Census Division. The native affairs situation within the division appears satisfactory. The peoples' reaction to comments on Local Government Council was probably, as Mr. Redmond states, due to a natural reluctance to pay higher tax rates.

Land disputes are bound to arise in areas which are awakening to economic potentialities and will have to be settled as amicably as possible as they occur.

Economic Development

Coffee would seem to be a suitable crop for this region but extensive plantings should not be carried out unless under the supervision of D.A.S.F. Officers and after suitable investigations of the areas to be planted. This will avoid possibilities of disappointments and loss of faith in the future.

Generally the overall situation as described in this report appears satisfactory. Mr. Redmond appears to have gained the peoples' confidence to a stage where they talked freely and easily about their problems.


G.F. Ball Patrol Officer

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION.

This is a report of a patrol into the WORA
Census Sub - Division, MAPRIK Sub - District.

The aims of the patrol were to contact the people
in an atmosphere free of the usual restraint engendered by tax collection,
to discuss problems with the people, and to encourage the cultivation of
coffee.

File - 30/I

The WORA area is situated to the south of Maprik
and is bounded by the WOSESA to the south and Sub - District Office, area to
the north. The terrain of the area is easy and MAPRIK, tely broken and
therefore little difficulty should be encountered in any future programme
of road expansion. Secondary bush is the dominant feature. On
14th December, 1960, inter-
sprersed with numerous sage creeks. Two fairly large rivers, the ANLIK and
the SCREW, drain the area.

The Assistant District Officer, WORA has a small compact population of 3384
MAPRIK. census, who exist in a correspondingly compact area of roughly
16 square miles. Most villages can be reached after a walk of ten to twenty
minutes and during the "dry" season approximately 80 percent of the
population can be contacted by officers utilising vehicular transport.

Maprik Patrol No. 5 of 1960/61

Although, as mentioned above, the WORA people
exist within close proximity of one another, they are separated into three

language divisions. They are :-
Officer Conducting (1) The ; H.J.Redmond, Patrol Officer, the
people: WORA, NUNAKIM, SERANDU, GATWIGUM, NELIGUM, SWELIGUM 1 & 2, AUPIK
1 & 2, WINTIGU, and SAMGIK. These villages have a combined population of
1827 people.

Area Patrolled (2) The ; Wora Census Sub.- Division. by the
people of SERAGIKUM 1 & 2 with a total population of 478 people.

(3) The ILAHITA language, spoken by the people
of APERINGA, LEWINGA 1 & 2, and NINGAIWBI 1&2 with a total population of
Personnel Accompanying ; R.P.& N.G.C. - 2.

The WORA receives regular patrols by D.N.A. staff
S.F. patrols there 7/II/60 to 19/II/60 - 13 days.
ough native field workers from D.N.A. often visit the area in
close proximity to BANWIK agricultural station. Since 1958 the WORA has
been patrolled twice yearly by Malacca Central officers and while it is
Last Patrol to Area ; D.N.A. - February, 1960. PHD - October, 1960.
ation, the population here has shown 1954 of 5.3
percent which is above normal.

Objects of Patrol ; (1) General Native Administration.
(2) To encourage coffee culture.

Monday, 7.11.60. 1100 hours departed per Land Rover to WORA
village. Arrived 1135 hours. Set up camp. Outlined itinerary of patrol to
assembled village officials. Village inspection. Camped.

Tuesday, 8.11.60. 0900 hours addressed assembled villagers. Talks
on coffee, desertions etc. 12.00 hours went to nearby SERANDU village.
Inspection. Addressed people. Talks on coffee, desertions. 1530 hours
returned to Wora. Disputes heard. Camped.

Wednesday, 9.11.60. 0800 hours departed for NUNAKIM, arrived 0820
hours. Inspection. Addressed people on coffee, desertions etc. 1200 hours
departed for NELIGUM, arrived 1225 hours. Set up camp. Minor marriage
and bride price disputes arbitrated on. Talks with officials. Camped.

INTRODUCTION.

This is a report of a patrol into the WORA Census Sub - Division, MAPRIK Sub - District.

The aims of the patrol were to contact the people in an atmosphere free of the usual restraint engendered by tax collection, to discuss problems with the people, and to encourage the cultivation of coffee.

The WORA area is situated to the south of Maprik and is bounded by the WOSERA to the south and by the MAPRIK proper area to the north. The terrain of the area is easy and only moderately broken and therefore little difficulty should be encountered in any future programme of road expansion. Secondary bush is the dominant vegetation cover interspersed with numerous sago creeks. Two fairly large rivers, the AMUK and the SCREW, drain the area.

The WORA has a small compact population of 3384 people, 1960 census, who exist in a correspondingly compact area of roughly 16 square miles. Most villages can be reached after a walk of ten to forty minutes and during the "dry" season approximately 80 percent of the population can be contacted by officers utilising vehicular transport.

Although, as mentioned above, the WORA people exist within close proximity of one another, they are separated into three language divisions. They are :-

(1) The MAPRIK language which is spoken by the people of WORA, NUMAKIM, SERANDU, GATNIGUM, NELIGUM, GWELIGUM I & 2, AUPIK I & 2, NINTIGO, and SAMGIK. These villages have a combined population of 1827 people.

(2) The WOSERA language which is spoken by the people of SERAGIKUM I & 2 with a total population of 478 people.

(3) The ILAHITA language, spoken by the people of APENINGA, LEHINGA I & 2, and NINGALIMBI I&2 with a total population of 891.

The WORA receives regular patrols by D.N.A. Staff but P.H.D. and D.A.S.F. patrols there have been few and far between, although native field workers from D.A.S.F. often visit the area due to its close proximity to BAINYIK agricultural station. Since 1958 the WORA has been patrolled twice yearly by Malaria Control officers and while it is as yet too premature to state definitely the effects of malaria eradication, the population here has shown an annual increase since 1954 of 5.8 percent which is above normal.

DIARY

Monday, 7. II. 60. 1100 hours departed per Land Rover to WORA village. Arrived 1135 hours. Set up camp. Outlined itinerary of patrol to assembled village officials. Village inspection. Camped.

Tuesday, 8. II. 60. 0900 hours addressed assembled villagers. Talks on coffee, desertions etc. 1200 hours went to nearby SERANDU village. Inspection. Addressed people. Talks on coffee, desertions. 1530 hours returned to WORA. Disputes heard. Camped.

Wednesday, 9. II. 60. 0800 hours departed for NUMAKIM, arrived 0820 hours. Inspection. Addressed people on coffee, desertions etc. 1200 hours departed for NELIGUM. Arrived 1225 hours. Set up camp. Minor marriage and bride price disputes arbitrated on. Talks with officials. Camped.

DIARY - CONTINUED

Thursday, 10, II, 60 0800 hours inspected village. Talks with people on coffee, desertions and general subjects. 1220 hours departed for GWELIGUM, arrived 1250 hours. Set up camp. Repairs made to rest house and police barracks. Disputes heard. Camped.

Friday, 11, II, 60. 0900 hours lined and addressed people of GWELIGUM I & 2. 1340 hours on to AUPIK. Arrived 1415 hours. Set up camp. Disputes heard. Camped.

Saturday, 12, II, 60. 0800 hours walked into MAPRIK to arrange extra stores. Returned to AUPIK 1500 hours. Camped.

Sunday, 13, II, 60. 0800 hours village inspections and then people of AUPIK no. I & 2 lined and addressed. 1500 hours on to LEHINGA arrived 1540 hours. Set up camp. Talks with the people. Disputes heard. Camped.

Monday, 14, II, 60. 0800 hours village inspections. Addressed people of LEHINGA I & 2. Numerous minor disputes heard. Camped.

Tuesday, 15, II, 60. 0800 hours addressed people of APERINGA. Talks on general subjects. 1220 hours on to NINGALIMBI. Set up camp. INSpected villages. Discussions with people of NINGALIMBI I & 2. Camped.

Wednesday, 16, II, 60. 0800 hours departed for SERAGIKUM, arrived 0820 hours. Set up camp. Repairs to camp. Inspection. Talks with people on coffee, desertions and general subjects. Camped.

Thursday, 17, II, 60. 0800 hours departed for NINTIGO. Arrived 0835 hours. Inspection. People addressed on coffee, desertions and general subjects. A few disputes heard. 1340 hours departed for GATNIGUM. Arrived 1410 hours. Set up camp. Camped.

Friday, 18, II, 60. 0700 hours village inspection, lectures and discussions with assembled people. 1100 hours departed for SAMGIK. Arrived 1123 hours. Village inspection and then general discussions with the people. Talks on coffee etc. 1610 hours proceeded to WORA village and camped.

SATURDAY, 19, II, 60, 1000 hours picked up by vehicle and transported to MAPRIK. 1030 hours patrol stood down.

End of Diary

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At all times the patrol was well received, often enthusiastically so. I consider that the people were pleased to be singled out to receive a patrol free of the usual formality inherent in tax/census patrols. Much time was spent talking with the people and discussing problems with them. The people expressed their opinions freely on such subjects as cash cropping, their general ambitions, and a multitude of the usual disputes over marriage, bride price and ground rights. My observations on cash cropping are to be found under the "Economic Development" heading.

The WORA area is situated within close proximity of MAPRIK and is serviced by two reasonably good access roads. However despite these two favourable aspects, the people here have not proved particularly responsive to Administration aims and policies, although their history of recalcitrance could not be compared to their nearby neighbour, the WOSERAS and the ILAHITAS. In fact the WORA could be described as an intermediate area, not as settled and as economically developed as the nearby council area but yet not nearly as aggressive and backward as the WOSERAS. The WORA people are closely akin to the MAPRIKS, the majority speaking the MAPRIK language, having the same type of house, and adhering closely to the well known MAPRIK cults of the TAMBARAN and LONG YAM.

One of the more interesting developments noticed during the patrol was the clash of wills and fight for power and influence between the various native missionaries and village elders. This clash is a very real thing in this area and is more pronounced and bitter than any similar clash that I have encountered in any other area. The missionaries concerned are A.O.G. catechists stationed in the villages of AUPIK I & 2, LEHINGA, and NINGALIMBI. These catechists are the typical products of fundamentalist, "fire and brimstone", evangelism, and who can not utter any phrase without the qualifying statement of "praise the Lord". However they have a little basic education and also a smattering of English, and therefore they are held in some awe by their totally uneducated fellow villagers with the exception of the elders of the community who appear to look on these young "upstarts" with complete contempt.

