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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 19

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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873-1969/70

EAST SEPIK PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

M A P R I K

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1A-68-69	M.J. Cockburn	The valley of the Misuan (Kamen) river which contains hamlets which are part of the Wewak But council & Yangoru Council
1-68-69	A.R. Cresswick	Bumbita Muhiang C.D.
2-68-69	R. Blackburn	Parts of North & South Wosera
3-68-69	S.H.O. Smith	The Wosera resettlement area, Wosera council area
4-68-69	G. Hamilton	Wosera L.G.C.
5-68-69	S.H.O. Smith	Wosera resettlement area
6-68-69	S.H.O. Smith	Wosera resettlement Part Wosera Council area
7-68-69	R.C. Blackburn	North & South Wosera
8-68-69	M.J. Cockburn	Wosera Council area
9-68-69	C.J. Rawlings	Wora C.D.
10-68-69 + extra copy	R. Blackburn	Wosera



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number.....SPECIAL PATROL NO 1A of 1968/69

Subdistrict.....MAPRIK

District.....EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol.....SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by.....M.J. COCKBURN

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.) } The Valley of the MISUAM (KAMEN) River  
which contains hamlets which are part  
of the WEWAK BUT Council and the YANGORU  
COUNCIL.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
.....Mr. Robert Heming, Geologist  
of the Vulcanological Observatory  
RABAU.  
.....3 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 23/ 9 / 1968 To 28 / 9 / 1968

No. of Days.....Six Days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :.....Not Known

Date.....Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... a) To conduct a physical check of the dams blocking  
the KAMEN River and ascertain as far as possible their stability.

..... b) Contact all persons living in the valley of the KAMEN River whose  
houses would be threatened by flood waters should the earth dams collapse  
and have them moved to safer ground.

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....51 persons

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

11 / 10 / 19 68

*E. G. Hills*  
.....  
District Commissioner.

67-8-4

12th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

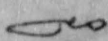
PATROL MAPRIK NO. 1/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-4/94-1-1 dated 10th October,  
1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. M.J. Cockburn A.D.C. to Misum River area, part But-Boiken, Wewak Sub District and Koboibug, Maprik Sub District.

3. Report gives a clear picture of the situation at the time Mr. Cockburn visited the area.

4. I presume by now you have received a copy of the written report from the Bureau of Mineral Resources (Geophysical Observatory), Port Moresby and any action required has now been taken.

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. M.J. Cockburn  
A.D.C.,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.  
East Sepik District.

4

that further precautionary measures are considered necessary.

*E. G. Hicks*

(E. G. HICKS.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
WEWAK.

*Robert  
Angelo*

*o*

*12/2*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.4. (9)

Telegrams.....  
Our reference.....  
If calling ask for.....  
Mr.....



Reference: 67-1-4/94-1-1

Department of District Administration.

District Office,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.

10th October, 1968.

The Director,  
Department of District  
Administration,  
KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

MAPRIK SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1-68/69

Two copies of the above Special Patrol Report submitted by Mr. M. J. Cockburn, Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, are forwarded herewith.

The principal objective of the patrol was to ensure that the small population occupying hamlets in threatened locations in the Misuam River Valley was appraised of the dangers to which such hamlets remained exposed in consequence of large-scale damming of the upper reaches of the Misuam River as a result of landslides caused by severe earth tremors in the region throughout September. As indicated in the report, all threatened hamlets were duly evacuated and their occupants moved to safe positions on higher ground.

After several aerial inspections of the entire course of the Misuam River from its source, North West of Mount Turu to the point where it enters the sea at Sowam some 40 miles West of Wewak, I had formed the same opinion as that expressed by the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, in the final paragraph at Page 6 of his report under the heading "Conclusion."

On the 3rd and 4th October however specialist engineers and geologists from the Bureau of Mineral Resources (Geophysical Observatory) in Port Moresby made a thorough ground inspection of all the dams in the Misuam River Valley (for which operation a helicopter was specially positioned in Wewak). The party returned to Wewak at dusk on the evening of the 4th October and reported to me by telephone that their examination of the dams had disclosed no evidence of instability at the main dam and a progressive erosion by overflow of the other dams further downstream. They advised me that it was their considered opinion that there would be no sudden failure of any of the dams, and therefore no likelihood of danger to villages at Sowam from sudden floods.

The Officers concerned returned to Port Moresby early on the 5th October 1968 - I was assured that a copy of their written report would be furnished to this Headquarters for information as soon as possible.

In the circumstances, no further action is contemplated at this stage as regards evacuation of villagers from Sowam No. 2 but it is considered imperative that the findings, and recommendations (if any), of the Bureau of Mineral Resources' engineers be made available as soon as possible in the event



①

C/- Dept. District  
Administration,  
M A P R I K.

East Sepik District.

4th October, 1968.

REPORT ON SPECIAL PATROL NO 1 1968/69.  
IN THE MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT.

Report No: Maprik Special No 1 of 1968/69

Sub District: Maprik

District: Sepik

Council Area: Part YANGORU, Part WEWAK-BUT

Patrol Conducted by: M.J. Cockburn

Designation: District Officer.

Area Patrolled: The valley of the MISUAM (KAMEN) River which contains hamlets which are part of the WEWAK BUT Council and the YANGORU Council.

Personell Accompanying Patrol:

Mr. Robert Heming, Geologist of the Vulcanological Observatory, Rabaul.  
3 members of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol:

23rd September, 1968 to 28th September, 1968  
6 days.

Date and duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Not known.

Objects of Patrol:

a) To conduct a physical check of the dams blocking the KAMEN River and ascertain as far as possible their stability.

b) Contact all persons living in the valley of the KAMEN River whose houses would be threatened by flood waters should the earth dams collapse and have them move to safer ground.

Total population of Area Patrolled: 51 persons.

Map Reference: WEWAK Sheet 1:250,000 : SA 54-16

Village Population Register:

Not enclosed.

Introduction:

The patrol was mounted after reports had been received at Yangoru Patrol Post that land slides had occurred in a river valley to the north of KAPOIBUS Village and that the slides were banking up the waters of the river. This was reported to the District Commissioner by the writer by radio conversation on the morning of the 21st September, 1968, The reports having been received the previous evening. On the 21st September, the District Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Read O.I.C. Yangoru, Mr Robert Heming, Geologist, and Senior Constable GAMAI (who is from KAPOIBUS) flew over the affected area in a chartered aircraft. Later the same day the District Commissioner contacted the writer instructing him to mount a patrol to the area taking Mr Heming with him. The patrol was to depart from KAPOIBUS Village in the YANGORU Administrative Area on the morning of Monday the 23rd September, 1968. Due to heavy rains in the early morning of Monday 23rd Sept., the patrol party was unable to arrive at KAPOIBUS until 11.45 A.M. This slight delay did not effect the movement of the patrol unduly.

The walk from KAPOIBUS to the KAMEN River Valley and the walk from the head of the valley to MISUAM Hamlet were two of the most arduous walks the writer has ever made. There were two reasons for this 1) the writer was out of condition 2) the broken nature of the valley and the fact that tracks had to be cut for the main part during the walk from BOINEM to MISUAM. During the walk down the valley the patrol party had to traverse two of the slides. This was not without danger as the material on the slides was loose and in some places still creeping down the face of the slide. This creeping of the slide was visual and could also be felt underfoot. One section of the walk from NIGABE Hamlet to MISUAM Hamlet was reported to usually take about 1½ hours vice the river bed. With the slides and dams it was not possible to walk along the river bed and the walk took 8 hours over incredibly broken and fissured ground.

The patrol was greeted with enthusiasm by the few people left in the valley and by the people at SOWAN and LOWAN on the coast. The people of SOWAN and LOWAN showed their appreciation of the work the patrol was doing by categorically refusing to take payment for the food that they had prepared and provided to the carriers and patrol party. At one stage at LOWAN the carriers requested the Councillor to tell his people to stop bringing food as they had had as much as they could eat and any more would be an embarrassment. The people of BUT Village also treated the patrol in a similar hospitable manner.

Wet weather was experienced during the first two days of the patrol, after that the weather was mainly fine. Earthquakes were experienced at times for the duration of the patrol.

DIARY:

23.9.68 Conversation with District Commissioner and O.I.C. Yangoru concerning Patrol. O.I.C. Yangoru advises that over 200 points fallen at YANGORU and Mr. Heming's arrival at KAPOIBUS would be delayed while Yangoru bridge repaired. Depart Maprik 0930 for KAPOIBUS, due to heavy rain and slippery roads arrive at 12.15 p.m. Meet Mr. R. Heming, Vulcanologist from Rabaul, cargo got ready and depart for inland hamlet of Boinem at 1315 - after hard walk and drenching rain arrive at LAHOITAMAN Hamlet at 1630. Make camp. LAHOITAMAN people report that the earth falls have effectively blocked the river so that the stream downstream is dry, killing fish and eels. Also advised that people of other hamlets advised of patrol's visit. Attempt to contact WEWAK on portable 510 radio at 1800 hours and 2045 hours without success.

- 24.9.68. Depart LAHOITIMAN 0800 after calling WEWAK on radio for BOINEM, arrive BOINEM 0900. BOINEM situated at head of KAMEN River. Cessna 337 flies over and is seen to be inspecting lakes. Walk to KAMEN River on way an earthquake of about strength 3 occurs at 1000. View head of lake where water has according to reports backed up 120 feet of the river bed in past 24 hours. Visit hamlet of NYMAS and meet people of KILAKEM Hamlet - KILAKEM is reported to be inundated. Walk to NIGABE Hamlet, arrive at large landslide at 1215. Mr Heming does detailed examination of slip. Arrive at NIGABE Hamlet approx 1 mile downstream from slip at about 1330. Set up camp at NIGABE. Mr Heming estimates slip as being 400 ft length, 300 ft wide and between 70 to 80 ft deep. Water is required to rise 10 ft to top wall of dam. Whole area round NIGABE most unstable with cracks and faults in ground everywhere. Contact WEWAK advising them of situation.
- 25.9.68 At NIGABE. Mr Heming does further examination of stream slip and gorge. Collect names of people from the hamlets NYMAS, KILAKEM and NIGABE. Further contact with WEWAK and move out to MISUAM hamlet reported to be only 1 to 1½ hours away. Depart 1015, cut bush most of way as track via river bed unusable because of floods caused by dams. Cross over two slips where broken earth is still slipping into gorge. Pass through hamlet of BINAP which as with NIGABE is situated among broken ground, or ground broken by earth movements and is deserted. Carriers feel the going is too hard and want to return, convince them to go on to MISUAM arriving at 1630. Attempt to contact WEWAK but unsuccessful. Contact Telefomin which indicates that wireless is working correctly.
- 25.9.68 At MISUAM, contact D.C., WEWAK, by radio and report situation wait for arrival of film team in charter aircraft to fly over area. Cessna arrives at 1130. Depart for half-way camp to coast at 1200 arrive at camp at confluence of MISUA and HAKUP Rivers at 1500, camp night.
- 27.9.68 Depart camp at HAKUP River at 0700 for SOWAM - arrive SOWAM at 1200 attempt to contact D.C. without success. Contact WEWAK AT 1330 and advise them that would be proceeding to LOWAN and arriving there in 1½ hours. Ask for land transport. Arrive at LOWAN 1500 and await transport. Set up radio at 1800 - note arrives from A.D.C. Wewak advising there should be a Land Rover. No Land Rover, sleep night.
- 28.9.68 Contact D.C. 0800 receive advice that trawler on way to coast. Advise D.C. that shall move to BUT village. Arrive at BUT 0945 and await transport. Mr. D. Van Clausen arrives at 1015. Advise BUT Councillor and Police that trawler ANDREA coming to collect carriers, depart for WEWAK BY ROAD. Arrive WEWAK 1215. Report to D.C. and debrief. Lunch with D.C. Depart for Yangoru 1500 arrive 1700. No transport at Yangoru. Mr Hamilton to Maprik to collect transport which arrives at 2145, depart for Maprik at 2230 and arrive 2345. End of patrol.

SITUATION in AREA:

There are five main earth slides in the valley of the KAMEN River which effectively dam the river. These occur between the following map reference points on the WEWAK sheet of the 1:250,000 series map SA54-16. YB4210 and YB3911. The slide at YB4210 is the largest and firmest. Mr. Heming informed the writer that in his opinion it was a) stable and unlikely to give way suddenly, b) contained approximately 100,000 cubic yards of materials c) was jamming a natural gorge in which the bedding layer which made up the walls of the gorge had collapsed into the stream. d) The water had a further 8 to 10 feet to rise before it would run over the top of the dam. This first dam had water backed up behind it for at least a mile and a half and had already submerged the hamlet of KILAKEM.

The remaining four slides are a) all less in size than the first mentioned slide. b) of less stable material, c) in less stable positions d) have backed up the water to the maximum depth possible with their height i.e. the water is running over the top of each of the four remaining dams. Mr. Heming was of the opinion that these four remaining slides constituted the main threat to the people living down stream of them as it appeared highly likely that in the event of heavy rains (1 inch per hour type) the dams would collapse.

Therefore the people in danger of flash flooding are those living in the hamlets of NIGABE, MISUAM, and SOWAN NO 2. The hamlets of NIGABE and MISUAM are situated in the river valley between the map reference points given above. The hamlet of SOWAN No 2 however is situated on the coastal plain just below a point where the river now called the SOWAN emerges from a narrow gorge and begins to spread. The approx map reference point is YB3624. The village is between 2 and 4 feet above maximum remembered flood level. The people of NIGABE had already left the hamlet prior to the patrol's arrival, being aware of the danger. The people of MISUAM were preparing to move to higher ground. The people of SOWAN No 2 were unaware of their danger at the time of the patrol's arrival.

The following is a census of the people who live in the valley of the KAMEN River and are effected by earthquakes and flooding of the river:-

BINAP Hamlet - situated between NIGABE and MISUAM Hamlets. Some garden land has been inundated - Hamlet is above flood level, but in unstable area. Censused at IOWAN Village, WEWAK Sub District.

M	F	Age
NALOWAGI		Aged
WAREN/LAMBAIA		44
BANA'AM/LANBAIA		56
	MATUANE/NALOWAGI	60

KILAKEM Hamlet - Inundated by first dam these people have now moved to NYAMAS Hamlet. This village is censused with the MAGOFEN Village in the WEWAK Sub District.

M	F	Age
GIMI		Not known
	1. NALUA	" " ) Wives of
	2. GILASUMEN	" " ) GIMI
GIBANE(1)/GIMI		
KUBI (2)/GIMI		
KIBANI(2)/GIMI		
	KANAGO(2)/GIMI	
	MIW	Aged
KAUTUE	GEMAGIE (Wife Kautue)	Ages not known
	MISOWEL-KAUTUE	
NANWALOGEM		Not Known

NIGABE Hamlet - this hamlet is situated below the upper major dam. The entire area is most unstable with many cracks in the ground. (Appearing every 60 to 70 feet) and many small and large earthslides. The hamlet is situated on high banks above the river, however should the upper dam break there is every likelihood that the hamlet would be washed into the stream. These people appear for census at LOWAM Village in the WEWAK Sub District.

M	F	Age
TO'OLIM	MAILLOEN	Aged Wife of To'Olim. Aged.
AINUAL-TO'OLIM	WAIMIA	Wife of AINUAL
WIJAPIM	IWAMA MABAL-WITAPIM	Aged Wife of Wijapim. Aged.
LO'AI-WIJAPIM	MALUOP	Widow
BOGANAU		)
MALOPA		)
SOIALAMU	MALAHITE	)
	NAWE	) All children of
	NIAGUMAIS	) MALUOP

MISUAM Hamlet - Situated at confluence of KAMEN and ULUHAW Rivers. Most certainly shall be inundated in the event of the earth dams breaking and heavy rain. People aware of danger and moving to higher ground situated down stream half a mile on the right bank. This hamlet appears for census at SOWAM No 2 Village in the Wewak Sub District.

M	F	Approx year of birth
BELTOGO	GELEGO	Aged Aged wife of BELTOGO
AWESI-BELTOGO	ALU'UNE	1938 1938 Wife of AWESI
MAIK AWESI	LISAPU-BELTOGO	1968 ?
WAMALE (Adopted)		1963
MATIAS BELTOGO		1939(at SOWAN)
AULAHOI-YAHOLITA	KWANAPIA MIJA'AUL	?
	MENISA AULAHOI	? Wife of AULAHOI
SANOWAI-ABILI	IBANA-WAGIGA	?
	ILAHU-SANOWAI	1928 1928 Wife of SANOWAI
MILU-SANOWAI	NABOTA-SANOWAI	1954 1956
	YALEGA-SANOWAI	1958 1960
MANIAMU-SANOWAI		1968

No Census was taken at SOWAM No 2 as these details are known at Sub District Office, Wewak.

CONCLUSION:

The people in the hamlets of BINAP, KILAKEM, NIGABE and MISUAM are aware of the danger and have been instructed and advised to move out of their present position to higher ground. The people of Nigabe were interviewed when the patrol was camped at LOWAN and they have decided to remain at Lowan and not return to NIGABE. The people of MISUAM are moving to higher ground downstream and should be safe. The people of KILAKEM have moved up to N'YMAS Hamlet below BOINEM. This hamlet of N'YMAS is at the head of the first lake above flood level although some gardens may be inundated it is considered safe.

The people in most danger are those at SOWAN No 2 who live on the coastal plain just where the river emerges from a gorge. The great danger of their position is that they may have no warning or indication that a flood is imminent. They could be enjoying fine sunny weather on the coast while the catchment area inland could be having torrential 1"inch per hour rain. It is most important that these people move to higher ground as soon as possible and that their movement be supervised. It is suggested that the A.D.C. at Wewak should take a personal and immediate interest in the movement of these people.



M.J. Cockburn  
Assistant District Commissioner.



Patrol Map: MAPRIK SPECIAL No. 1 of 1958/59

Scale: 1:250,000

Legend: ----- Patrol Route

F Earth Dams in River

[MISURAN] Hamlets Threatened

*[Signature]*  
1/10/59



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H.Q.  
March 26.6.69

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number... MAPRIK NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Subdistrict... MAPRIK

District... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol... CENSUS AND AREA SURVEY

Patrol Conducted by... A.R. CRESSWICK PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled... BUMBITA MUHIANG CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or... PART GREATER MAPRIK LOCAL GOVT COUNCIL

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol... TWO MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 12/8/68 To 13/9/68

No. of Days... 20

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : FEBRUARY 1967

Date... Duration... 9/2/67 to 2/3/67

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)... CENSUS REVISION

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 8352

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

23/10/1968

Mrs. Stanley  
J. J. J.

ms 26/6/69

E. L. Hills  
District Commissioner.



(21)

67-8-7

67-8-7

January 6th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. MAPRIK 1 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-4 dated 23rd October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual/Census and Area Study Report by Mr. A.R. CRESSWICK, P.O., to BUMBITA MUHIANG Census Division.

The omissions you have mentioned should have been cleared up at the Sub-District level and included with the report.

A copy of the patrol instructions should accompany every report.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

c.c. Mr. A.R. Cresswick, P.O.,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK,  
East Sepik District.

67.8.7 (50)

67-1-4



District Office,  
WAWAK,  
East Sepik District.  
23rd October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 1968/69  
BUMBITA MUHIANG CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report, submitted by Mr. A. Creswick.

It is most surprising if Mr. Creswick did not take some action to explain political development from Council level to the House of Assembly; I concur that this is a normal part of a field Officer's duty. You state it is presumed that he did take some sort of action? Was he asked?

Mr. Creswick (page 4) does not mention the village concerned re their lack of progress - nor does he state what factors contributed to their strong feelings which gave him the impression he should vacate the area until they cooled down.

You are requested to further investigate this matter at the villages concerned and have the situation clarified so I may inform the Director accordingly.

Please ascertain from Mr. Creswick how much of his time was spent on Political Education and his explanation in writing if it was not given - if not given then you are requested to arrange for a patrol for this specific purpose as a matter of priority.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-3-7/443  
MJC/mc

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

14th October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1968/69.  
BUMBITA WUHLIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded the abovementioned patrol report conducted by Mr. A. Cresswick P.O. Also attached is Mr Cresswick's claim for Camping Allowance. Comments on the patrol report are as follows:

1. The diary is extremely brief and it is noted that the following days have been omitted Sunday 18/8/68; Saturday 31/8/68 and Sunday 1/9/68; Saturday 7/9/68 and Sunday 8/9/68. The reason for their omission is presumably that Mr Cresswick returned to Maprik on these days and therefore they were not patrol days. It will be noted in Mr Cresswick's claim for camping allowance that these days were not included.

2. Mr. Cresswick continually mentions the need for a Political Education Patrol to the area and the misconception of various groups concerning the role of the Local Government Council and the M.H.A. Mr Cresswick does not mention what action he took to correct these misconceptions and it is presumed that he did take some sort of action. Mr. Cresswick has been advised to read again all circumstances dealing with political development so that he shall realise that he is responsible for the conduct of political education, as every other Field staff officer is, when on patrol, and that special patrols for the purpose of political education should not be necessary.

3. As Mr. Cresswick omitted to census the villages of Moi No 1 and No 2 the census sheets he compiled have been extracted. Mr. Cresswick shall be visiting Moi No 1 and No 2 on Monday 14th October and Tuesday the 15th October and shall submit the complete census sheets after this visit. He shall also be required to write a summary on the conditions he found at MOI.

4. The instruction on recording of names is quite clear, that is that each person's Mission name, local name and father's name be recorded in the census sheets. If this is done then some of the confusion is ended. The Greater Maprik Council could enforce the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Rule and this would then regularise this aspect of census taking. This matter shall be taken up with the Council.

5. Education facilities in the census division are certainly poor with only approximately 7% of the possible school population attending schools. It is the intention of the Greater Maprik Council and the Education Department to build and man an Education Department "P" School in the area for the school year of 1969.

Mr. Cresswick has supplied a patrol map which is attached.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

(18)

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO 1 -1968/69.

DIARY (Cont'd)

PATROL DIARY.