On several occasions the patrol was confronted with ^{the} spectacle giving Hitler like speeches to assembled villagers, exhorting them to completely renounce their traditional customs and beliefs in order to save their souls and to progress generally. At this stage the speaker would then turn to the writer and demand that the Administration order the people to give up their beliefs. On all such occasions the Administration policy with respect to native traditional ~~customs~~ customs were fully and carefully explained to the people. With regards to these native missionaries I consider that they are the forerunners of a new educated and enlightened class and as such too much should not be expected of them. With only an extremely basic education, and with a very limited experience of the world it is only natural that they will express themselves and act in terms of zealous, evangelistic fervour. The point is that they, WORA natives themselves, are planting the seeds of doubt in the WORA minds of the people, in the veracity and worthwhileness of their customs. Even so it will be many years before those customs are eradicated or lost by the people, which is as it should be as the local missionaries, both native and European, would at the moment and for many years, be incapable of replacing the peoples' beliefs with any adequate substitute. It should be noted here that adherents of the cult of the LONG YAM and of the TAMBARAN are forced to observe a rigid code of behaviour and for periods of up to three months each year are virtually unable to participate in such constructive works as cash cropping, road work etc. However both cults form the basis of social co-existence and discipline within the community.

On several occasions I raised the subject of Local Government Councils in order to ascertain the peoples' desire for political advancement. On being asked what they thought of Councils and whether they would like to form part of a Council, the people became most horrified and ~~worried~~ concerned and stated emphatically that they had no desire whatsoever to come under a Council. Their fears were quickly dispelled and they were told that my enquiries were purely hypothetical.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Economic development in the WORA is entirely agricultural, there being no gold mining in the area.

The cash crop pattern in the area is at the moment undergoing a change. Previously the pattern consisted of rice and peanuts, however the people have not been particularly enthusiastic about planting peanuts since the collapse of the market in 1956/7 when some of the people actually threw their produce in the SCREW river. The new D.A.S.F. policy of encouraging peanuts as a subsistence crop only was disseminated to the people. This news was received well enough by them as it was obvious that the people had no interest or intention in planting peanuts anyway. It can now be expected that there will be no peanuts grown in the WORA unless there is a spectacular rise in the price paid for them, and even if this eventuality did arise it would probably be most difficult to ever persuade the people to plant peanuts again. The people have no interest in planting peanuts for their own consumption. They are perfectly satisfied with their traditional foods.

Generally the people are not particularly enthusiastic about planting rice either as they consider that the returns that they receive for their rice is not sufficient. This attitude is common in all areas that I have been in and has its roots in the peoples' ignorance of the basic economic principles involved in all business enterprises, such as transport costs, overheads, market fluctuations etc. Also involved is their preference for communal workings. All of these aspects apply to the present situation in the WORA. There is no doubt that the people are keen to improve their standards of living, however one of the more important tasks at present is to convince these people that "progress is inseparable from good order and industrious habits", and that there is just no way whereby they can achieve quick cash returns.

With regards to rice culture the WORA people were encouraged to plant rice by this patrol as they are in an advantageous geographical position to forward their produce to BAINYIK with a minimum of road transportation. Also the installation of the rice polisher at BAINYIK and the consequent demand for BAINYIK rice by Administration departments, and Mission and private enterprise bodies practically ensures a safe market for these people. It can be expected therefore, that the people will continue to plant rice, although at the time of the patrol rice plantings were not extensive, the villagers from the AUPIK villages being the keenest producers. I do not consider that the WORA people will ever become important producers of rice or that rice will ever become an important factor in the economy of the area. The population of the division is increasing rapidly and future population pressures will most probably preclude any really large scale planting of rice.

In accordance with Sub - District policy the WORA natives were firmly encouraged, by this patrol, to plant coffee, and although the people did not evince over much enthusiasm for my proposal I am confident that my arguments plus the example that is being set them by the nearby MAPRIK natives particularly, their general lack of confidence in cash crops, and within the next few years we should see quite extensive plantings of coffee. At the present moment there is no coffee planted in the WORA, but most villages are in the process of preparing gardens, preliminary to marking out, preparing shade etc. The prospects of establishing a sound coffee industry in the WORA are good. The enthusiasm that can be expected is there, the soils in the area appear to me to be good, the roads in the area are adequate, and the area is situated within close proximity to BAINYIK, thus the people contacted and supervised with ease. As mentioned, the people are at the moment reasonably keen and within the next six months or so a number of gardens will be ready for planting out. Therefore it is obviously important that a sufficient quantity of coffee seed be readily available for distribution to the people, as the longer the delay the smaller will become the peoples' enthusiasm. Adequate and close supervision to preclude inefficient plantings will also be vital.

ROADS.

Owing to the comparatively easy nature of the good terrain, the WORA is serviced by two reasonably good access roads, they are the TAMAUI/AUPIK road and the SERAGIKUM/LEHINGA stretch of the HAYFIELD/ILAHITA road.

The TAMAUI/AUPIK road links the following villages, WORA, NUMAKIM, SERANDU, NELIGUM, GWELIGUM I & 2, AUPIK I & 2. These eight villages have a combined population of 1489 which is approximately 44 percent of the total population of the area.

The SERAGIKUM/LEHINGA stretch links these villages, LEHINGA no. 2, APERINGA, NINGALIMBI I & 2, and SERAGIKUM I & 2. These villages have a combined population of 1282 or 39 percent of the total population of the area. Thus it may be seen from the above figures that fourteen villages have access to the main MAPRIK/PASWI road or 83 percent of the population have an outlet for any cash crops they produce.

Four villages are without direct access to a main road. They are GATNIGUM, LEHINGA no. 1, NINTIGG, and SAMGIK. The inhabitants of these villages are aware of their handicap and the patrol was approached and asked for assistance in the grading of new access roads for them. I consider that every assistance should be afforded to these people as at the moment they appear to be fairly enthusiastic and any delay might result in a decline in the interest which is now apparent.

Road inspections were carried out at every opportunity. The roads themselves were found to be in very good condition although each have a few very steep hills. On all sections grass had been cut and drains cleaned.

As is the case with most access road systems in this OB - DISTRICT, the effectiveness of the WORA road network is often nullified during the "wet" season by the frequent flash flooding of rivers, in this case the rivers are the SCREW and the AMUK. Consequently the area is often inaccessible to motor transport. Eventually these rivers should be bridged. At the moment this situation is cause for little concern as cash cropping here is, for the most part, not very extensive. However as mentioned earlier the planting of coffee is gaining in momentum and within the next decade or so the WORA should have an economy based to a very large extent upon coffee and therefore a reliable road system in the WORA is most desirable.

These villages have a combined total population of 2249. The establishment of an Aid Post here would then supply medical services to these villages which are situated in the relatively isolated western sector of the division.

(2) Village medical facilities. It is now P.H.D. policy not to issue these facilities with anything other than simple first aid and bandages. Therefore this source of medical attention may now be discontinued which is probably a good thing for obvious reasons.

(3) The S.S.E.M. mission station at ILAHITA, which is capable of providing medical services for those villages in the extreme western section of the area. However the people in this section are probably not keen on taking advantage of the services of the trained nurse who is stationed at ILAHITA. The mission here receives little co-operation from the people in its immediate vicinity.

HEALTH. Health throughout the area appeared to be quite good although no formal medical inspection was undertaken by this patrol, as at the time of the patrol, Mr. D.E.TUCKER, E.M.A. was conducting a medical patrol to the area.

A few people suffering with small sores and ulcers came forward to the patrol for treatment which was readily dispensed.

The area is visited at six monthly intervals by officers of the Malaria Control section who supervise the spraying of all dwellings with insecticides, and while it is not yet possible to comment on the effectiveness of the campaign, the population of the area is increasing at a rate which is above normal. Previous reports have mentioned some opposition on the part of the more conservative sections of the WORA community, to the activities of the Malaria Control section. In this respect, the present native attitude to the spraying of houses was checked, and in my opinion the opposition is still endemic throughout the area but is on the wane. The people are beginning to realise that their houses are going to be sprayed whether they like it or not, and then the more reasonable sections of the WORA people, again, are beginning to realise that they themselves are going to benefit greatly if malaria can be eradicated. In my opinion, the greater section of the WORA people are at a transitional stage of development, and their attitude to measures pertaining to health and hygiene, which previously had to be virtually forced upon them, is becoming increasingly liberal, although there is still much to be done. However village conditions were in most cases very satisfactory, latrines were adequate, and the standard of housing apparently improved considerably since Mr. DOWNES' visit to the area earlier this year. The area is comparatively close to MAPRIK and therefore the people are not adverse to carrying sick people into MAPRIK for treatment, which is an attitude quite different to their neighbours in the WOSERA.

The following medical facilities are available to the people.

(1) The Administration Aid Post at TAMAUI which is situated on the MAPRIK/PAGWI road. This Post is the only one in the area, and therefore I presume that theoretically it is supposed to be adequate to serve the requirements of the entire WORA population which obviously it is not. I consider that an Aid Post could well be established at NINGALIMBI. This village is well situated being surrounded by the following villages - APERINGA, LEHINGA I & 2, SERAGIKUM I & 2, NINTIGO, GATWIGUM, SAMGIK, AUPIK I & 2. These villages have a combined total population of 2249. The establishment of an Aid Post here would then supply medical services to these villages which are situated in the relatively isolated western sector of the division.

(2) Village medical Tultuls. It is now P.H.D. policy not to issue these officials with any medicines other than aqua-flavine and bandages. Therefore this source of medical attention may now be discounted which is probably a good thing for obvious reasons.

(3) The S.S.E.M. mission station at ILAHITA, which is capable of providing medical services for those villages in the extreme western section of the area. However the people in this section are probably the most backward in the area and are not keen on taking advantage of the services of the trained nurse who is stationed at ILAHITA. The mission here receives little co-operation from the people in its immediate vicinity.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

As is general throughout this Sub - District the WORAS live by their traditional methods of shifting agriculture, supplemented to a certain degree by hunting and fishing. The staple foods are YAM, MAMI, and TARO. These crops are usually planted together in the one garden. Gardens are usually prepared in October and November and planting begins in November also and continues on through the months of December and early January. After harvesting, and if the ground is considered sufficiently fertile another crop maybe planted without leaving the ground to lie fallow for the usual period of about five years which depends on land availability, and its fertility. Generally after harvesting the ground is replanted with such subsidiary crops as bananas, paw-paws, tomatoes etc. A man may plant from three to six gardens depending on the size of his family. Sago is the important between season standby. The WORAS are traditional agriculturalists, and all gardens are planted and maintained with the utmost care. All gardens seen were strongly fenced to keepout wild pigs.

Very few pigs were seen by the patrol and it would seem that the pig population has not even yet recovered from its decimation during the war. What pigs were seen were of the true native variety the usual scrawny fowls and emaciated dogs were in evidence in all villages.

The WORAS obtain protein additions to their diet by the usual hunting and fishing methods. Pigs, wallabies, possums, curia pigeons are fairly plentiful, particularly so in the western section of the division.

Heading of Economic Development.

Cash cropping has been covered under the heading of Economic Development. The most impressive sign of development is the fullness and determination of the people. Coffee gardens are being prepared in the area, and a few of them appear to be in production. The WORAS are beginning to work on their section of road. Actually he is a brave warrior in his village. Whilst at the WORAS village several complaints to the patrol that was working in the area. CP had not been given full support from the patrol.