- MONDAY**  
12/8/68 Departed Maprik to Bonahei arriving 1300 hrs. People from Bonahei assembled, census revised. Talks with people. Overnight.
- TUESDAY**  
13/8/68 Sarem census revised at Bonahei, completed by 1100 hrs. Patrol moved to Salata. Census revised of Wa'ahun and Salata villages. overnight.
- WEDNESDAY.**  
14/8/68 0830-1200 Census revised both Aluwingei and Waragom villages. Talks with village people of Aluwingei, Waragom, Salata and Wa'ahun re area survey. Patrol travelled to Urita 1700. Overnight.
- THURSDAY**  
15/8/68 Census revised - villages of Saunes, Bombita and Urita. Talks with people to 1600 hours. Walked to Indibi 1700. Overnight.
- FRIDAY**  
16/8/68 Indibi people assembled and census revised. Patrol moved to KAMANAKOR across the Namu River. Returned BALIF. Overnight.
- SATURDAY**  
17/8/68 Walked to Amahep and met vehicle, returned Maprik 1300 hours.
- MONDAY**  
26/8/68 By vehicle Maprik to Kamanaker. Talks with people during afternoon. Overnight.
- TUESDAY**  
27/8/68 Census revised Kamanaker Village to 1300 hours. Patrol moved to Sunuhu during afternoon. Census revised for village of Sunuhu No 2. Overnight.
- WEDNESDAY**  
28/8/68 Sunuhu No 1 people assembled and census revised. Talks with both villages to 1400. Patrol moved to Ilahita. Overnight.
- THURSDAY**  
29/8/68 Walked down to Ingambus from Ilahita - census revised and talks with people. Returned to Ilahita and inspected four villages.
- FRIDAY**  
30/8/68 Ililip people assembled and census revised. talks with other Ilahita villages to 1600 hours.
- MONDAY**  
2/9/68 People of Eil and Ilifwalum assembled and census revised. Talks with villagers to 1830 hours. Overnight.
- Tuesday**  
3/9/68 People of Auwi and Hawingalif assembled and census revised. Talks with two villages. Overnight.
- WEDNESDAY**  
4/9/68 Travelled to Balangabadangel. People from Wa'ahun, Ilahop assembled. Census revised. Overnight.
- THURSDAY**  
5/9/68 People of Balangabadangel assembled and census revised. Talks with people from three villages. Patrol moved to Balif, overnight.

DIARY (Cont'd)

FRIDAY  
6/9/68

People from Balif and Namange assembled and census revised. Talks with village to 1630 hrs.

MONDAY  
9/9/68

Patrol moved from Balif to Urita on Monday morning. People from Timingir and M'bras assembled and census revised. Talks with people from Urita, M'bras and Timingir. Overnight.

TUESDAY  
10/9/68

Patrol travelled back to Balif. Travelled by motor cycle to Dreikikir to compare some previous census figures held at Dreikikir. Compiled information from Dreikikir Rural Progress Society. Agriculture holds these figures for part of the Census division at Dreikikir. Returned Balif during afternoon. Inspection of Maprik Dreikikir road. Overnight.

WEDNESDAY  
11/9/68

People from Albinama 1 and 2 assembled at Albinama. Census revised and talks with people. 27 men from Balif and Bonahoi appeared in a Local Court hearing at Balif and were then escorted to Dreikikir by a Warder from that station. Vehicle from Dreikikir arrived at 1500 with police and warder - travelled with police and warder to Dreikikir and Patrol Post by vehicle. Overnight.

THURSDAY  
12/9/68

Prepared Court papers and warrants for detainees to 1100 hours. Returned to Balif on PHD Motor Cycle 1400 hrs.

Wlked to Albinama No 1. People of Bulamita and Albinama assembled and census revised to 1845 hours. Returned Balif. Overnight.

FRIDAY  
13/9/68

Travelled to Maprik from Balif and returned Balif by vehicle. Talks with some Balif people - returned Maprik with patrol.

Dept. District Administration,  
M A P R I K.

East Sepik District.

19th September, 1968.

SITUATION REPORT  
BUMBITA MUHIANG C.D.

POLITICAL:

The Local Government system in most of the area appears only as partly understood - the tax is paid by the people, the money comes back to the people through development as Aid Posts, Schools etc., but this is where misunderstanding occurs whereby many have the idea that for every year they pay Council tax then the Council should provide a service to each and every village.

They do in the main agree with the Local Government system but feel that other areas of the Greater Maprik Council have succeeded in having more assistance at village level than the Bumbita area.

I can quite agree here - not one village well exists in the area, only one permanent material aid post has been constructed and this lack of sufficient clean water shows in the general health which will be discussed elsewhere.

The area has been under Local Government since 1964 - four years is not a long time under the system but the Council five year plan does not show any major undertakings in the area.

In the elections of 1967 no great changes came about and many of the old Councillors retained their places - the people gauge a Councillor on what services are provided by the Council and as no great expenditure has occurred in the past few years then many naturally cannot find words of praise for their own representative and are inclined to continually complain that he is not doing his job.

"The House of Assembly is just a meeting place for their own member who regularly goes off to Port Moresby". This is all the knowledge most have of the House although many men say that we know Pita Lus goes away and speaks for us.

An interesting conversation with the people at Urita and M'bras included a survey on "Why we voted for Pita Lus".

"He went to the House of Assembly in 1964 and we all voted then thinking many things would come our way. No development or aid to us in this term. We have no schools which is our main concern - many children are causing trouble in the villages."

"Many people did not wish to vote for him again but he seemed our only likely prospect, although most of us didn't really want him."

"He should be able to bring many things for us this term though and after all he is one from our area".

This would indicate briefly just what the House of Assembly stands for in their eyes, and the necessity for Political Education.

The Pangu Party appears to be a strong influence in the Census Division.

A Political Education programme would surely benefit all the villages in the Census Division - it appears to me that many, especially the older age groups who never move from the village area

and gardens, are of the opinion that ever since the Administration appeared to live in this world is to pay tax without gaining any community service or benefits.

A political Education patrol would probably be the best method over a political Education course held by the Council as more people can be reached in the village.

ECONOMIC:

Two Rural Progress Societies are operating in the Census Division - The Supari and the Dreikikir Rural Progress Society. All production in coffee and rice and the outlet is through Bainyik Agricultural Station which is the Central control for the Societies.

The Societies boundaries do not however follow the Census Division boundaries - the census division is divided approximately through the middle by the Society boundary.

Figures for economic development will be included in the Area Study.

SOCIAL:

To say that the people of this area enjoy a reasonably high standard of health would unfortunately be untrue - perhaps lack of good water is the reason or the fact that they are too lazy to listen and co-operate with the Public Health Department to an extent where preventative measures may have saved some cases.

Not one village well, catchment or water tank exists in any village in the Census Division - skin diseases are noticeable in almost every village. An outbreak of chicken pox has occurred in a few villages and is no doubt spreading amongst other children. The local P.H.D. authorities are aware of the outbreak and treatment at the three Aid Posts is being carried out. Gastro troubles are a main cause of sickness in the area.

Many villages are sited on ridges and good water by indigenous standards is quite a way from the area, hence the people are inclined to fill their hollowed bamboos with swampy water nearby. This problem of water is not just a note in a patrol report but in almost every village it was brought to the attention of the patrol.

All previous Council environmental projects have been on the eastern side of the Council area. Nothing at all is planned for this area. The Area Study includes the mortality rate.

It can also be said that they have done very little for themselves over the last 20 years with the exception of recent plantings of rice and coffee. Many villages still are the unhealthy dirty and unkept places they were after the war when the first census was taken.

I base this on reading through the old village books and the same field officer's comments of 1945 to 1950 could be applied today.

Education facilities are very limited in the area and this problem was also continually brought to the attention of the patrol. It has been known for a long time that schools are needed in the area, however staff from the Education Dept. is also a problem and until a firm notification is given the Council will not provide a teacher's house.

A site proposed for a school was near Ilahep and this would be the best central position on present population figures.

The Balif school caters for Standard 1 only - the Ilahita school standard 1 and 2 and the Brugham School from 3 to Standard 6. School attendances etc are shown in the Area study.

The actual number of children loafing around a village can be seen from the figures compiled on the village population forms. Loafing and causing trouble is virtually what they are doing and many seem to have a stunted growth from smoking as comparison between some 12 and 18 year olds show same height and weight figures (these ages have been taken from the tax census register.

There is a large population between Maprik and Dreikikir Patrol Post not served by an Administration School and while another High School is an urgent requirement in the District the people in the areas above cannot help but wonder why they have nothing when the word has come via the Local Government Councils that a new High School may be built near Maprik.

Some unrest was shown at a few villages, the cause being in their words - "When the first Administration officers came about 30 years ago (Mr. J.K. McCarthy's name mentioned) from Aitape they told us to put down our spears and discontinue fighting and not to spend so much of our time with Sing-Sings and other ceremonies, but expend our energies in building decent houses and keeping our villages clean and in so doing we would one day develop into a society where we could live in peace with other clans. But we all feel we have not gone anywhere so far and the Administration officer just deceived us into believing all these things".

These people were visibly very strong in their feelings about this matter and one had the impression that one should vacate the area until they cooled down as it appeared these words were directed straight at the 'kiaps'.

After a while and on into the night many came back to the rest house and were their normal selves again and, as this was the night after the earth tremors, proceeded to relate the stories of the 'guria' from generations long gone.

It was then explained that these things do not come in a short time and with the advent of the road into the area a few changes should certainly come about. Once again the need for Political Education arises.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission which is the only denomination in the area is a very strong influence on the people, perhaps one of the strongest in the Sub District. Apart from the schools the Missions have initiated English language classes twice weekly but results are not encouraging. Every village or group of villages has a native pastor and church and services are held daily in all villages. The greater interest is shown by the women in these services. Bible studies are conducted in Pidgin English.

The Missions keep a birth register and the names used by the Mission tend to confuse the issue when compiling a census. People keep changing names and use a mission name throughout the year but revert back to a village name when the census is revised. A standard pattern should be adapted to be used by both Mission and Administration as births registered by Missions are probably more accurate than Council registrations. People do not come to the Council when a Mission is within easy walking distance.

On referring to the Village books the Mission influence does not show with regard to cleanliness and village hygiene. After six years at Ilahita the Mission seems to have advanced to a certain stage and come to a standstill.



A Mission Aid Post is provided at Ilahita and Balif and staffed by Mission trained orderlies but these will shortly be taken over by the Local Government Council.

The strong Mission influence is indicated by the fact that every village in the area is firmly against the awarding of a liquor licence to a store at Balif. They have petitioned against the proposal through the Assistant District Commissioner at Maprik. The store is owned by a European trader.

The general feeling is that while believing in the teachings of the Bible and following the laws they seemed to be neglected by it all as not too many of the good things in life have come along that exist in European societies.

The people mostly enjoy good relations with each other and only minor complaints come to hand from time to time. It was necessary for the Balif Councillor to bring 27 men to court for failing to maintain the trunk road through their property and the action caused rather hasty maintenance on the remaining sections of the road in the following week.

Community Education and Youth activities including sports are sometimes run by the Missions but these types of activities do not have a strong following.

DISCOM  
67-1-4

District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

28th November, 1968

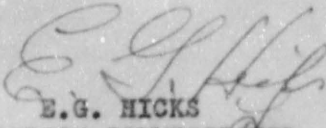
Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

SUPPLEMENT TO MAPRIK PATROL  
REPORT No. 1 OF 1968/69

Memorandum 67-1-4 of the 23rd October, 1968, from this District Headquarters, covering the above report, refers.

Please find attached two copies of Statistics - together with two copies of a brief report by Mr. Cresswick concerning the incident reported on page 4 of his report; paragraphs 3 and 4 of my memorandum 67-1-4 of the 23rd October, 1968, requested further elaboration.

For your information, please.

  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.

31st October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WENAK.

MAPRIK PATROL NO.1 1968/69

BUMBITA MUHIANG CENSUS DIVISION

Supplement to Patrol Report.

Attached are the Village Population Register forms for the above Census Division.

The total of 8339 shows a drop of 13 persons overall. The birth rate is 5.63 per hundred persons and is average for the Maprik Sub-District. The Moi people have been included and an alteration to the village directory now shows Moi 1 and 2 as Ingambliis No. 1 and No. 2.

As the village books at Maprik have not been altered in many cases since 1958 a fair estimate of deaths is difficult to calculate particularly in the 1 to 5 year-old age group - some will advise when a child has been born and, for example, dies 2 or three years later but in most cases nothing is said.

Births are down according to figures supplied by the A.D.O. at Dreikikir in February 1967 - males 296 compared to 239 and females 309 compared to 235. The births have been calculated since the patrol in 1967.

The total of migrations out is well above the total incoming and would explain the partly the drop in population. A small number have left the district whilst others have migrated out to other Census Divisions within the District. Unfortunately the previous years Council tax would have been calculated on the total population figure and the final revenue figure was down over \$4000-00. A total of 518 males are absent which is a loss of \$3108 to the Council. Persons from other Districts living and working at Maprik reduce this amount as they pay to Maprik Council.

The adult totals , since 1967 show an increase in the number of males and a decrease in the number of males in the C Census Division. The child totals show an decrease in the total of male children and an increase of females.

Situation at Ingambliis.

These people , on the border of the Wosera Census Division show little interest in the affairs of the Council due probably to their Councillor being a little lazy and disinterested in working. In the first instance when the patrol visited villages in the area he did not make the effort to present himself at any time.

They had similar complaints to the other villages nearby , Kamanakor and Sunuhu - no benefits from the Council. Further talks as mentioned in a previous memo were given on political education and Council matters.

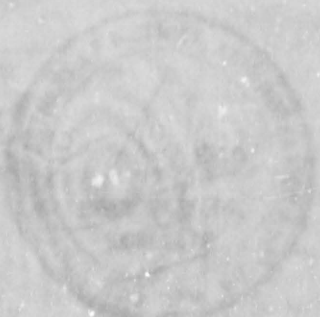
Many children are at school at th Catholic Schoal at Kaugia and the Government School at Nanu River. A total of thirty two students are enrolled from the two villages.

The people have certain ties with the Wosera yet surprisingly no complaints or questions were asked regarding the difference in the tax rates of \$3 and \$6 . The Ingambliis villages are situated much closer to a suitable outlet road than the Wosera and are in the fortunates position of being able to deliver more coffee to a pick up site than most of the Wosera villages. A road through from Ingambliis to somewhere near the Wosera Council Chambers could be investigated as no river crossings are involved. A road already exists from Lehinga through Ningalimbi to Ingambliis and the route may be more suited to Society vehicles if the bridging of the Amogu and Nanu Rivers at Kunjingini is delayed.

*Allen R. Cresswick*  
Allen R. Cresswick.  
( PATROL OFFICER )

20

67-8-4



10th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEKAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Receipt of the above report,  
supplementary report, and your 67-1-4 dated 28th  
November, 1968, are acknowledged with thanks.

All matters the subject of this  
special report appear to have been dealt with and the  
statistics have been recorded.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

c.c. Mr. A.R. Cresswick,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.4 ~~67.8.4~~

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②  
③  
④

Telephone  
Telegrams..... DISCOM  
Our Reference..... 67-1-4  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.

28th November, 1968

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONE DOBU, PAPUA

SUPPLEMENT TO MAPRIK PATROL  
REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Memorandum 67-1-4 of the 23rd October, 1968, from this District Headquarters, covering the above report, refers.

Please find attached two copies of Statistics - together with two copies of a brief report by Mr. Cresswick concerning the incident reported on page 4 of his report; paragraphs 3 and 4 of my memorandum 67-1-4 of the 23rd October, 1968, requested further elaboration.

For your information, please.

*E.G. Hicks*

E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

67-3-1/498  
WJC/mc

M A P R I K.

East Sepik District.


18th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

M A P R I K PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1968/69  
BUMBITA MUHIANG CENSUS D.

My 67-3-7 of the 14th October, 1968, refers.

Forwarded herewith the supplement to the report. This supplement contains the census statistics for the Bumbita Muhiang Census Division. The supplementary report requires little comment.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-3/1/497  
HJC/mc

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

18th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1968.

Your 67-1-4 of the 23rd October, 1968 refers.

Herewith farther remarks from Mr Cresswick concerning Political Education aspects of his patrol. As can now be seen he did not state the situation as clearly as is desirable in his first report.



M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



67-3-1

Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.

1st November, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.



Dear Sir,

MAPRIK PATROL NO. 1- 68/69

BUMBITA MUIHANG CENSUS DIVISION

Reference your 67-3-7/473 of 30th October, 1968  
and the District Commissioner's 67-1-4 of 23rd October, 1968.

1. The villages concerned were the Aluwingei, Salata, Urita, Suanes, Indibi, M'bras and T'amingir villages at a meeting at Urita on the 9th September, 1968. The last three villages mentioned indicated that they feel they have been neglected by the Council - at the time the people were arguing amongst themselves and were a little difficult to talk to but later on into the evening and well into the night the very same people sat around the house at Urita and discussed many problems.

They were, I believe, stirred a little by one man from Indibi who stated that the big upset was the fact that their Council member failed to advise his people in his Ward of the expenditure undertaken by the Council the previous year and the people have gained the wrong impression in some instances as to where the money is being spent. This man requested a list of Council expenditure for the previous year and this will be forwarded to him via his Councillor. It was also explained that a Council's expenditure is limited to the amount of tax collected and cannot assist all groups at once and this particular area has been under Local Government Administration for only four years.

2. After a census was revised the people remained for a group discussion which, in some villages, went on for up to three hours and the dominating theme in all the discussions was political development, central government policy and local government.

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I have previously read literature published by the Department of District Administration and Information and Extension Services on Local Government and the Central Government and used this as a reference. Some of the more frequent questions asked were as follows :-

Why is the Council Tax rate so high and does all the money collected go to the Council account?

The Council tax rate is calculated by the Councillors and they estimate the amount they feel sure everyone can afford and a Tax Review Committee exists for persons who may be eligible for an exemption or part exemption. The peoples money after a collection is placed in the Council's account and the Councillors decide where the money will be spent.

Where was the Council tax money expended in the 1967/68 financial year and where will it be expended this coming year?

Personal Emoluments , Recurrent Expenditure and Capital Expenditure were explained and also how the Councils again divide the money for Council Administration, Health Education, Roads and Bridges etc. Both the previous years and this years estimates were explained in as much detail as possible.

What are the relationships between the Central Government and Local Government?

The Central Government is the governing body of the whole country and each Local Government Council is limited , by constitution to a small locality or area of the country. The elected members may meet with the Councillors and discuss problems common to both. The Council is also a form of training ground for people entering politics. The ideas and opinions of the village people are brought to the attention of the elected member through the Council and this assists when he visits the villages in his electorate. The House of Assembly where the members meet has to approve Rules made by the Council.

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With regard to Political Education - I feel that it is due to some Councillors not carrying out their duties at village level and causing general misunderstanding by failing to explain things correctly. We could concentrate our efforts in this direction at Council meetings and after a period re-examine the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Az.  
Allan R. Cresswick

(PATROL OFFICER)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference... 67-3-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,

MAPRIK.

31st October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL NO.1 1968/69  
BUMBITA MUHIA CENSUS DIVISION  
Supplement to Patrol Report.

Attached are the Village Population Register forms for the above Census Division.

The total of 8339 shows a drop of 13 persons overall. The birth rate is 5.63 per hundred persons and is average for the Maprik Sub-District. The Moi people have been included and an alteration to the village directory now shows Moi 1 and 2 as Ingamblis No. 1 and No. 2.

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(4)

The adult totals , since 1967 show an increase in the number of males and a decrease in the number of males in the C Census Division. The child totals show an decrease in the total of male children and an increase of females.

Situation at Ingarblis.

These people , on the border of the Wosera Census Division show little interest in the affairs of the Council due probably to their Councillor being a little lazy and disinterested in working. In the first instance when the patrol visited villages in the area he did not make the effort to present himself at any time.

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Many children are at school at the Catholic School at Kaugia and the Government School at Nanu River. A total of thirty two students are enrolled from the two villages.

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*Allan R. Cresswick*  
Allan R. Cresswick.  
( PATROL OFFICER )



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 2 of 1968/69

Subdistrict..... Maprik

District..... East Sepik

Type of Patrol..... Election for the Local Government Council

Patrol Conducted by... R. Blackburn C.P.O.

Area Patrolled } Parts of North and South Wosera  
 (Council and/or }  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

..... Mr. I. Inia, Council Clerk  
 ..... No 965 Const Kwaka, R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 10/9/68 To 26/9/68

No. of Days..... 16

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : No 9 of 1967/68

Date..... 11/6/68 Duration..... 3 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To conduct Council Elections for the Wosera  
 ..... Local Government Council

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 17,228

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

24/10/19 68

*E. L. Hicks*  
District Commissioner

67-8-10

5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WABRIK 2/68-69

Your reference 67-1-4 of 5th November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R. Blackburn, C.P.O., to Parts of North and South WOSERA Census Divisions.

A routine patrol on which no further comments are required.

Six prints of map will be made and forwarded under separate cover.

I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.

*[Handwritten signature]*

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

c.c. Mr. R. Blackburn,  
C.P.O.,  
Sub-District Office,  
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

67.8.10. (13)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone DISCOM  
Telegrams.....  
Our Reference 67-1-4  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

5th November, 1968

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

Herewith Patrols referred to in my 67-1-4  
of 25th October, 1968, inadvertently sent back to Maprik.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



67-3-7/457  
HJC/mc

M A P R I K.  
East Sepik District.  
22nd October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

M A P R I K PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1968/69.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report.

As can be seen by the instructions the patrol was purely for the purpose of conducting Local Government Council Elections for the Wewera Local Government Council. Mr. Blackburn was appointed Assistant Returning Officer for the election and as such had the task of organising the election time table and compiling the report and return of the election. The report and return for the election have been forwarded separately.