The patrol was an interesting one and was certainly appreciated by the people. The native situation was found to be better than I originally thought, but there is much room for improvement. The people are becoming interested in planting coffee and this interest can be heightened by increased personal contact with the people.

For your information, and forwarding.

H. J. Redman
H. J. REDMAN
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In all villages a point was made to point out and emphasise to the people the authority and statutory powers invested in their Luluais and Tultuls., thereby attempting to bolster the prestige and authority of them.

The officials themselves appreciated this attitude and on more than one occasion I was visited privately by a Luluai or Tultul who thanked me for this attitude. The life of a WORA official is a fairly difficult one for the people here are rather lively and independent. Then again an official is naturally reluctant to impose his full authority on a fellow kinsman, and even more so he is certainly extremely doubtful about imposing his authority upon a person who might employ the services of a professional sorcerer in retaliation. The fear of sorcery is probably the most important factor precluding more efficient and effective village level administration and obviously it will be many years before the people will be educated away from this insidious social disease.

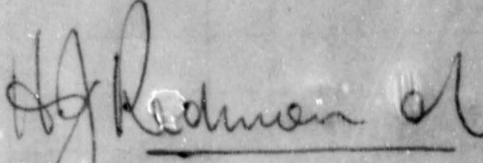
However, on the whole, I was favourably impressed with the standard of the WORA village official. The new appointments made by MR. P.O. FEGG earlier this year seem to have infused more life into the area, and a few of them appear to be quite determined and efficient characters, although I have not lost sight of the fact that they were most probably on their best behaviour in the presence of the patrol.

The most impressive official encountered was GUPMANU, Luluai of WORA village. He is a comparatively young and vigorous type, and due to the very forcefulness and determination of his character, he is getting things done in his village. Coffee gardens are being prepared here and every morning on Mondays and Tuesdays the whole of WORA village turns out en masse to work on their section of road. Actually he is a brave man as he has certainly made a number of enemies in his village. Whilst at WORA village several men complained to the patrol that GUPMANU was working them too hard. He was given full support from the patrol.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was an interesting one and was certainly appreciated by the people. The native situation was found to be better than I originally thought, but there is much room for improvement. The people are becoming interested in planting coffee and this interest can be heightened by increased personal contact with the people.

For your information, and on forwarding.


H. J. REDMOND
PATROL OFFICER.

on Register

Maprik Patrol No. 5 of 1960/61.

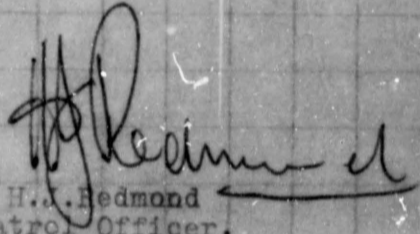
Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying patrol.

Reg. No. 9280 Constable TAGWI ;

A senior and experienced member of the force. He is a willing worker, but due to his small stature he lacks authority and command.

Reg. No. 10268 Constable BONOMAN ;

A young member of the force. He is maturing rapidly. Very loyal.


 H.A. Redmond
 Patrol Officer.

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TGA/JB

67-8-30

30th March, 1961

District Officer,
Senik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No 6 of 1960/61 - MAPRIK

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is
acknowledged, with thanks.

The report has been adequately covered by the
accompanying Memoranda and I concur any action being taken.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67/8/30 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5/255

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

20th February, 1961



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report No. 6 of 1960/61 - Maprik

Attached hereto please find copies of the above-named report conducted by Mr Redmond, Patrol Officer, into the Tamaul Census Division of the Maprik Sub-District.

The incident of the bodily harm during initiation has been noted and the action of the Assistant District Officer is thought to be sufficient in these circumstances. The Assistant District Officer, Maprik, has been informed that police are not to be used in the supervision of road work, as per circular instruction.

Mr Redmond has conducted a good patrol and has written quite a good report.

For your information please.

RA Webb

(R.A. WEBB)

A/District Officer

MMV

67-3-5/255

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

20th February, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report No.6 of 1960/61 - Maprik

Attached hereto please find copies of the above-named report conducted by Mr Redmond, Patrol Officer, into the Tamaui Census Division of the Maprik Sub-District.

The incident of the bodily harm during initiation has been noted and the action of the Assistant District Officer is thought to be sufficient in these circumstances. The Assistant District Officer, Maprik, has been informed that police are not to be used in the supervision of road work, as per circular instruction.

Mr Redmond has conducted a good patrol and has written quite a good report.

For your information please.

R.A Webb

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

PP 1/1V



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

30/I-316

Sub-District Office
MAPRIK
Sepik District

8th February 1961

District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 60/61 - MAPRIK

Forwarded, please find three copies of a report covering a patrol conducted by Mr. Redmond, patrol officer, to the TAMAUI Census Division.

NATIVE AFFAIRS The incident of bodily harm during initiation ritual reported by Miss Westbrook is unfortunately not isolated. This practise does contravene the intention of Reg.57(2) of the Native Administration Regulations and should wherever discovered be rigorously prosecuted. Elimination of these practises, and other odious methods of initiation associated with the various tamberan cults in the area, will depend largely on the struggle between education for the younger generation and the energy of the older generations in keeping these traditional customs alive and in whom they are deeply rooted.

Land disputes will certainly become an increasing problem with conditions of population and cash cropping expansion. As Mr. Redmond states, the effective settling of these disputes requires investigations by Native Lands Commission and a legal title under the Lands Registration Ordinance.

It is pleasing to note the increase of interest in gold production and the fact is complimentary to the continuous efforts of Mr. Full in advising on methods and in arranging for equipment to be kept up to these miners.

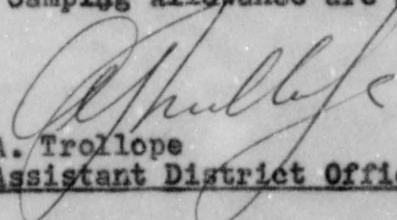
The demand for coffee seed at BAIWYK from this area, confirms the interest being shown in this crop. The supply of seed has been limited in the past but the Agricultural Officer at BAIWYK expects the seed position to be relieved in the near future with supplies from RABAUL and LAE.

ROADS An experienced police member from this detachment in road construction and routing will be sent to advise on and supervise requirements for the NALA/MANGUL section of road.

The wet season is hindering progress on road construction being done by the Works Plant in the area. It is hoped however, that this machinery can be placed on the WAIGAGUM road within the next two to three months.

The patrol was of a purely routine nature and without incident.

Claims for Camping Allowance are attached.


C.A. Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

File 30/I

Sub - District Office,
MAPRIK.

7th February, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

Maprik Patrol No. 6 of 1960/61.

Officer Conducting ; H.J.Redmond, Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled ; Tamau Census Division
 Personnel Accompanying ; R.P.&N.G.C. - 3
 ; N.M.O. - 1
 Duration of Patrol ; 17.1.61 TO 31.1.61 - 15 days
 Last Patrol to Area ; D.N.A. - January, 1960
 ; P.H.D. - August, 1958
 ; D.A.S.F. - November, 1959
 Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision
 (2) Collection of tax
 (3) General Native Administration.

Departed Maprik 1100 hours for Yaka. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 18.1.61. Departed Yaka 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 19.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 20.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 21.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 22.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 23.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 24.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 25.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 26.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 27.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 28.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 29.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 30.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.
 31.1.61. Departed YAWANTINGEI 0900 hours for YAWANTINGEI. Arrived 1200 hours. Tax/census. Camped.

INTRODUCTION. This is a report of a routine tax/census patrol to the TAMAU Census Division. The report is brief, owing, to the writers' hurried departure to A.S.U.P.A., and pressure of work.

The TAMAU area is situated to the south - east of Maprik. The terrain of the area is very easy, and broken country is to be found only in the extreme northern section of the division where the area merges into the foothills of the PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES. Kunai grass interspersed with tracts of secondary bush and sago creeks is the dominant vegetation in the southern section of the division while fairly extensive areas of virgin bush are in evidence in the northern sector. Two fairly large rivers, the PARCHEE and the KULAU, drain the area.

Actually, the political development of the area has varied with relation to the topography of the division. For example in the southern section of the area the soils are poor, arable land is short and the people here are distant from markets. Therefore the economy of this particular section is fairly stagnant and hence the people are administered directly through the agency of Luluais and Tultuls. On the other hand we find that in the northern section the people are far more economically developed and consequently they have been incorporated into the Maprik Native Local Government Council.

The Patrol was not hurried and every effort was made to get close to the people and to discuss problems with them. The patrol encountered shocking weather for over a week and was often held up by flooded rivers.

The division has been regularly patrolled by D.N.A. officers since 1946, however, as is general throughout the MAPRIK area, patrols by D.A.S.F. and P.H.D officers have been few and far between. The degree of contact which has been afforded these people in the past should be greatly improved upon as several access roads through the area are on the verge of completion and consequently most of the TAMAU people will be able to be contacted by car.

DIARY.

- Tuesday, 17.1.61. Departed Maprik 1100 hours for NALA. Arrived 1125 hours. People tax/censused. Talks. Camped.
- Wednesday, 18.1.61. Departed NALA 0900 hours for KUPMABIT. Arrived 1445 hours. Set up camp. Inspection and tax/census. Camped.
- Thursday, 19.1.61. Departed KUPMABIT 0900 hours for NGUL. Arrived 1210 hours. Inspection and tax/census. Talks. 1640 hours. Camped.
- Friday, 20.1.61. Inspections and tax/census carried out of villagers of WANJUNGEI I & 2. Heard Courts. Camped.
- Saturday, 21.1.61. 0900 hours departed for DUBBIT. Arrived 1120 hours. Set up camp. Tax/census of Dwabit I & 2. Inspections. Disputes. Camped.
- Sunday, 22.1.61. 0900 hours departed for KWIMBU. Arrived 1030. Set up lined village - very big line. Late PM land dispute heard in the CNA. adjourned to later date. Camped.
- Monday, 23.1.61. 0900 hours departed for SUAMBUKUM, arrived 1070 hours. Set up camp. Lined villagers of SUAMBUKUM NOS I & 2. Inspections and talks. Camped.
- Tuesday, 24.1.61. 0800 hours departed for SAGISIK, arrived 0910. Set up tax/censused people of SAGISIK and BENGARAGUM. Village inspections numerous petty disputes heard. Camped.
- Wednesday, 25.1.61. 0700 hours departed for KOMBENOB0. Arrived 0745 hours. Lined and census carried out. 1000 hours departed for the WATABUNG. Censused villages of YANGISAGU and KUSANABU. Village inspections and talks settled. Camped.

DIARY - CONTINUED.

Thursday, 26.I.61. 0900 hours departed for YENUGU. Arrived 1015 hours, set up camp. Village inspection and census revision. Drawn out land dispute heard plus numerous petty disputes. Camped.

Friday, 27.I.61. 0900 hours inspected nearby village of NARANGO AND REVISED CENSUS. Disputes heard. PM book work brought up to date. Camped.