The patrol was well conducted. It is interesting that 19 of the councillors out of 41 were elected unopposed. The result in Ward 25 must have been positively disheartening to one candidate who did not even receive one vote. The report has a patrol map attached to it and six susprints of the map would be appreciated. Mr Blackburn has also attached his claim for camping allowance.



M.J. Cockburn  
Assistant District Commissioner.

42-6-2/  
67-3-7

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

15th August, 1968.

Mr. R.C. Blackburn,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - MAPRIK NO 2 1968/69

Dear Sir,

As you are aware you have been appointed as Assistant Returning Officer for the Wosera Local Government Council Election.

This is to instruct you to mount a patrol for the purpose of conducting these elections. During the election patrol you should be accompanied by one member of the R.P. & N.G.C. I am making Mr G Hamilton P.O. available from Yangoru and Mr Lagan Tagang Local Government Assistant available to assist with these elections. However Mr Hamilton shall be required to submit a separate report.

Yours faithfully,



M.J. Cockburn  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 2 of 1968/69  
 Subdistrict Maprik  
 District East Sepik  
 Type of Patrol Election  
 Patrol Conducted By R.Blackburn C.P.O.  
 Area Patrolled Parts of North and South Wosera (see map)  
 Personnel Accompanying Mr I.Inia, Council Clerk  
 No 96 Constable Kawa, R.P.& N.G.C.,  
 Duration of Patrol From 10/9/68 to 26/9/68  
 No of Days 16  
 Last D.D.A. Patrol Report No 9 of 1967/68  
 Date and Duration 11/6/68 for 3 days  
 Objects of Patrol To conduct Council Elections for the  
 Wosera Local Government Council.  
 Population of the Area 17,228.

1-1-68 Friday  
 Arrived Council area...  
 1-2-68 Saturday  
 ...  
 1-3-68 Sunday  
 ...  
 1-4-68 Monday  
 ...

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL

10-9-68 Tuesday.

Travelled to Bobmagum. Candidate elected unopposed. Few people from the Ward present to see the outcome and it seemed that they already knew who would be the new Councillor. Slept Bobmagum

11-9-68 Wednesday.

Two Councillors for the Tendegum-Mikau ward were at Bobmagum in the case of there being a poll but they were elected unopposed. The villages of Tendegum and Mikau have no rest house and it is usual for them to meet at Bobmagum. Walked to Tuwaikim 30 minutes, slept Tuwaikim.

12-9-68 Thursday.

Tuwaikim Councillor re-elected unopposed. Again few people were present for the event. Disputes were heard regarding sago and land. Walked to Abusit 30 Minutes, slept Abusit.

13-9-68 Friday.

Abusit Councillor re-elected unopposed with more men and women present than had been at other villages. Talk given on the work of the Councillor and the Council and the people in the Council area. Walked to Kunjingini 30 minutes slept Kunjingini.

14-9-68 Saturday.

A.M. Kunjingini Councillor elected unopposed and with very few people there.  
P.M. Observed

15-9-68 Sunday. Observed.

16-9-68 Monday.

Walked to Waigamaga 45 minutes. A.M. Waigamaga Councillor re-elected unopposed P.M. Maundu Councillor re-elected unopposed. Sent Constable Kwaka to Maprik with complaints from which there were two court cases. Walked to Kutigum 30 minutes slept Kutigum.

Field Officers Journal Continued.

- 17-9-68 ~~Muziga~~ Tuesday  
Kutigua. Two nominations for Councillor which caused much interest in the election. Voting was slow because of lack of knowledge of procedure. Walked to Mikau one hour, slept Mikau.
- 18-9-68 Wednesday.  
Mikau two nominations with reasonable interest shown in the poll. Voting was fast because this group had a Councillor who explained the form of voting as he should have done. Walked to Wombisa 30 minutes.
- 19-9-68 Thursday.  
Wombisa three nominations within the two villages of the ward. Not a great deal of interest shown in the election as it seemed certain that the former president, John Matik Sangaamba would be re-elected. Walked Patukwa 2 hrs.
- 20-9-68 Friday.  
Previous Councillor re-elected unopposed. Many people present mainly because of the friendliness of the villages to each other. Slept Patukwa.
- 21-9-68 Saturday.  
Walked to Mala 1½ hours. Three nominations and a great amount of interest because each of the three villages in the ward had a nomination and one of the villages was not popular with the other two. Returned Patukwa 1½ hours.
- 22-9-68 Sunday . Observed
- 23-9-68 Monday.  
Serangwantu. New Councillor elected unopposed. Talk given on the work of the Council's work and comments on the bad appearance of the village and the roads. Walked pukago 2 hours. Slept Pukago.
- 24-9-68 Tuesday.  
Pukago. Councillor re-elected unopposed and another talk given on the position of the Councillor in the village. Walked to Nungwaigo 30 minutes, slept Nungwaigo.
- 25-9-68 Wednesday.  
Nungwaigo three nominations and keen interest in the proceedings. Voting reasonably slow. Walked Jipmago 2 hrs.
- 26-9-68 Thursday.  
Jipmag. Two nominations. Death in one of the villages made attendance low and little interest in the matter. Walked council chambers two hours.

(7)

PATROL REPORT No 2 OF 1968/69

INTRODUCTION.

The Wosera Local Government Council has been operative for six years, in which time it has provided a service for the 17,228 people who reside in the 482 square miles of the Wosera Area. The area is divided into 37 wards for which there are 41 Councillors.

Because the Patrol was purely an election Patrol this report will not include anything other than election details.

MANNER OF ELECTION.

Two patrols were used to conduct the elections, the first team conducted by Mr R. Blackburn, C.P.O., taking the East and the second team conducted by Mr G. Hamilton, P.O. taking the West of the Wosera. In this way the Election was completed in sixteen days, from 10/9/68 to 26/9/68.

Voting was done by secret ballot, but many of the people were not able to read or write, and in some of these cases an interpreter was needed. Where the Councillor for the village did not wish to be nominated for the 1968 Election he was available to help the team as interpreter. Where the Councillor had nominated and could not help the patrol a villager who was known to be a respected resident of the ward was asked to assist in this matter.

No scrutineers were nominated by any of the candidates. There were no incidents which effected the elections.

Feminine Interest.

There were no nominations from women in the elections and the attitude of the people indicates that there will be no women Councillors in the near future. Even though women did not nominate they showed as much interest in the elections as the men did.

GENERAL INTEREST.

Where it was necessary for the people to vote, there was keen interest in the proceedings. In many cases, however, there was no vote needed as only one person nominated. In these cases there was minimal attendance on the day of the election, and it was obvious that the Councillor had been chosen before nominations were submitted. There were 19 unopposed candidates this year as compared with 12 in the 1966 election.

6

ABSENTEEISM.

In most villages there was a small number of people absent because of old age or because they were employed away from the village. Form 10 shows figures of absenteeism for the Election. In one village, Jipmago, there was a large number of people who did not attend the election because of the death of a villager and the people being in mourning on the day of the election.

Appendix 'A'

Patrol Route and Map.

Appendix 'B'

List of New Councillors.

Appendix 'C'

Copy of Electoral Statistics.

*R. Blackburn*  
R. Blackburn. C.P.O.

APPENDIX 'A'

WOSERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

10TH SEPTEMBER 1968.

DATE	WARD NO.	POLLING PLACE TEAM 1	WARD NO.	POLLING PLACE TEAM 2
Sept. 10	2	BOBMAGUM	36	TRAVEL TO NUNGWAIA
11	1	TENDEGUM	36 ) 35 )	NUNGWAIA a.m. WEIKOR p.m.
12	10	TUWAIKIM	34	UGATAGWA
13	11	GWINJINGINI	33	JIBAKIM
14	12	KUNJINGINI	32	APAMBI
15		SUNDAY OBSERVED	---	SUNDAY OBSERVED
16	13 ) 14 )	WAIGAMAGA a.m. MAUNDU p.m.	31	JIPAKO
17	37	KUTIGUM	30 ) 29 )	WABINDUMAKAG a.m. UMUNOKO p.m.
18	16	MIKAU	28 ) 27 )	JAMBITANGA a.m. SARAGUM p.m.
19	24	WOMBISA	26 ) 25 )	STAPIGUM a.m. KWATMAGUM p.m.
20	17	KAJSAGA	15	TUGAIKIM
21	18	NALA	7 ) 8 )	NUMAMAKA a.m. TALANGU p.m.
22		SUNDAY OBSERVED	---	
23	19 ) 20 )	SERANGWANDU a.m. NAINDA p.m.	6 ) 5 )	BAPANDU a.m. TATUMBA p.m.
24	21	KWANJUAMA	4	KUMUNWUM
25	22	NUNGWAIGO	9	GWAIRURU
26	23	JIPMAGO	3	KWANABANDU



Voting Summary

Ward	Name of Candidate	Address	No of Seats	First Count	Second Count	Third Count	Successful
No 1	Aimbis-Nyilmo	Mikau No 1	2	Unopposed			
	Sani-Bujamwemba	Mikau No 2		Unopposed			
No 2	Kambelabwi-Tokwandu	Bobmagum	1	Unopposed			
No 3	Karangi=Beagto	Kaugiak	2	30	Nil		
	Kambilakwi-Yamakwati	Kwanabandu		71	74		
	Wanbis-Nambwaisan	Kwanabandu		170	175		/
	Kupmasik-Nambwaisan	Kaugiak		71	93		/
No 4	Nyagera-Yangwara	Kumunigum	1	Unopposed			
No 5	Nungwatas-Dungin	Tatumba	1	196			/
	Gumbira-Yambugundia	Kumunigum 3		64			/
No 6	Wirau-ndigiji	Bapandu	1	Unopposed			
No 7	Gwarim-Bagei'abu	Isogum	1	Unopposed			
No 8	Anumbange-Kabrekwavu	Balampta	1	Unopposed			
No 9	Kinbangit-Jambosi	Ruhugum No3	2	102			
	Jimbira-Angwatamba	Rubugum No3		129			/
	Singinba-Takura	Gwairuru		103			/
No 10	Kaugaluk-Bolabu	Tuwaikim	1	Unopposed			
No 11	Mugiri-Pikaso	Abusit	1	Unopposed			
No 12	Petau-Gunara	Mul	1	Unopposed			
No 13	Winamaira-Manuari	Waigamaga	1	Unopposed			
No 14	Yandu-Yatnyingar	Maundu	1	Unopposed			
No 15	Nawak-Gumban	Tugaikim	1	142			/
	Michael-Dimo	Numbungai		2			
	Nawaisipuru-Takumulai	Tugaikim		55			
No 16	Kwambuli-Kausola	Mikau	1	36			
	Nyagera-Bilupwei	Mikau		168			/
No 17	Supusupu-Saikapa	Patigo	1	Unopposed			
No 18	Wiski-Girugwi	Nala	2	66			
	Sandandini-Wigiandu	Kupaabit		91			/
	Falik-Walimbei	Mangul		100			/
No 19	<del>SERANGWANTU</del> Wumu-Baba	Serangwantu	1	Unopposed			
No 20	Ikias-Banagien	Nainda	1	Unopposed			
No 21	Sirinju-Kia'owlie	Pukago	1	Unopposed			
No 22	Yagas-Wanukwia	Nungwaigo	1	149			/
	Kworanyingi-Wangi	Nungwaigo		2			
	Urakwapwi-Kworubawu	Nungwaigo		64			
No 23	Iowia-Kinbang	Yambigo	1	50			
	Sirinju-Kworubawu	Jipmago		111			/
No 24	Wanagawi-Bogamowai	Wombisa	1	8			
	Duno-Sagiwa	Wombisa		113			/
	Matik-Serangaamba	Wombisa		127			/

Ward No	Name of Candidate	Address	No of Seats	First Count	Second Count	Third Count
No 25	Malumalei-Sigal	Kwatmagum	1	7	Nil	Nil
	Yaula-Bandara	Kwatmagum		Nil	Nil	Nil
	Langu-Sagulas	Gulakim		86	89	112
	Yaurukai-Watago	Gulakim		26	27	Nil
	Langu-Wamimu	Kwatmagum		117	120	124
No 26	<del>Stapigum</del> Langu-Baiul	Stapigum	1	Unopposed		
No 27	Numba-Ambungai	Saragum	1	Unopposed		
No 28	Malken-Nindibaba	Jambitanga	1	Unopposed		
No 29	Nyigiti-Olgipi	Umunoko	1	91		
	Wiuka-Wapi	Umunoko		88		
No 30	Maulu-Jambau	Wabindumagak	1	160		
	Kisipa-Nambugur	Wabindumagak		67		
No 31	<del>Manjukur</del> Barangili-Mando	Manjukwari	1	134		
	Iandu-Gungilawei	Manjukwari		108		
No 32	Asingi-Longwato	Kwaringia	1	90		
	Asik-Gangu	Apambi		41		
No 33	Asakini-Mamei	Pa'apuma	1	2279		X
	Nyigitu-Dungilar	Jipagim		98		/
No 34	Akawi-Nyindiwi	Ugatagwa	1	55		
	Kurugwai-Naikwa	Ugatagwa		94		/
No 35	Kwato-Agige	Weikor	1	76		/
	Uniendu-Singuli	Weikor		57		
No 36	Jambai-Jalukwe	Nungwaia	1	93		
	Wake-Pauli	Nungwaia		107		/
No 37	Baisel-Kwambuli	Kutigum	1	133		/
	Salgun-Yamagot	Kutigum		46		

Voting Statistics

Ward	Population	No of						Total Voted
		Electors		Absent		Votes		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
No 3 Kwanabandu	904	246	204	32	3	189	153	342
No 5 Tatumba	526	193	158	39	11	133	127	260
No 9 Gwairuru	791	236	207	35	7	172	162	334
No 15 Tugaikim	517	170	138	22	3	115	85	200
No 16 Mikau	510	205	183	26	5	101	103	204
No 18 Nala	<del>201</del> 642	201	160	24	-	139	118	257
No 22 Nungwaigo	425	134	123	3	-	118	97	215
No 23 Jipmago	487	136	140	17	6	77	84	161
No 24 Wombisa	559	156	144	14	6	127	121	248
No 25 Kwatmagum	618	180	145	35	3	115	122	237
No 29 Umunoko	325	126	117	29	4	86	93	179
No 30 Wabindumakag	568	186	176	75	9	97	130	227
No 31 Jibako	446	168	151	20	2	126	116	242
No 32 Apambi	314	108	84	6	5	83	48	131
No 33 Jibakim	438	142	120	47	7	80	97	177
No 34 Ugutagwa	441	116	119	52	16	61	88	149
No 35 Weikor	317	66	75	2	4	64	70	134
No 36 Nungwaia	500	113	100	1	5	110	90	200
No 37 Kutigum	597	126	104	17	22	98	81	179
<u>Totals</u>	<u>9925</u>	<u>3008</u>	<u>2628</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>2091</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>4076</u>

WOSERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

NEW COUNCILLORS.

Ward No 1

Aimbis-Nyilmo

One wife, no children. Has no religion and has had no education. Worked in Kavieng for six years and now grows coffee as a cash crop.

Sami-Bujanwenba

Two wives, four children. Has no religion and has had no education. Worked in Rabaul for two years and in Manus for two years, and now grows coffee.

Ward No 3

Wanbis-Tigumbale

One wife, no children. No religion has had no education, grows rice.

Kupmasik-Numbwaisan

~~Kupmasik-Numbwaisan~~ Two wives no children. No education no cash crops, is Catholic by religion.

Ward No 19

Gumut-Baba

Two wives, no children. Educated to standard four. Is Catholic by religion and grows coffee.

Ward No 22

Yagas-Wanukwia

One wife three children. Catholic by religion has had a small amount of basic education. Worked in Rabaul for four years and Buka two years, now grows coffee.

Ward No 23

Sirinju-Kworubawa

One wife two children. Is Catholic by religion. Ex Luluai, has worked in Rabaul for two years and now owns a trade store and grows coffee.

Ward No 32

Asingi-Longwato

Two wives six children. No education, is Catholic by religion. Grows coffee and rice

Ward No 35

Kwato-Agige

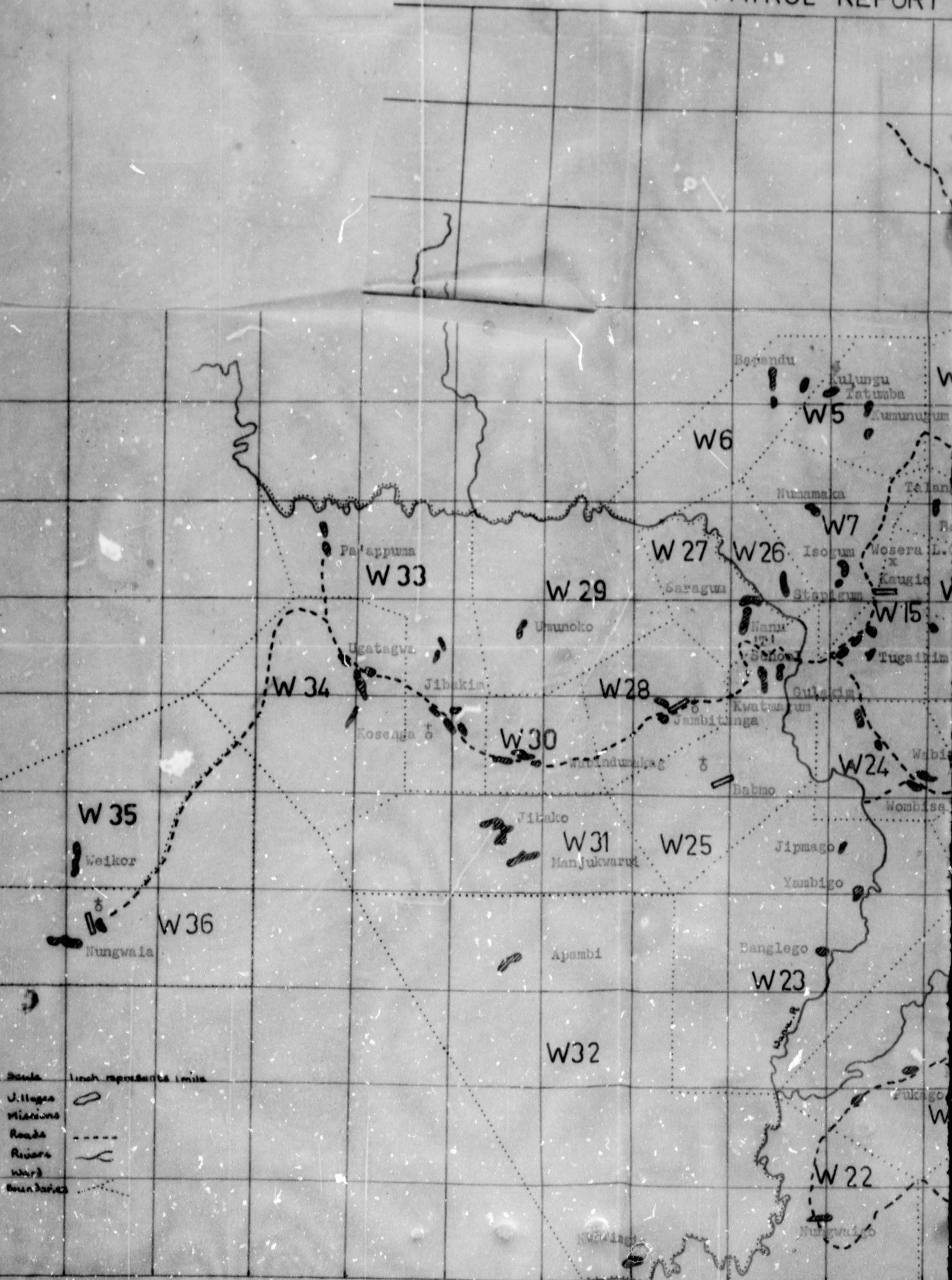
One wife two children. Standard one education, S.S.E.M. religion. Grows coffee and rice.






Ward No 36

Wake-Pauli

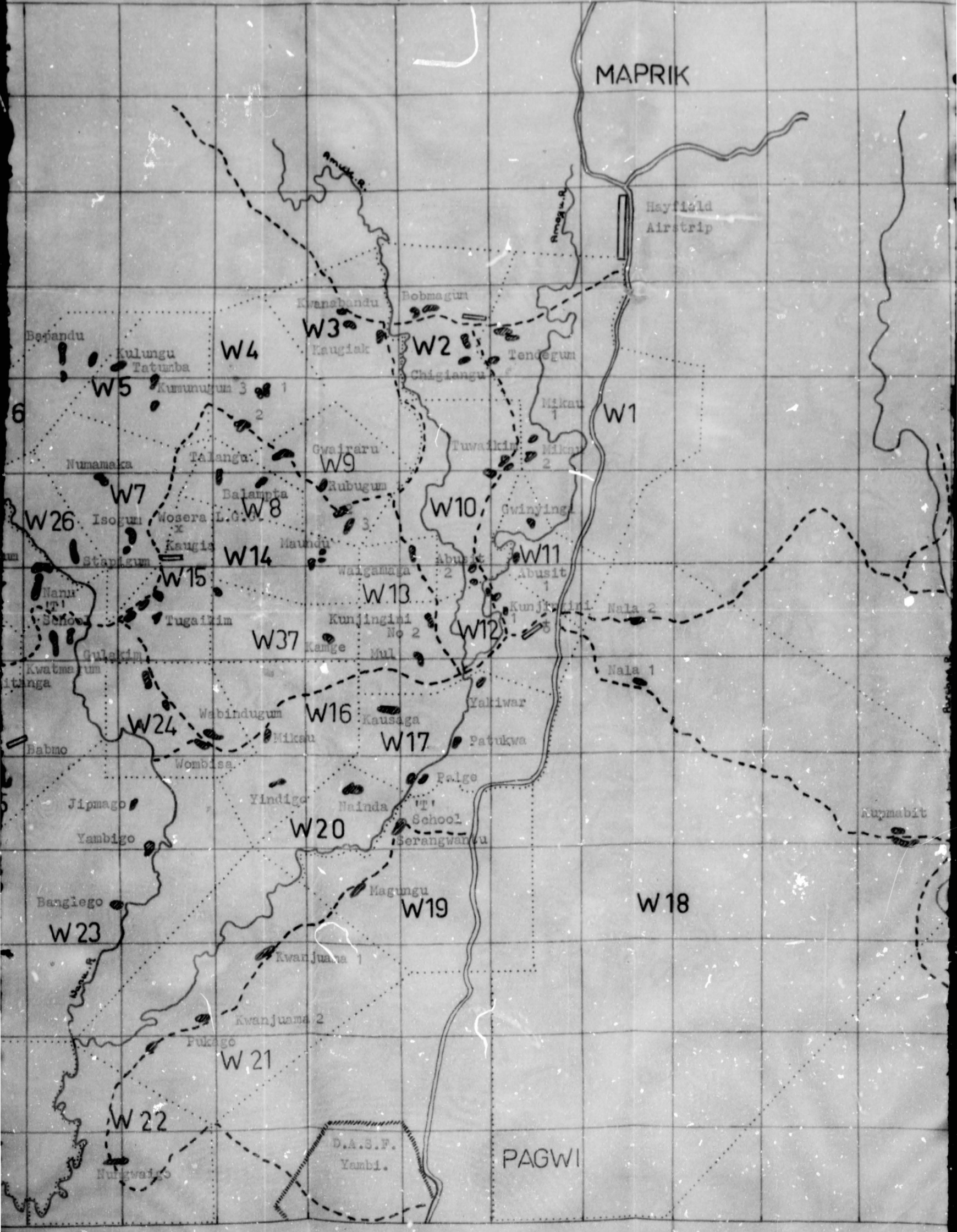
One wife two children. No education is S.S.E.M. by religion. Grows coffee and rice.