Saturday, 28.I.61. 0900 hours censused nearby villages of MALBA 1&2. Inspected villages. Heard disputes. Camped.

Sunday, 29.I.61. 0900 hours moved onto WAIGAGUM. Set up camp. Observed rest of the day.

Monday, 30.I.61. 0900 hours censused villages of WAIGAGUM Nos. 1 & 2. Village inspections carried out. Disputes heard. Camped.

Tuesday, 31.I.61. 0800 hours inspected villages of WAIGAGUM 3 & 4 and revised the census. 1200 hours picked up by Land Rover and transported to MAPRIK. trade stores.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At all times the patrol was well received and the co-operation afforded it was quite adequate. From the Native Affairs point of view the situation in this area is satisfactory, the people appear happy and quite contented with their lot. The patrol did not encounter any manifestations of cult activity. Incidents of note during the patrol were few, the more important being a complaint against brutality in certain initiation ceremonies, the rising incidence of land disputes and also of native owned trade stores. The complaint made against initiation ceremonies was made to the patrol by Miss Gloria WEBBROOK of the A.O.G. Mission at WINGEI. She produced a young girl of about fourteen years who bore the scars of what was obviously a severe beating, on her back. Upon investigation it was found that approximately three months previously the girl had celebrated her first menstrual period, and after being confined to a menstruation house for a month she was forced to run between two lines of natives, comprising the entire adult population of KUSANABU village who proceeded to beat the girl with special ceremonial birches. The girl, who was apparently verging on collapse was taken in by the Mission personnel who tended her wounds. I was informed by the Mission people that there has been quite an extensive revival of such initiation cults over the last two years in those villages bounded by the MALBE villages eastward into the YANGORU area. The natives concerned were then told that while the Administration is willing to interfere with their traditional customs it would do so if these customs entailed brutality or cruelty. In short they were told that there is definitely not to be any future such thrashings, and if there were those involved would be prosecuted.

As is the case in the neighbouring WOSERA area, the introduction of cash cropping in the TAMAU area, where the soils at best are marginal only and where large tracts of the available land consist of semi useless kumal fields, has led to the point where litigation over rights to land and sago creeks is becoming a very real problem. This patrol was confronted with two fairly large scale such disputes which however, were successfully arbitrated on in the Court for Native Affairs. The point of the matter is that during such disputes feelings run very high and as has happened in the past, violent riotous behaviour can easily ensue. The most common type of land dispute to be found in this area is when a village claims certain sections of land which generations ago had been won from them by another village by right of conquest. To such claimants it is totally incomprehensible that the Administration bans tribal fighting

NATIVE AFFAIRS - CONT.

and yet considers land which has been won by right of conquest, as the property of the victorious tribe. As the population of the division increases and the volume of cash cropping increases it is obvious that land pressures will increase accordingly, with a corresponding increase in the volume of litigation over land matters. No decision given in land disputes can really be ever popular with both sides, and it is sure that old land disputes will continue to be brought forward to successive patrolling officers. The logical solution is of course for a member of the Native Lands Commission to visit the area, and, after the due investigations, final decisions to be made in respect to all disputed areas of land.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Economic activity in the area is threefold. That is, alluvial gold mining by the natives of the PARCHEE river section, cash cropping which is carried out in varying degrees by most of the TAMAU natives, and a small but increasing number of village trade stores.

Goldmining in the northern section of the division is carried out under the supervision of Mr. E.A. TULL of the Mines Dept., and the effectiveness of his work and that also of his predecessor, Mr. WARBINGTON is strikingly evidenced in the keenness and alertness of these native gold miners, and also, naturally, by the very fair cash returns which they have been getting for their gold.

Cash cropping in the area is undergoing a transitional stage, that is that the people are changing over from the cultivation of rice and peanuts to the planting of coffee. The people have long been dissatisfied for the returns which they have been getting for their rice and peanuts, particularly peanuts. They have not fully accepted the idea of planting coffee as yet, but what preconceived prejudices they do have is slowly but surely being whittled away by the vigorous propaganda which is constantly being disseminated by the Administration and also by the example which is being set them by the Council villages in the Naprik area. From my observations made during the patrol I predict that, within ten years the TAMAU area should have an economy based to a very large extent on the cultivation of coffee.

Native owned village trade stores are becoming fairly common in the area and at the present moment there are six licensed stores in the area. The accounts of these stores were checked and on an average it was found that these stores were bringing in their owners a net profit of approximately twenty pounds per annum. It is not very much but it is a start and the natives concerned are receiving valuable lessons in simple economics and business principals. All store owners buy their stock at cost price of the A.O.G. Missionaries at WINGEI or TAMAU.

HEALTH.

Health throughout the area was excellent considering the amount of time which has elapsed since the last health patrol to the area. However the area is well off with regard to Aid Posts, there being three in the area - at MANGUL, WARAMGO, and at NALBA. All three Posts were inspected and were found to be clean and well run.

The development of the area is proceeding along fairly rapidly. Very few sick were seen by the patrol and the most that the N.M.C. accompanying the patrol had to do was to treat a few minor ulcers. Generally the people are a clean lot although the inevitable TINEA IMBROCATA was much in evidence. In pre census speeches to assembled villagers the necessity for personal cleanliness both in body and in clothing was given much emphasis.

ROADS.

As mentioned earlier the TAMAU people are developing quite a good system of access roads and the area is rapidly being opened up. The new road from NALA to MANGUL was closely inspected and I consider that it should be completely open

ROADS - CONT.

to vehicular traffic within three months. At the present moment the road requires widening and several small bridges and culverts need to be put in.

The WAEAGUM/WINGEI road is obviously well maintained although at the time of the patrol the road was badly cut about by the abnormally wet weather.

When necessary, the people were reminded of their statutory obligations towards road maintenance.

MISSIONS.

Two Mission bodies operate in the area. They are the Protestant A.O.G. Mission body and the Catholic S.V.D. Mission body. The A.O.G.'s are established at WINGEI and their main sphere of influence is centred about the villages in the RENGARAGUM/SAGISIK area. This Mission is fairly well established and seems to wield reasonable influence with the people. The Mission provides health and educational facilities to the people.

The Catholic Mission is established at a place called ROMA which is situated in the YAUWANJUNGEI area. This particular station is as yet in its infancy and at the moment consists solely of very poorly built bush Church and residence. This particular Mission provides one of the most depressing sights one could wish to see as the few ramshackle buildings which form it are situated in the middle of an immense kumai field. The large airstrip adjacent is the sole ameliorating factor. The station is only newly opened and as yet it is not particularly influential but appears to be becoming more so all the time. The Mission here provides minor health and educational facilities to the people.

Village Officials. On the whole the village officials encountered during the patrol were quite reasonable although it could not be said that there are any outstanding officials in the area. In fact outstanding personalities are few and far between in this area. The officials here are of average ability. On every possible occasion village officials were given my firm support and the people were warned that they could be prosecuted if they failed to obey a lawful order from their Luluai or Councillor. The usual factors which limit the effectiveness of officials are in existence in the TAMAU area. That is the fear of sorcery and also the binding qualities of clan relationships which result in the reluctance of officials to fully impose their authority upon kinsman. It will be many years before the people are educated away from their beliefs, superstitions and tribal customs.

AGRICULTURE.

The TAMAU people live by their traditional methods of shifting agriculture supplemented to a certain degree by subsistence hunting and fishing. The main vegetables planted are yam, mami and taro which are usually planted together in one garden. After harvesting, gardens are usually replanted with such subsidiary crops as bananas, paw-paws tomatoes etc. After this phase the ground is allowed to lie fallow, the duration of which is dependant upon soil fertility and land availability. The usual fallow period in this area is four to five years. Sago is a most important between season crop.

Conclusion.

The development of the area is proceeding along fairly rapidly, however it could be speeded up as the people are really working only at half pace and there is a total lack of urgency in the area. With the development of the road system through the area, the Administration that can be afforded the area should be much more intense than it is at present.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

H.J. Redmond, Patrol Officer.

Report on Members of R.P. & N.G.C. Accompanying the Patrol.

Madrik Patrol No. 6 of 1960/61.

TANAU AREA.

Reg No. 6079 Constable 1st class YENDABARI : Performed well, far more impressive in the bush than on the station. Very reliable.

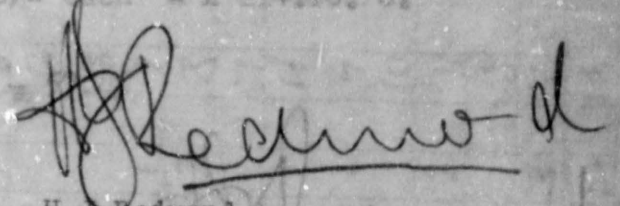
WASA	27	30
YAWANJUNGET 1.	25	11
YAWANJUNGET 2.	32	53
YAWANJUNGET 3.	35	25
YAWANJUNGET 4.	30	14
YAWANJUNGET 5.	24	22
YAWANJUNGET 6.	24	18
YAWANJUNGET 7.	24	37
YAWANJUNGET 8.	24	12
YAWANJUNGET 9.	24	15
YAWANJUNGET 10.	24	32
YAWANJUNGET 11.	24	14
YAWANJUNGET 12.	24	14

Reg. No. 1044 Constable SIAUK : Very vigorous type. Conscientious worker. At times a little heavy handed.

Reg. No. 1041 T/Constable BAM : This members first patrol. worked well, very keen.

429 tickets @ 10/- each = \$ 42.90. 0.

percentage taxed =



H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer.

H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer.

Taxation Statistics - Maprik Report No. 6 of 1960/61.

TAMAU AREA.

Village	tax.	exempt.
NALA	27	20
KUPMABIT	25	11
MANGUL	-	63
YAUWANJONGEI	41	27
"	22	14
DUMBIT	32	22
"	35	18
KWIMBU	80	37
SUAMBUKUM	24	12
"	21	15
SAGASIK	63	32
BENGARAGUM	59	43
	<u>429</u>	<u>314</u>

429 tickets @ 10/- each - £ 214.10. 0.

percentage taxed - 57.8%

H. J. Redmond

H. J. Redmond
Patrol Officer.

1961 TAMAU

VILLAGE	DEPARTS		AGGREGATIONS		AT WORK		STAYING IN VILLAGES		TOTAL (including absentees)	GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
NALA	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	27
KUPMABIT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	25
MANGUL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	63
YAUWANJONGEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	41
"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	22
DUMBIT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32
"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35
KWIMBU	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	80
SUAMBUKUM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	24
"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21
SAGASIK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	63
BENGARAGUM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	59
TOTAL	76	92	13	24	13	24	13	24	429	429

67-8-41

7th August, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 7/1960-61.

The situation at AUFIK will bear some watching though it does not appear to be of much consequence at this stage.