# PATROL REPORT



- Scale 1 inch represents 1 mile
- Villages 
- Missions 
- Roads 
- Rivers 
- Boundaries 

PATROL REPORT No 2 OF 1968/69



1968/69





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number... 3-68/69

Subdistrict... MAPRIK

District... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by... S.H.O. SMITH PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.) } THE WOSERA RESETTLEMENT AREA  
WOSERA COUNCIL AREA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
2 R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 10/10/68 To 8/11/68

No. of Days 24

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : No 10-66/67

Date 29/9/67 Duration 1/5/67-29/9/67

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) To examine and report on the progress of the  
resettlement area.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 186 families not all present in the area.

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU,

Forwarded, please.

54/12/19 68

*E. G. Hicks*  
District Commissioner



15

67-9-16

15th January, 1969

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
MEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-4 of 17th December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. S. Smith, P.O., to Wosera Council Area.

(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director.

c.c. Mr. S. Smith P.O.,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK,  
East Sepik District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

27. 8. 16 (15)

Telephone  
Telegrams..... DISCOM  
Our Reference..... 67-1-4  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

17th December, 1968

*MINUTE TO:-*

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA



The attached letter refers.

It would be appreciated if Pro Forma's could be obtained from the Department of Law as referred to paragraph 6 of the Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum.

On receipt of full documentation supporting the establishment of a Patrol Post in the Wosera it will be forwarded for your consideration. Brief discussions during your recent visit, refer.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E. G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DISCOM

67-1-4

District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

17th December, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1968/69 MAPRIK

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report together with your covering memorandum.

Steps will have to be taken to inform settlers that unless they develop their blocks, they stand to have them forfeited. It was not the intention of the Administration to provide such blocks for game purposes - but to provide land for subsistence gardens with the owners residing on the block, to alleviate the prevailing land shortage in the Wosera.

Each owner is to be personally interviewed and these provisions made quite clear to them.

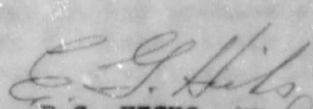
It is agreed that little can be done in the way of improving communications until the AMAGU and NANU Rivers are bridged.

The Secretary, Department of Law will be requested to provide a Pro Forma lease agreement and share forming agreements.

It is regretted that funds were unavailable this financial year to assist the Council in the construction of a house in the Wosera area. However, with regard the Wosera being raised to Patrol Post status, would you make provision in your estimates with full separate documentation in support and it will be strongly recommended to the Director.

Please take the necessary steps to obtain a kerosene refrigerator from the Department of Stores and Supply for use at Wosera by Mr. Smith.

The withdrawal of the A510 was on the specific instruction of the Director for urgent use in the border area. It was unfortunate that two incomplete sets were returned to this office. However, a complete set has since been returned and is being tested by Mr. Whittaker and will be forwarded immediately upon receipt from him.

  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

67-3-7/518  
MJC/mc

13  
MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

29th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO 3 of 1968/69 MAPRIK.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report written by the officer conducting the patrol, Mr. S.H.O. Smith, P.O.

As can be seen from the instruction the patrol was mounted to regenerate interest in the WOGERA resettlement scheme which through lack of staff had fallen flat.

From Mr Smith's report it is apparent that his patrol has given renewed impetus to the scheme and his report exposes the difficulties which are hampering the success of the scheme. I shall comment on these problems in the same order that they are mentioned in the report commencing in page 5.

1. Use of Resettlement area purely for game shooting.

The answer to this may be to have the Wosera Council pass a rule allowing only people who have houses and established gardens on the resettlement area the right to shoot game on the resettlement area. Policing such a rule however would be difficult.

2. Communications.

This problem has been dealt with at great length in earlier reports and the outcome is that little can be done until the AMAGU and NANU Rivers are bridged. Once these two bridges are constructed then the resettlement area and area adjacent to it can go ahead.

3. Loss of Title to Land in Home Village.

I discussed this matter with two of the more permanent settlers and I know it to be a real problem. Some of the people in the home villages have not only used land formerly owned by these settlers but have stated that they intend claiming title to the land. This type of action could completely wreck the whole scheme as the settlers are not prepared to loose title to their land in the village. One possible answer to the problem would be to have the land owners who are settlers 1.) lease their garden lands to other people on properly prepared and witnessed lease documents with provision for annual rentals 2) sign share forming documents with other people over any coffee plots they may own. These documents could be signed and registered at the Wosera Council Chambers and possibly used in conjunction with the Land Use Record Rule once it is passed. It would be appreciated if suitable pro-forma lease agreements and share forming agreements could be obtained from the Law Department so that the full provision of the agreements could be studied and discussed with the settlers if the method mentioned is approved.

4. Source of Income for Settlers:

Refers above. If the settlers can lease their small holdings

in the village and share farm his coffee block he shall thereby acquire a cash income. With improved roads the others may also be able to sell any surplus good crops.

4. Mosquitoes.

I do not feel that the Administration should provide mosquito nets at this juncture.

The other problems should be sorted out by the officer in the field. The statistics do tell the story of the progress or rather lack of progress and this has been attributable to one cause only : lack of staff. There is far too much work in the WOSERA area for one officer alone as has been the case in the past. One officer just cannot handle the job of Administration matters in the Council area, Administrative Adviser to the Wosera Council and the resettlement scheme as well. The Wosera Council has a population of 18,000 people under its control and the Administration of 18,000 people is more than enough work for one man as can be seen in the Aitape Sub District and several other sub districts throughout the Territory. I still feel it is highly important that the Wosera Council area be raised to the status of Patrol Post with good permanent material buildings where staff can be kept reasonably happy. At the moment field officers who are more or less permanently stationed in the WOSERA dont even have a refrigerator to keep fresh food or a few drinks cold.

Mr Smith is out on patrol in the Resettlement Area again under the same general instructions. It is to be hoped that these patrols shall do some good to the permanent improvement in the Scheme. However before any dramatic changes shall be seen the two bridges over the AMAGU and NANU Rivers shall have to be built.

With the withdrawal of the A510 radio from WOSERA Mr Smith is without radio communication. It would be appreciated if the portable radio transceiver could be returned as soon as possible.



M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-3-7

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office  
MAPRIK.

11th November 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office Ma  
Maprik.

Maprik Patrol No.3-68/69.

In accordance with your written instructions a patrol departed to the Wosera Resettlement Area on the 10th October 1968 returning to Maprik on the 8th November 1968. It was necessary to interrupt the patrol in order to be in Maprik at the time of the visit of the Administrator.

Much has already been written on the background of the Wosera people and their shortage of arable land. In order to alleviate this shortage the Government purchased 3166 acres of land from the people of Nungwaia and Masalaga. This land was surveyed into blocks and groups of people from the heavily populated areas invited to settle on these blocks. Distribution of the land was carried out on the basis of Sub clans of the various Clan groups in the Wosera area.

Government assistance consisted of provision of shovels, sarifs and other implements also rations were provided for a period.

Unfortunately development of the resettlement area has come to a halt. The reasons for this are numerous and are discussed in detail in the body of the report. The land purchased is covered by rainforest and the Bongos river runs through the resettlement area. Statistics of the various groups and the degree of interest being shown appear in an appendix at the conclusion of this report.

oooo00oooo



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....67-3-7/431

If calling ask for MJC /mc

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

5th October, 1968.

Mr. S.H. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - MAPRIK PATROL NO 3 of 1968/69  
WOSERA RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Dear Sir,

You will prepare to depart for a patrol to the WOSERA Resettlement Area. You should leave Maprik for the area on Thursday the 10th October, 1968, calling at WOSERA Council Chambers en route and remaining overnight at the rest house at the Council Chambers. From Maprik to the Council Chambers you should travel by truck if this is possible. From the Council Chambers to the resettlement area you should travel by foot. The reason for this is that you should have a good look at the Wosera settler's country. You should remain at the resettlement area for three weeks, however it is desirable that you visit Maprik at the time of His Honour the Administrator's visit. The objects of the patrol are as follows:-

1. To examine and report on the development of the Resettlement area. In particular to check and report on the progress of each individual settler whose name is entered in the register of settlers.
2. To encourage individual settlers to return to the settlement area in cases where they have left it, and to ascertain the reasons why each individual settler who has left the settlement area has done so.

Prior to departure you should acquaint yourself with all previous reports on the area. These include the Nutritional Survey by Dr. Schofield. A Study of Dietary Habits of a North Wosera Village by Miss J. Whiteman. The Socio Cultural Effects of Culture Contact and Land Shortage in the Wosera Census Division of the Sepik District by Rosemary Oxer B.A. Hons. You should read this material prior to departure taking all necessary notes. Files and the articles themselves are not to leave the Sub District Office.

You should arrange with the Police Inspector at Maprik to take two members of the R.P. & N.G. C. with you. Please consult me on any matters which you are uncertain about before your departure.

M.J. Cockburn.

Assistant District Commissioner.

DIARY.10th October.

Departed Maprik for Wosera Council Chambers in order to attend Council meeting before proceeding to the Resettlement Area. After meeting discussions were held with several Councillors who are involved in the scheme. Slept night at Council chambers.

11th October.

0900 departed for Ugitawa. Rain delayed patrol and continued throughout the morning.

1415 hrs arrived Ugitawa. Slept night as heavy rain precluded further travel.

12th October.

0745 hrs departed for Nungwaia.

1100 hrs arrived. Apparently the road to the resettlement area is in very bad condition. Four men from Nungwaia dispatched in order to cut some of the undergrowth.