Only one copy of a report is required at this Headquarters unless the patrol is of unusual interest. However, if there are matters of importance to other Departments, I request that a duplicate be made on a special page for the use of the relevant Headquarters. It is better that these concerns are handled intra-District to save congestion here. After all, District Departmental representatives are the men on the spot, they should be aware of local conditions and the proper means of taking effective steps should such be necessary.

I am glad to note that the denominational rivalry has somewhat abated.

It is necessary for this Headquarters to be aware of conditions in a given area as soon as possible after the information becomes available. I note you are insisting that prior warnings are given those who are about to be patrolled - this is not only good manners but good Administration.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67.8.41 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5/611

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th June, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1960/61

Attached hereto please find copy of patrol report submitted by Mr. R. Treutlein, Cadet Patrol Officer of a patrol conducted into the Wora area of the Maprik Subdistrict.

Comments by the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, do not adequately cover the report.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

67-3-5/611

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th June, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1960/61

Attached hereto please find copy of patrol report submitted by Mr. R. Trentlein, Cadet Patrol Officer of a patrol conducted into the Wora area of the Maprik Subdistrict.

Comments by the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, adequately cover the report.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

I am very pleased with the progress being made in this area with coffee plantings. As you are aware I have been for some time encouraging through my Patrol Officers the planting of the permanent crop coffee throughout the area. From the figures attached to the report something like 15,000 holes have been prepared for this crop in the Wora, Population 3500, in the first year. Once committed to this programme it is important that P/R 7-60-I through to its logical conclusion - the harvesting of coffee beans. We are fortunate in that we now have a **Sub District Office, MAPRIK.** available for planting but when the shade is **23rd May 1961.** time propitious, **MAPRIK** are being prepared for this purpose. We can expect that the number of permanent gardens will increase even more in the next two years.

The District Officer, **MAPRIK**, propaganda being sent out on coffee and its **MAPRIK** ability to the native way of life is well received. This is only to be expected as the elders themselves never with it - the growing of coffee and its harvesting is something which is not opposed to the traditional way of life. **MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 7/1960-I.** This cannot be said for annual crops and is a major reason why confidence in these crops is quickly dissipated. The point is that the people are willing to persist in the

Attached please find the above report of a patrol of the Wora area by Mr C.P.O. Treutlein together with a claim for patrol camping allowance. It is to say these people expect that coffee will be the answer to all their problems - they do not. This report is submitted late being carried out by Mr Treutlein immediately prior to his posting to Dreikikir to relieve Mr Hanrahan going on leave. At Dreikikir Mr Treutlein was unable to finish this report as he was fully occupied in learning to run the station there. As will be apparent Mr Treutlein has difficulty in typing and writing in English and he has been advised to devote some time in becoming more proficient in the language. He has been advised of the necessity of submitting reports immediately after the completion of the patrol and admonished for not doing so in this case.

The patrol was routine follow up of a previous patrol whose main purpose was to give Mr Treutlein further patrol experience and collect 1961 tax.

The practise of commencing patrols without giving prior warning is bad administration and will not be done again.

The Wora area appears slowly to be awakening to the realisation that their only chance of advancing is by their own efforts. I do not expect any great change in the next year or two in this direction as most of the villages are still being run in fact by the traditional elders. These people are loath to accept any advice as to the way they should lead their people. I take it that this is mainly due to the fact that, although they are in close proximity to a Government station, Bainyik, from which knowledge of the means of acquiring wealth has been said will flow, they have in fact received little benefit from their agricultural efforts. Again natives from other areas all pass through this area on the way in and out of Bainyik and practically all grievances of natives in the area are known to the Wora's. They have not a great deal of faith either in the Dept of Agriculture or the other Departments in this area. An exception to this attitude is Aupik where a genuine effort is being spent on attempting to improve their lot. I imagine that any successful cropping in the Maprik area will have a big impression on these people and it is to be hoped that the coffee now being planted will return a fair price for effort expended. The Wora's are loath to get down to things and do a good day's work. The traditional influence is still very strong and unfortunately the impression on their moral and ethical lives by the missionaries in the area is slight.

The report calls for little comment. The new style houses being erected was commented on in my comments on P/R No 8/1961. These apply to the Wora houses also.

I am very pleased with the progress being made in this area with coffee plantings. As you are aware I have been for some time encouraging through my Patrol Officers the planting of the permanent crop coffee throughout the area. From the figures attached to the report something like 15,000 holes have been prepared for this crop in the Wora, Population 3500, in the first year. Once committed to this programme it is important that it be carried through to its logical conclusion - the harvesting of coffee beans. We are fortunate in that we now have a reasonable supply of seed available for planting out when the shade is high enough and the time propitious. Nurseries are being prepared by the Dept of Agriculture for this purpose. We can expect that the number of permanent gardens will increase even more in the next two years. There is no doubt that the propaganda being sent out on coffee and its suitability to the native way of life is well received. This is only to be expected as the elders themselves agree with it - the growing of coffee and its harvesting is something which is not opposed to the traditional native life in any important manner. This cannot be said for annual crops and is a major reason why confidence in those crops is quickly dissipated. The point is that natives are willing to persist in this type of crop and not, as Mr Treutlein states, due to any confidence in the possible great monetary returns expected although this is of course also a factor. It would be wrong to say these people expect that coffee will be the answer to all their problems - they do not. But they do think it is a better and a more suitable crop and one which will give better returns.

Duration of Patrol
The population, if we disregard the migrations is still on the increase and I have no reason to alter my previous statements that an over-population problem will be a very real thing in the 1970's.

Objects of Patrol
The patrol achieved its purposes.

Signature
B. Bunting.
Asst District Officer.

The District
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No 33

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NA NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1 867-3-5

Sub-District Office

MARIK

19th May 1961

The Assistant District Officer

MARIK

MARIK PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1960/61

Officer Conducting	:	R.K. Treutlein G.P.O.
Area Patrolled	:	WORA Census Subdivision
Personnel Accompanying	:	2 Members R.P. & N.R.C. 1 Native Medical Orderly
Duration of Patrol	:	13-2-61 to 3-3-61 18 days
Last Patrol to Area	:	DNA General Administration Nov 1960 DNA Tax/Census 2-3-61
Objects of Patrol	:	Census Revision Tax Collectio Routinr Administration 'A' Census Statistics 'B' Report on Police 'C' New Coffee Garden Statistics
Appendices	:	

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a routine Tax/Census Patrol through the WORA Census Division.

The WORA is situated to the south of Maprik and borders onto the NORTH WOSERA in the south and on the Maprik Census Division in the North. It has a total area of 10 square miles with a population of 3917, which gives quite a high population density. Most of the villages are situated close together and can be reached after walks of 10 to 45 minutes.

The terrain consists of low undulating hills arranged in the form of two major ridges, along which the villages are situated. The area is cut by a large number of small streams and is drained by the ANOGU (SCHEN) and AMUK Rivers.

The nature of the terrain should make it an easy matter to extend the present road system in the future, although the two rivers will present some problems.

Cash cropping is on the increase, especially in the field of coffee planting, and the general attitude of the people towards the Administration, though lethargic is improving.

DIARY

- 12-2-61 to Naprik to replenish personal supplies.
 River above flooded. Camped opposite
- MONDAY** 15-2-61 Left Naprik for WORA travelling by tractor. Arrived 1600 Set up Camp overnight
- TUESDAY** 14-2-61 Heard Native Complaints, Census out in SERANDU? NUMAKUM and WORA. Overnight ERKEXANPEYK visited Father Krenberg at
- WEDNESDAY** 15-2-61 Inspected WORA, SERANDU and NUMAKUM 1400 left NUMAKUM for NELIGUM arrived 1430 set up camp. OVERNIGHT
- THURSDAY** 16-2-61 Census and inspection NELIGUM left for GWELIGUM 1140 inspected hamlet of NELIGUM on the way arrived 1215. Inspection GWELIGUM I & II set up camp overnight
- FRIDAY** 17-2-61 Census GWELIGUM I & II. 1430 left for AUPIK I arrived 1510 set up camp overnight
- SATURDAY** 18-2-61 ERKEXANPEYK & 1130 left for AUPIK II arrived 1145 Census, Village inspected Arrived back at AUPIK I 1600. Overnight.
- SUNDAY** 19-2-61 OBSERVED
- MONDAY** 20-2-61 Census AUPIK I. 1400 left for LEHINGA inspected a number of AUPIK hamlets on the way. Arrived 1630. Set up camp Overnight.
- TUESDAY** 21-2-61 Morning Census LEHINGA I, Afternoon Census LEHINGA II. Inspected LEHINGA II Overnight.
- WEDNESDAY** 22-2-61 Census APERINGA (LEHINGA III) heard various complaints. 1515 left for NINGALIMBI Inspected APERINGA on the way. Arrived 1630. Set up camp Overnight.
- THURSDAY** 23-2-61 Census NINGALIMBI I & II heard several complaints. Overnight.
- FRIDAY** 24-2-61 Inspected NINGALIMBI I & II. Afternoon Returned LEHINGA appt new LULUAI. Returned NINGALIMBI, on the SERAGIKIN arrived 1600 set up camp overnight.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

Mr. Carey ADO some years ago. The officials concerned were told to keep the peace at all cost. An interesting belief was brought up by the people of NINGILIMBI. They claimed that fishing in a river or stream causes the water therein to dry up. This was brought up in an attempt to stop the people of APERINGA fishing in a small stream which forms the boundary between their areas of land. The feelings in this land dispute seem to be rather bitter on both sides and it will doubtlessly require the services of a Lands Commissioner to fully settle this matter.

Two court cases, both concerning assault, were brought before the patrol. As the writer does not have judicial powers as yet these were sent to Naprik for hearing.

In general the patrol was well received in all villages, although a number of them showed a certain lack of enthusiasm. This was most evident in the village of GATNIGUM. The officials of this village had been warned at least 48 hours before the patrol's arrival. The patrol arrived in the afternoon and found that not a thing had been prepared. The people had had all morning to carry out the usual preparations as far as water and firewood was concerned and had simply neglected to do so. As the entire village was absent, at BELIGUM where Malaria Control was carrying out a survey, the carriers from the previous village finally performed the necessary work. The villagers were later addressed and the importance of co-operation with the administration was pointed out to them. Nothing was said of their absence at the time of the patrol's arrival, because this was due to an unfortunate clash of patrols.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In the past economic endeavours were mainly concerned with Rice and Peanut growing. Peanuts have of course been discontinued for some time now, because of the recent market crash.

The present day picture is mainly one of increasing coffee cultivation. Mr. Redmonds patrol in December 1906 seems to have had a considerable effect on the people in that respect. During this patrol efforts were made to compile a census of existing coffee gardens, and results are shown in Appendix 'C'. A total of approximately 112 gardens being under construction; at the time, most of them already planted to shade. This would provide almost 15000 trees. These figures were of course true only at the time of the patrol and it would seem that they

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (cont)

will show a considerable increase next year. The patrol was told that in addition to the present finished gardens many more would be ready after the foodcrops at present in the ground had been harvested. This attitude was a welcome change from the one that which seems to have been prevalent here some time ago. The present enthusiasm was encouraged in all cases and praise for the new gardens was liberally meted out. There does not seem to be much rice grown in this area, the only place where rice gardens were seen was AJUK, and interest in this cash crop seems to be waning as the interest in coffee increases. This is doubtlessly due to the better returns which are expected from coffee. However, once the coffee gardens have been completed, the people will probably go back to rice as an intermediate source of income until the coffee starts to produce.

Otherwise, the only other source of income is from indentured labour and the sale of native foods to the various Administration Departments at Maprik and Bainyik.

No gold is washed in this area, although a number of people evinced an interest in washing gold outside their area. They were told to see Mr. Tull the mining assistant about this matter. Mr. Tull was also informed of the facts.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture here consists of the usual shifting type, in which a small area is cleared, planted to the various food crops, harvested and then replanted to secondary crops. After this it is left to lay fallow for a quite a long time. In the meantime the whole thing is repeated with another piece of land. After all the land has been used in this manner the whole cycle is repeated. The crops grown include Taro, Yams, Manie and Kaukau as primary crops and bananas, paspaws, tomatoes and pitpit (a wild type of sugar cane) as secondary crops. Sage is grown in a semi wild manner for use as a supplementary source of food in off season when the previous crops have been eaten, and the following crops are not ready for harvesting yet.

The livestock consists of pigs, fowls and dogs.

The pigs are not numerous; but almost exterminated during

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The war. hogs are quite plentiful, though rather scrawny. The dogs to be seen here follow the usual pattern of emaciation and disease.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The WORA is serviced by two quite good access roads, both of which were used by this patrol. The TAMAU - AMUK road was used to enter the area and was found to be in good condition. The only difficulty was experienced at the crossing over the Screw River. The old crossing had been washed out and the tractor had to go some distance upriver to effect a crossing. The remainder of the road was serviceable, the grass being well cut and there being few badly drained places. Near WORA village there are some rather bad grades, which become extremely slippery after heavy rainfall and would prove difficult to negotiate after by car.

The other road commences at HAYFIELD Airstrip and goes as far as Lohinga before turning off for LANITA. At the time of the patrol this road was impassible because of washaways at the Screw and Amuk Rivers.

At the Screw an extraordinary flood had washed out about 200 yards of the road where it follows a curve of the river, and about 50 yards at the crossing. At the Amuk River the recent floods had washed out the crossing, although the exact extent of the damage could not be determined because the river was partly flooded when the patrol crossed. Otherwise the road was in good condition except for a number of places where the grass had not been cut for some time. Drainage was adequate over most of its length.

In the future it will doubtlessly become necessary to improve and extend the present road system. This should not prove difficult with the easy terrain of the area. However, some trouble will be experienced with the Screw and Amuk Rivers. These will eventually require bridging as at present the slightest flooding in either of them disrupts road communications completely. Bridging will amount to quite an engineering feat, as both rivers are relatively wide and constantly changing their beds.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The people of this area were, as a whole, found to be quite healthy. Only a few cases had to be sent to Naprik for further treatment. These included a case of Hansen's disease, two bad tropical ulcers and one of compound fractures of the skull due to an accident. Otherwise little sickness was seen, and no malaria whatsoever was reported. This would seem to be due to the efforts of malaria control in this area. In the past they have met with some opposition to their spraying programs, mainly from the older people. This attitude seems to have evaporated now.

Health Services are supplied by the Airstrip at Tassau and by the SSKM Mission at ILANITA. Otherwise, the only means of securing medical aid is to be found at the Naprik Hospital.

Hygiene ranges from Fair to Poor. Many old houses had to be condemned, and a large number of latrines were found to be in a very filthy and useless condition. This matter was rectified immediately. Most villages were found to contain a fair amount of refuse and rubbish. The people were addressed in all cases and the advantages of keeping their places clean was explained to them at some length. The village officials were also told that this was one of their jobs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The most outstanding village officials are the ones in QWELIGUM I and II. These are showing quite a creditable amount of drive and are quite influential in their area. Others were not very outstanding and lacked influence. This was especially so in the case of the Luluai at WORA. He has only recently been appointed, but was able to exercise only little control over his people.

A number of officials asked to be relieved of their positions and the following are the new appointments:

SERAGIKIM II	Luluai	DANINJA
LEHINGA	Luluai	ARISA
RINGALIMBI I	Luluai	SAGUAIN

These appointments are of course of a probationary nature only, and their performance is to be checked by the next patrolling officer.

Villages follow the traditional pattern of a number of traditional type houses grouped, in a haphazard manner, around a central 'Singing' area. Housing consists of the usual traditional pattern throughout, except for a number of houses in BUMAKUM which have been built after the style of European houses. These were built by local Mission educated natives and are quite substantial affairs.

MISSIONS

Two missions are active here. In the eastern section, the 100 mission has a number of schools and catechists. These are controlled from Tamaui. The schools are used on the average once a week, and mainly religious instructions, together with some basic education in the form of reading writing and arithmetic are on the curriculum.

In the western section the SSEM mission is active. Their activities are controlled from BALI and ILAHITA. They have a number of catechists in the area and seem to be quite influential. While the patrol was camped at Lehinga services were held every day near the rest house.

Nothing was brought before the patrol concerning the rivalries between the religious factions and the old people, and the patrol preserved the status quo in these matters. It would seem however that these troubles have lessened considerably.

The SSEM mission operates elementary schools at both ILAHITA and BALI. An aidpost is also operated at Iahita as mentioned previously.

CENSUS

A full set of Census figures is attached.

The population increase was 149, giving a percentage increase of 4.4% over the previous years figures. The birth rate was 3.9% and the death rate 1.5%. With the exception of NUNAKUM, GRELIGUM II and NIAIIGO all villages showed increases. The villages listed showed decreases of 6, 3, and 7 respectively. Migrations in and out of the Sub-Division resulted in an increase of 24.

CONCLUSION

An uneventful patrol through an area which is dark slowly showing signs of definite economic and social improvements. The old signs of indifference towards the Administration appears to be slowly ~~going~~ coming out.

Rudolph Trent
R. K. Trentick C.P.O.
MAPRIK

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX 'B' MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1960/61

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F.M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

no. 9109	Const DIAI	Good worker, though shows Tendency to bully
no. 9507	Const MOI	Average worker, not Outstanding

Randy Treutlein
R. K. TREUTLEIN C.P.O.
MAPRIK

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX 'C' HAFRIK PATROL REPORT No. OF 1960/61
 village officials were questioned as to the Coffee gardens possessed by their villages and the following was the result:

VILLAGE	NEWLY CLEARED	PLANTED WITH SHADE
WORA	3	4
SBRANDU	-	6
NUMAKUN	-	3
NELIGUM	2	9
GWELIGUM I	-	3
GWELIGUM II	2	4
AUPIK I	-	7
AUPIK II	-	5
LEHINGA I	-	3
LEHINGA II	3	5
APERINGA	2	4
NINGALIMBI I	-	-
NINGALIMBI II	-	-
SERAGIKIM	-	21 (?)
SMMIK	-	4
NINDIKO	13 (?)	15 (?)
GATNIGUM	-	7
TOTAL	12	120

Average number of trees per garden : approx. 150

All these gardens were relatively new, and in none had the shade grown more than waist high.

A number of villages stated that they intended to plant present food gardens to coffee once the traditional crops had been harvested.

67-8-42

7th August, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
HEMAK.

MARLIK PATROL REPORT NO. 8/1960-61

It would be better to be suspicious of a purely literal materialistic interpretation just in case there may be future complications. The logical course of events may not be what is expected.

Most Districts report an amazing flourish of industrious borgenic activity just before the arrival of a patrol. It is a good scheme to supervise the work since it is a peculiar facet of human nature that most people like to be told what to do, how and when to do it. Of course, there is the minority who like to tell people what to do and get a lot of fun out of doing so. It is one of the disadvantages of benevolent paternalism in the past that initiative is not thereby encouraged, and the native societies appear to relish being forced to look after their own interests. Communal co-operative living being what it is, few clan elders desire to antagonise their fellows by starting matters themselves, but once any project is organised by external stimuli they seem quite happy to do something about it.

The Missionary's description of the semi religious phenomena of his neighbours has a lot of the characteristics of a cargo cult, and I suggest you keep a wary eye on any future manifestations.

I think there is a lot of prestige value in economic activities for their own sake throughout most of the Territory but this is not unusual in modern industrial societies too.

I am interested to read of the gold production of NURGALIM and IWAM villages. It is very probable that future gold mining in this Territory will be in the hands of native miners - overhead expenses for European prospectors are practically prohibitive these days; all expenditure and little return.

I hope Mr Trentlein's facts as reported are more accurate than his addition of his labour potential.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8-42



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5/612

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th June, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOMU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1960/61

Attached hereto please find copy of a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R. Treutlein, Cadet Patrol Officer in the Albiges area of the Maprik Subdistrict.

It is pleasing to see that in the native situation cargo cult activity has not been revived and is for the present time at least dormant. Other comments by the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, adequately cover the patrol report.

(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

67-3-5/612

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

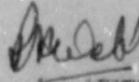
5th June, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1960/61

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(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

This will be Mr. Treutlein's last patrol before he goes on leave. The typing errors in this report are due mainly to the poor typewriter at Napth of Wewak. Mr. Treutlein's ability to express himself is improving. The patrol was routine and well carried out. Mr. Treutlein's grasp of native matters has made satisfactory progress.

30/I-465

Sub District Officer
MAPRIK.
19th May 1961.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No 8 of 1960-I.

Attached please find the above report of a patrol of the Albiges area carried out by Mr. R. Treutlein C.P.O. The patrol was of a routine nature and no outstanding incidents were noticed. The following comments are made on the report:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Situation normal, there appears no revival of the abortive cult activity of last year. An investigation of the reasons for the erection of new type houses revealed that this is a direct result of the materialistic interpretation placed by local natives on the proselytising of the A.O.G. Mission and S.S.E.M. Mission. Under these influences the natives responsible for the change in house constructions see in all traditional methods a link with evil times and preach a complete throwing over of the old culture. Hence things associated with the tambaran cult are thrown out, the traditional house is regarded as unclean and hence ungodly and a complete acceptance of the 'better' way of life as conceived by these missionaries is urged. At the moment carvings are being sold and house tambarans are being no longer used. I regard this simply as a fad. The houses being erected are, as Mr Treutlein states, flimsy affairs and quite unsuitable for the area. They will most likely be uninhabited within six months. In the meantime all the old houses are to remain standing until the people themselves decide on experience which type they prefer. It is not to be supposed that the majority of people are enthusiastic in this matter as such is not the case. The older ones are quite uncertain and welcome the suggestion that the older houses remain. The impetus comes of course from the young religious converts and is tolerated rather than accepted by the elders because of the natural reluctance to disagree with the white missionaries. There is little real understanding of the inherent problems associated with such changes by the missionaries in question and as the people themselves are willing to try the new way I see no great harm in allowing the matter to follow its logical course of events.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES. The planting of permanent crops is to remain the major item in this matter. Gold production is on the increase throughout the area and will for a long time be the main money earner through the area.

CENSUS AND HEALTH. The increase is less than expected although decrease in increase rate was anticipated. Through the area over the past few months an increasing number of cases of malaria are being reported and treated. This is alarming as the survival of a malaria mosquito spray resistant could be expected to be followed by an increase in deaths of children from the 2-5 years age group. In fact this is the group where the majority of deaths have occurred. However Mr Standfast can find no signs of resistant mosquitoes and it is thought that the increase in mosquito population is due to poor quality types of D.D.T. used last year. This matter will require close watching.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1 97-3-2

Sub-District Office

MARIK

11th May 1961

The Assistant District Officer

MARIK

MARIK PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1960/61

Officer Conducting : R. K. Treutlein G.P.O.

Area Patrolled : ALBIGES CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying : 2 Members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.

Duration of Patrol :

Number of Days : 21-4-61 to 9-5-61 19 days

Last Patrol to the Area : D.N.A - March/April 1960
: P.H.D. - November 1960

Objects of Patrol : Routine Census Revision
: Tax Collection
: General Administration

INTRODUCTION.

This Report covers a routine Tax/ Census patrol, of 18 days duration through the ALBIGES Census Division.

This Division lies on the Southern slopes and foothills of the Terricelli Ranges, and consists of deeply cut terrain with steep razor back ridges and deep valleys.

The main geographical features of the area are the Amuk River with its wide valley and numerous meanders, and the Inam River which is characterized by steeply cut valleys and numerous cliffs. Other interesting features are two earthquake lakes, both apparently formed by earthquake triggered landslides. One is situated near the village of WOMSAK I and the other between the villages of WONGALIN and IWAM II.

Last Patrols into the area were the Tax/Census patrol conducted by Mr Redmond PO in March 1960, this was followed by a P.M.B. patrol in late 1960. Agricultural patrols, mostly conducted by Native Field Workers have also entered the area a number of times.

Economic activities in this area centre mainly around Coffee and Rice growing, and also a small amount of RICH Gold mining. A Rural Progress Society is in operation on the rich alluvial flats of the Amuk River at SUPARI.

The area is served by two vehicular roads, one, the MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR road, and two, the AMANOP-SUPARI road. Both are in relatively good condition. The difficult nature of the Terrain will however make it difficult to construct further roads through this area.

DIARY

- Friday 21-4-61 Left Maprik by Landrover at 1500
arrived AMANOP 1500. Set up camp Overnight
- Saturday 22-4-61 Village inspection AMANOP and NINGALIMBI
Investigated aparant nativistic activities.
Overnight.
- Sunday 23-4-61 Observed
- Monday 24-4-61 Census AMANOP and NINGALIMBI. Left 1400
for WLAHUTA arrived 1445. Set up camp. Talks
with Mr Brinkwater (SSEM). Overnight.
- Tuesday 25-4-61 Census WALAHUTA AND VILLAGE inspection.
Left for SUPARI at 1400 arrived at Amuk R.
opposite Rest House 1430. River flooding.
Completed crossing 1600 with some difficulties.
Set up camp. Overnight.
- Wednesday 26-4-61 Census SUPARI and HIGIABIN. Inspected SUPARI
. Appointed new Taitul Supar and new
Luluai HIGIABIK. Overnight.
- Thursday 27-4-61 Inspected HIGIABIN. Departed for WOMSAK I
at 1400 arrived 1600. Set up camp. Overnight.
- Friday 28-4-61 Census WOMSAK I. Village inspection. 1400
departed for AMAN. Arrived 1600 after
difficult walk over wet road. Set up camp
Overnight.
- Saturday 29-4-61 Census AMAN. Village inspection. Appointed
Luluai. 1400 left for WOMSAK II. Road
difficult, arrived 1600. Set up camp. Over-
night.
- Sunday 30-4-61 Observed.
- Monday 1-5-61 Census WOMSAK II. Village inspection.
Departed 1400 for MILU arrived 1530.
Set up camp Overnight.

DIARY (cont)

- Tuesday 2-5-61 Census Nilu. Village inspection. Departed 1200 for Butika. Arrived 1245. Set up camp. Census BUTIKA in afternoon. Overnight.
- Wednesday 3-5-61 0800 left for DANABIGA, arrived 0810. Census and village inspection. 1300 departed for AMI Aidpost. Inspected AMI and MISANGAI on way. Arrived Aidpost 1500. Set up camp Overnight.
- Thursday 4-5-61 Census AMI BAKK in morning. MISANGAI in afternoon. Bookwork brought up to date. Overnight.
- Friday 5-5-61 Census AUYELLIM in morning SARALI afternoon. Heard some small disputes. Overnight.
- Saturday 6-5-61 Departed 0900 for NURGALIM, inspecting AUYELLIM, SARALI and SUPA on the way. Arrived 1200. Census and village inspection. Left for AMI Aidpost 1400 arrived 1500. Overnight.
- Sunday 7-5-61 Observed.
- Monday 8-5-61 Census IN SUPA in morning. Heard disputes in afternoon and supervised general clean-up of Aidpost and surrounding area. Overnight.
- Tuesday 9-5-61 0900 left for AMAHOP. Arrived 1100. 1530 picked up by Landrover, 1600 arrived Maprik. Stead down police.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was well received in all villages and no difficulties were experienced.

All villages and hamlets were inspected, and as a whole they were found to be clean and in good condition. It was however obvious in many places that the cleaning had only recently been. Large quantities of freshly cut grass, almost amounting to hay, pointed to the fact that this was one of the few times of the year, when it had been cut. Few houses had to be condemned by the patrol, most abandoned and broken down dwellings having been removed prior to the patrol's arrival. The exception to this occurred at AMI and at the Aidpost. Both villages of AMI and NISANGAI were found to be in a dirty state, as was the area around the Aidpost and the resthouse. A number of houses and latrines had to be removed and rebuilt. All this work was carried out while the patrol was in the area. In addition the villages of AMI, NISANGAI, SUPA, SARALI and AUNYELLIM were reminded of their duties in relation to the maintenance of the Aidpost and resthouse which serves them.

Few disputes were brought before the patrol, mainly because of the areas proximity to Maprik. Most of those that were brought forward concerned mainly sister exchange disputes. These were all settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the exception of one case which was sent to Maprik for arbitration by the ADO.

Another common dispute arises from the practice of indentured labourers sending money home by 'safe hand' with one of their fellow workers. What usually occurs is that 'A' is working together with a friend 'B' who comes from AS village, or a neighbouring village. B has finished his contract and is returning home. A there upon gives B a sum of money to take home for him. This B agrees to do. On arriving at his home village B delivers either only part of the money or none at all. When A finally returns from his term of work he discovers this, and if the resulting dispute can not be settled, it is brought before the next patrol officer, who is faced with two people often telling quite opposite stories. As in few cases any sort of witnesses can be brought forward arbitration is often quite difficult. The time lag between Bs and As return is often quite considerable and does nothing to help this matter. One such case brought before this patrol was over 6 years old.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

Two cases were encountered where indentured labourers had been absent from their villages for very long periods, over six years in one case, with the result that their 'straw widows' had born several illegitimate children in the meantime, or even completely deserted them. Little could be done at the time, although efforts will be made to locate the men concerned and find out what they intend to do about the situation on their 'home front'.

Special emphasis was placed on investigations into the after effects of the recent cargo cult at SUPA and SAHALI (IWAM I & II) villages. This cult took a semi religious form and is fully described in the ADO's report of the matter (Report of Outbreak of Cargo Cult in the Albigez Area 14/2-238 of 8-12-61). No further manifestations of this affair were noted, although the after effects were still quite noticeable. There was a noticeable lack of dogs, and those which were in evidence were all full grown ones, obviously recently bought. No pigs at all were seen in the villages concerned and there was a marked lack of red lappas.

An interesting development, which at first looked very much like another cargo cult in the making, was seen in the villages of AMANOP, NINGALIMBI and AMI (a number of villages outside the division are also ~~not~~ alleged to be involved). In all the villages listed a large number of small houses had been erected, 45 on the average. These were built off the ground, measured about 20 feet square and usually had a verandah, or at least a considerable roof overhang at the front. All were flimsily built of saplings and split bamboos. The whole thing looked as though the first puff of wind would blow it over. A similar housing development took place in the village of AUPIK nearby not so long ago. Investigations in that case revealed a quasy religious cult.

In this case investigation revealed nothing more than that the people concerned had become tired of sleeping on the ground ('in the fire' as they termed it) and wanted to sleep 'on top'.

Later this matter was discussed with Mr Drinkwater, the local SSEM missionary. He revealed that the young Christian groups, in the villages concerned, had grown tired of the

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

unhygienic conditions associated with the traditional village life, ie sleeping on the ground, betel nut chewing, spitting on the ground etc etc. To get away from all this they had decided to move bodily out of the main village and build a 'Suburb' on the outskirts. From this suburb (built in the form of a long street with the houses ranged on either side) all betel nut chewing, spitting etc would be banned, all cooking would be done behind the houses, and generally the area would be kept as neat as a pin.

If the preceding is in fact true, this might be the start of a promising new development in housing, leading to a more hygienic housetype than the one in use at present. However, there is no doubt that the present house type exists, in the area, as a result of a long period of evolution, and is doubtlessly best suited to the climatic conditions of this area. The present house is warm, and due to its dark and generally smoky interior relatively free from flies. Houses built off the ground are practically impossible to heat (a factor which can be important here, because it gets rather cold at night) and due to their open and well lit interior usually collect flies in large numbers.

In all cases where this type of housing development was encountered, the builders were not discouraged in any way, they were, however, told that their present building methods were hopelessly inadequate and that the houses would disintegrate in short order. They were advised to clean up the remains when this occurred, and should they wish to rebuild to do so with strong timbers (eg Kwila poles), and generally build them more substantially than the present ones. To help them in this respect, the building methods of the natives on the Sepik River were explained to them.

Mr Drinkwater also told of an apparently real religious phenomenon which he had heard of and seen in the block again.. This apparently takes the form of some person going off into a trance, with all the usual jerky body movements and rollings on the ground, and afterwards telling the people that they had been away to talk to God. According to Mr Drinkwater this sort of thing had not entered his area, although he was on the watch for it. He said that some of his people had witnessed this in some of the Kora Division villages.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Most economic endeavours in this area are concentrated around SUPARI, were a Rural Progress Society has been in operation for some time. The main crops grown at the moment are Coffee and Rice. Of the two coffee is of course the more important one. Rice returns about 3d per pound to the growers, which does not provide a very big income for them. However, it is a valuable addition to their normal income (in most cases almost nil), until such times as the Coffee, which has been in the main, only recently planted, begins to produce in quantity.

The removal of the rice mill from Supari has not helped the peoples enthusiasm for rice growing. (The mill was removed because it proved to be non profitable, mainly because too much of the milled rice was being given away). This is not due to any extra work which they would have to do to get their produce to market, the RPS at Supari is still buying paddy rice (it is then taken to Bainsyik for further processing), but rather due , I think, to the loss of prestige they seem to imagine to have suffered. In addition to this, the man who was to a large extent the mainstay of this Society, AUGER, is at present in the hospital at Naprik suffering from T. B. He has been there over a year now, and the result is felt in a general lack of any great enthusiasm towards the Society.

Note the above were impressions gained at Supari from general discussions with the people, and may be quite incorrect. In fact, discussions with Mr Burgin at Bainsyik revealed that large quantities of seed rice had been bought by these people, and that no reduction in Rice Production was anticipated. He also informed me that due to AUGERS incapacity a new president had been elected at a recent meeting. This man is one WONGU of ALBENAWIA village (DREIKIKIR). Due to the fact that this village is not in the Aibiges Division he was not seen by the patrol. In addition to this he has not been in office very long, so his influence had not yet made itself felt at Supari.

A number of villages had in the past built small hamlets at Supari, in order to be close to their cash crops. Most of these have been practically abandoned. The main villages concerned are WONSAX I & II and AMAN.

ECCONOMIC ACTIVITIES (cont)

Coffee is just starting to bear at Supari at the moment, and about two sugar bags full have been collected, and processed, at this time. So far no returns have come in from this coffee. The methods of processing are still rather primitive, and it was observed that the washing methods used at the moment led to quite a waste of coffee in parchment. The people were advised, to the best ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ of this officers ability, as to methods of improving their washing methods, and the matter will be taken up with the officer in charge at Bairyik.

In the general area coffee planting is slowly increasing, many people doubtlessly preferring to see what results will be had at Supari before they themselves go overboard on coffee. In the back areas of the Aibiges where the Terrain is very steep some villages have very little coffee because they just do n't have the ground. Their own food gardens are built down precipitous slopes which would be quite unsuitable for intensive cultivation, what suitable they have is situated quite far from the village, a fact that does not help at all.

Some Gold is washed by the villages of NUNGALIM and INAM, in fact this is NUNGALIMs only source of local income, and seems to be quite considerable. It is interesting that NUNGALIM which claims to be the chief gold working village in this area, is not known by Mr Tull the Mining Assistant. He has received no gold from them. Apparently the people concerned either take their gold to Aitape or to Newak, quite a common occurrence according to Mr Tull. He was acquainted with the facts, and will shortly investigate this area.

Generally a large amount of money is evident in this area, this can be seen mainly from the amount of banknotes which were changed by the patrol (even including £5 notes), in fact the patrol returned to Maprik with no silver at all. It would seem that most of this money is coming with returning Indentured Labourers and from gold, as none of the cash crops at present in use here are bringing very much return as yet.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

This area, like most places in New Guinea practices the traditional shifting type of Agriculture. ie, a large area is cropped in small sections, the ~~largest~~ major part lying fallow for often very long periods of time. Crops grown are yams, manio and kaukau, as staples, and bananas and various fruits, also pitpit (a variety of wild sugar cane) as secondary crops. Sage is grown for use in the off season when all the staple crops have been eaten and the new crops are not yet ready for harvesting. Long Yams are also grown, but are not really of any agricultural importance, because they are only grown for the 'Long Yam Cult', which is practised here. Many gardens were in evidence at all villages.

Livestock is practically nonexistent here, a small number of young pigs were seen, but there ~~was~~ was little evidence of fully grown ones. Fowls are likewise scarce, although more numerous than the pigs. The reason given for the relative lack of pigs and fowls was that the local hawks and dogs preyed on them too much.

Dogs in various stages of neglect were seen in large quantities, although this area seems to look after its dogs better than most.

An interesting thing was the small herd of goats at the AMI Aidpost. This consisted of one female and three males, one kid having been recently sent to the SSKM Mission at Bili. These goats were originally sent to supplement the milk supply for babies at the Aidpost. However the people have not the slightest idea how to look after them and are simply letting the animals run wild. Furthermore enquiries revealed that that no one knew how to milk them. At present they constitute a nuisance as they enter houses etc. The people were advised to build a large enclosure for them, in area which would offer plenty of feed. Otherwise they were advised to elect a 'Goatherd'. It is however doubtful that they will follow the latter suggestion, as they have not the slightest idea about keeping herd animals.

HEALTH AND HYGENE

The people here were found to be in a surprisingly healthy condition, although the general hygiene left a lot to be desired. No sickness was seen, and only a small number of the usual Tropical Ulcers and sores were treated. Tinea imbrocata is of course widespread, and little could be done about it, as no lotion was available from Maprik, further more, it is accepted by the natives, no social stigma being attached to it, SAKTRAKIIL.

Only one patient was sent to Maprik. This was a small child with an eye condition. The Doctor has since advised that it was not of a serious nature.

General hygiene ranged from poor to fair. A large number of latrines had to be destroyed and their renewal ordered, but this is quite normal. Houses on the whole were relatively clean, although quite a number had to be pointed out to the officials concerned for cleaning up.

One thing was noticed all over this area, viz, the two previous patrols 'pushed' the building of incinerators. Every village was found to contain at least one. In no village had they ever been used. Most of these buildings were badly decayed. In all these cases the assembled villagers were addressed, and the advisability of burning rubbish, instead of strewing it around the village perimeter was explained to them. The village officials (especially MTEs) were told that it was one of their jobs to see that this was done. However it is doubtful whether this will have much effect, it being so much easier to simply throw the rubbish down the hill than to carry it to the incinerator and burn it. Surprisingly there were few flies .

The natural increase revealed in this census was 2.1%. This is less than last years increase by .69%. This decrease was due mainly to a relatively large number of deaths, many of them between the ages of zero and 4 years, and also a slight increase in the over 13s. Investigations revealed that a number of adults died around about the same time, although there had been no great sickness about at the time. The Aidpost Orderly at AMI was also unable to throw any light on this matter.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

As a whole the village officials were a rather unprepossessing lot. The exception is of course MOURUK of Womsak I who has been liberally praised in previous reports. He is a very Awake-up sort of type and seems to be doing good work in his area. Mouruk has so far been acting as Luluai for both FOMSAK I and ANAN, he asked to be relieved of this position because of the large amount of work involved. As the villagers of ANAN also expressed the wish to have their own Luluai, a man by the name of MAHEITE was chosen by popular vote and appointed on probation.

The Luluai of SUPA also wished to resign, the popular vote being that his hat should go to the Tuitai. However, the present tuitai is only acting for the originally elected one (he is due back from working on a plantation soon) and further more is not very effective. The people were therefore told to wait till the original tuitai returned, and then to elect a new Luluai.

Villages are of the usual type, consisting of a number of traditional houses, assembled in a haphazard manner, usually around an open 'Sing-Sing' area. In general the villages were relatively clean, and grass was cut, however, in many cases it was obvious that they had only been cleaned up just before the patrol arrived. Few dilapidated houses, and houses requiring removal were seen, although quite a number had been removed before the patrol arrived. Cases of 'Suburbanism' are covered under Hatif Affairs.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Two roads are connected with this area: the KAPRIK - DREKIKIR road, which provides access, and the ANAKOP - SUPARI road which branches off from the former at ANAKOP. Both roads were in relatively good condition for this time of the year. There is at the moment a large amount of work being done on the DREKIKIR road to repair the ravages of the wet season traffic.

Internal roads and walking tracks ranged from Fair to Shocking. Not so much because no work had been done on them, but because of the constant wet weather, which was experienced during the patrol, and the steep slopes. On some roads it was almost impossible to remain upright because of the ~~slippery~~ slippery

CENSUS

A full set of figures is attached.

All villages with the exception of SUPA, DANABIGA & BUTIKA and WOMSAK I showed a natural increase. SUPA, DANABIGA and WOMSAK I showed decreases of 2, 1 & 1 respectively, while BUTIKA remained static. Including migrations changes the picture somewhat, a number of villages showing substantial decreases in total population. Namely: SUPA 5, DANABIGA 9, MILU 12, WOMSAK II 1, AMAN 3, AMANOP and HIGIABIN remained static. Most of these changes were due to intervillage migration. Migrations into and out of the Division resulted in a total increase of 2.

Total population of the division increases by 62 to 2997. This represents an increase of 2.1% over the previous years figures. Birth rate was 4.0% and death rate 1.97%. The death rate increased somewhat over last years figures which were 1.33%. Investigation during the patrol revealed that this was mainly due to sickness but could not be pinned down to anything in the way of an epidemic.

CONCLUSION

A routine patrol through a stable area. The natives are a trifle placid and too satisfied with their present lot, though this will in time disappear. No difficulties, except of a physical kind were encountered.

The patrol would have been a lot easier had it been carried out in the dry season.

For your information please.

R. K. Treutlein
R. K. Treutlein C.P.O.

MARIE

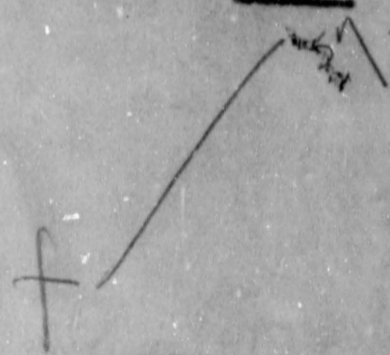
17th May 1961

APPENDIX 'A'

MARINE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1960/61

Labour Availability Figures for the ALBION CENSUS DIVISION
(based on the ' 1/3 ' System) As at May 1961

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	<u>1/3 POTENTIAL</u>	<u>NO OF I/3s</u>	<u>A/AVAILABLE</u>
AMAHOP	78	26		
WALAHUJA	52 51	17	25	1
ANI	51 46	15	13	4
MISANGAI	48	14	14	1
SUPA	35	12	19	-5
AUNYELIN	34	11	10	2
SAMALI	40	13	14	-3
MUNGALIN	85	28	4	9
BARABISA	46	15	13	13
BUTIKA	53	18	17	-2
BILU	58	19	10	8
WONSAK II	38	13	16	3
AMAH	36	12	3	10
WONSAK I	66	22	8	4
SUPARI	44	15	13	9
MIGIABIN	14	5	17	-2
MINGILAHBI	33	11	3	2
			9	1
TOTAL AVAILABLE				58



1/3 of what?
1/3 of A.B.M + those already absent
1/3 of N.S.M. ... those already absent
... must be reported
absolutely mad. BYW
that can be assumed
... ..
... ..

APPENDIX 'B'

NAFRIK PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1960/61

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF B.P.C.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

No. 9109	Const. DIAI	Good worker, though tends to bully.
No. 8939	Const. KURUM	Cheerful type, but rather lethargic

R. K. Trotter C.P.O.