13th October.

0800 hrs departed for the resettlement area.

1200 hrs arrived. Campsite cleared and sail erected.

14th October.

Morning spent clearing the site for a rest house. A510 portable radio set up and attempt made to contact Wewak. Attempt unsuccessful. When the patrol arrived in the area there were only representatives of three villages there and the complaint was first heard that people were only using the area as a hunting grounds.

15th October.

As for yesterday. Original house site had to be abandoned due to the high water table.

16th October.

Visited the blocks allocated to Tugaukim and Saragum. House sites well maintained especially Taragum. Gardens in good condition and being prepared for planting.

Successful radio contact made with Wewak. Visited the Stapigum camp area was very overgrown and obviously had not been used for some time. Settlers have been arriving in a fairly steady stream since my arrival in the area.

17th October.



DIARY cont.17th October.

0800 hrs departed for the Kwatmagum lease.

0915 hrs arrived. Houses in good order gardens are well maintained.

Inspected the Bl ocks allocated to Jipmowigo and Gulakim. Both were very overgrown.

18th October.

Small group of people arrived from Gulakim to work on their land. Prepared for return to Maprik.

19th October.

0730 hrs departed for Nungwaia.

1015 hrs arrived Nungwaia.

1330 hrs arrived Ugitawa.

1415 hrs arrived Catholic Mission station at Kosengo.

1645 hrs arrived Nanu River Primary T School.

20th October.

At Nanu River.

21st October.

Returned to Maprik arriving at 1545 hrs.

22-28th October.

At Maprik for visit of the Administrator.

28th October.

Departed for Resettlement area by Land Rover, arrived at 1600 hrs.

29th October.

Statistics of settlers from Bepandu taken. No gardens at all. Statistics for Gatikim taken, only two settlers out of twelve are displaying any interest in the scheme at all.

30th October.

Walked the boundaries of the Government lease in order to prevent any misunderstandings. Discussions with the settlers about the aims of the scheme and their problems.

Diary cont.31st October.

Walked to the alluvial blocks on the Bongos river. Some danger of flooding however it would only be in times of excessive floods.

Statistics taken for Jipmowigo, not very encouraging only one man has started a garden.

1st November 1968.

Travelled to the Taragum garden area. Gardens are well maintained. Discussions with the Taragum's over the aims of the scheme.

2nd November. At the Campsite.3rd November.4th November.

Prepared statistics for the area.. Number of settlers involved and the degree of interest etc.

5th November.

Walked to the Jipmowigo allotment in order to view a new Garden. Examined airstrip site which is only ten minutes from the campsite.

Settlers from Taragum complained about one of their committee men who has no interest in the scheme.

6th November.

Prepared for return to Maprik.

7th November.

0630 hrs departed for Nungwaia.

1730 hrs arrived Nanu River School, met A.D.C. and Mr. C.P.O. Blackburn who were at Nanu. Proceeded to Wosera Council Chambers and slept night.

8th November.

Returned to Maprik.

Patrol stood down.

oooo0000oooo

The Wosera Resettlement Scheme- Progress and Problems to Date.

Upon my arrival in the area it was obvious that the resettlement scheme had come to a halt as far as progress was concerned. There were only representatives of three villages in the area out of a total of nine villages who have settlers registered.

I immediately decided to build a native materials rest house in order to show the people that the government was quite serious about the scheme. Unfortunately the staff shortage in the District has prevented an officer being posted to the area for some considerable time. It is my opinion that one of the main reasons for the lack of progress is this fact that the area has only been visited periodically by the Government. It is also a well known fact that the people of the Wosera area are not very keen on hard work and if the scheme is to progress it is necessary to have someone there to give constant encouragement. However as already stated the staff shortage can easily prevent this being achieved.

I feel that the easiest way to report on the area is to discuss its problems. The problems of the area are as follows:-

1. One of the earliest complaints that was heard in the area after my arrival and one that was to be repeated frequently during the duration of the patrol was that the settlers are coming to the area purely in order to shoot game which is then taken back to their villages. The area abounds in birds, pigs and cassowaries. Not only the people who are genuinely settled in the area complained about this but also the people of Nungwaia who are quite rightly upset. They say that they ~~would~~ did not sell the land to the Government in order to provide the Woseras with a place to shoot game. Whether anything can be done legally to restrain the people who are not settled in the area from hunting there remains to be seen. Perhaps a Council Rule could be passed preventing people from hunting in the area unless they lived there?

2. One of the major problems is that of Communications. The road from Maprik to Nungwaia is accessible in dry weather provided that the rivers can be crossed. From Nungwaia to the resettlement area the road is virtually non-existent. Much of the route is through swampy country and after any rain it makes travel both unpleasant and difficult.

Although a road has been surveyed from Nungwaia to the resettlement area ~~the road is~~ it would be extremely difficult to construct and the amount of time and money that would be involved would economically not be worth the effort.

There is another road being constructed from Nungwaia through Dyna to Masalaga and all that remains to be completed is the section from Nungwaia to Dyna. This road will certainly improve access to the resettlement area. As already stated there would be no economic justification for the construction of an airstrip in the area however there is a site there that would be easy to develop into a reasonable airstrip.

3. Another major problem is the fear of the settlers of losing title to their land holdings in their villages. The problems of land in the Wosera area are well known (Abelam Land and Sustenance, D.A.M. Lea 1964)

It has been suggested that the problem of settlers losing title to their land can be overcome through Native Leases. This would involve a settler leasing his land to anyone who wanted to use it in his absence, a copy of the lease would be held at the Council Chambers. Income from the lease would provide some monetary reward for the settler. This should eliminate the problem of land grabbing. The importance of this land problem cannot be too highly stressed, many of the settlers have told me that they make frequent trips back to their village to ensure that no one is encroaching on their land.

4. A problem that has been causing considerable concern to those few settlers who are settled more or less permanently in the area is that of finding a source of income. It was never intended that the Resettlement Scheme would be a place for economic crops. Many of the settlers are concerned that if they spend all their time in the area they will have no means of paying their Council tax. There are two ways in which this problem can be overcome. The first is for the settlers to plant a small amount of coffee or rice and use the income so gained to pay their tax. However the problem of getting their produce to market could well discourage them in this. The other way of overcoming the problem is for the settlers to apply to the Council tax committee for a reduction in tax. This would have to be carefully policed in order to ensure that only genuine settlers received a reduction. A proviso could be added that the Resettlement officer should determine who the genuine settlers were.

5. Two minor problems which were brought to the notice of the patrol were :- (a) the number of mosquitoes. Several people felt that the government should provide mosquito nets. After living in the area I can report that the Mosquitoes are only a very minor problem indeed. There are nowhere near the number of mosquitoes that are to be found on the Sepik river and furthermore a net is only one dollar.

(b) Some of the blocks have no sago while other blocks appear to have an eg

other blocks appear to have an excessive amount. This problem can be quite easily overcome by negotiations between the groups.

6. The only other problem that I can see in the area at the moment is the general lack of interest by the vast majority of the registered settlers. Table I in the appendix shows that 45.8% have no house or garden and that a further 22.9% have only a house and still no garden. Only 26.1% have both a house and a garden.

This lack of interest will be overcome in time as long as there is an officer in the area. I hope to visit some of the villages who have shown the least interest in the scheme upon my return to the area. Villages such as Gatikim and Jipmowigo have 83.3% and 72.7% of their registered settlers showing no interest in the scheme at all.

I have already replaced one committee man from Taragum as the people complained that he was not at all interested.

The statistics tell the story of progress so far, as I will be continually revising these stats. they should provide an accurate measure of progress in the future.

The only comments I have on the stats. are as follow- There are three villages who are not included in the attached statistics. The reason for this is that there are no settlers from these three villages at present living on the scheme. The villages involved are Bukimbelikim, Stapigum and Gulakim.

When studying the statistics it should be remembered that the situation is steadily improving and already is much better.

Table 2 This shows that Saragum Has shown the greatest amount of interest with 52.5% of the settlers having a house and a garden. Kwatmagum is the next best with 41.9% Kwatmagum is also the only village who has their wives and children in the resettlement area. It should also be noted that 16.1% of the Kwatmagums and 3.4% of the Tugaukims have built there ~~garden~~ gardens before they have constructed their houses, this indicate a good deal of interest.

Table 3 shows that three villages have more interested than uninterested while the other three villages have shown little interest at all. Gatikim is in the unenviable position of having the highest number of uninterested settlers.

oooo0000oooo

Conclusion.

It can be seen from the foregoing analysis that while there are problems of varying degrees of importance none of them are insurmountable. It is to be hoped that the next report will indicate a vastly improved situation.

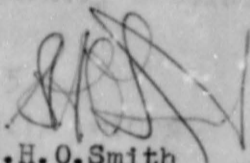
  
S.H.O. Smith  
PATROL OFFICER.

TABLE 2  
As shown for individual villages:

	1	2	3	4	5	Village
48.5	20.0	27.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	YAGAKIN
35.3	11.0	29.0	-	-	23.5	YABAKI
38.7	3.2	38.7	18.3	3.2	3.2	YAGAKIN
22.7	27.7	-	-	-	-	YAGAKIN
51.3	16.5	-	-	-	-	YAGAKIN
72.7	13.1	5.0	-	0	0	YAGAKIN

TABLE 3  
No. of houses shown

No. of houses shown	Sub-degree of interest	Village
48.5	24.0	YAGAKIN
35.3	23.5	YABAKI
38.7	3.2	YAGAKIN
22.7	27.7	YAGAKIN
51.3	16.5	YAGAKIN
72.7	5.0	YAGAKIN

APPENDIX 1

Statistics for the Wosera Resettlement Scheme as at November 1968

TABLE 1

Group no 1 No house No garden.  
 " " 2 House but no garden.  
 " " 3 House and garden settler visits periodically.  
 " " 4 Garden but No house.  
 " " 5 More or less permanently settled in the area.

1	2	3	4	5	
45.8%	22.9%	21.1%	5.1%	5.1%	=100%

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Table 2.

As above but for individual villages.

†	2	3	4	5	Village
48.5	20.6	27.5	3.4	3.4	TUGAUKIM
35.3	11.7	29.0	-	23.5	TARAGUM
38.7	3.2	38.7	16.1	3.2	Kwatmagum
22.2	77.7	-	-	-	BEPANDU
83.3	16.6	-	-	-	GATIKIM
72.7	18.1	9.0	-	-	JIPMOWIGO

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Table 3.

No interest shown	Some degree of interest	Village
48.5	54.9	TUGAUKIM
35.3	64.2	TARAGUM
38.7	61.2	KWATMAGUM
22.2	77.7	BEPANDU
83.3	16.6	GATIKIM
72.7	27.1	JIPMOWIGO

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MAPRIK PATROL NO 3-6869 WQSERB RESETTLEMENT

DREIKIKIA P.P.  
18 MLS. DIRECT

PROPOSED MASALAGA OUTLET ROAD

MASALAGA

Atogu

Bongos R.

S.S.E. MISSION

Tumek

Nungia

Rain forest

Rain forest

Rain forest

RESETTLEMENT  
DIVISIONAL  
BLOCKS

KUNAI

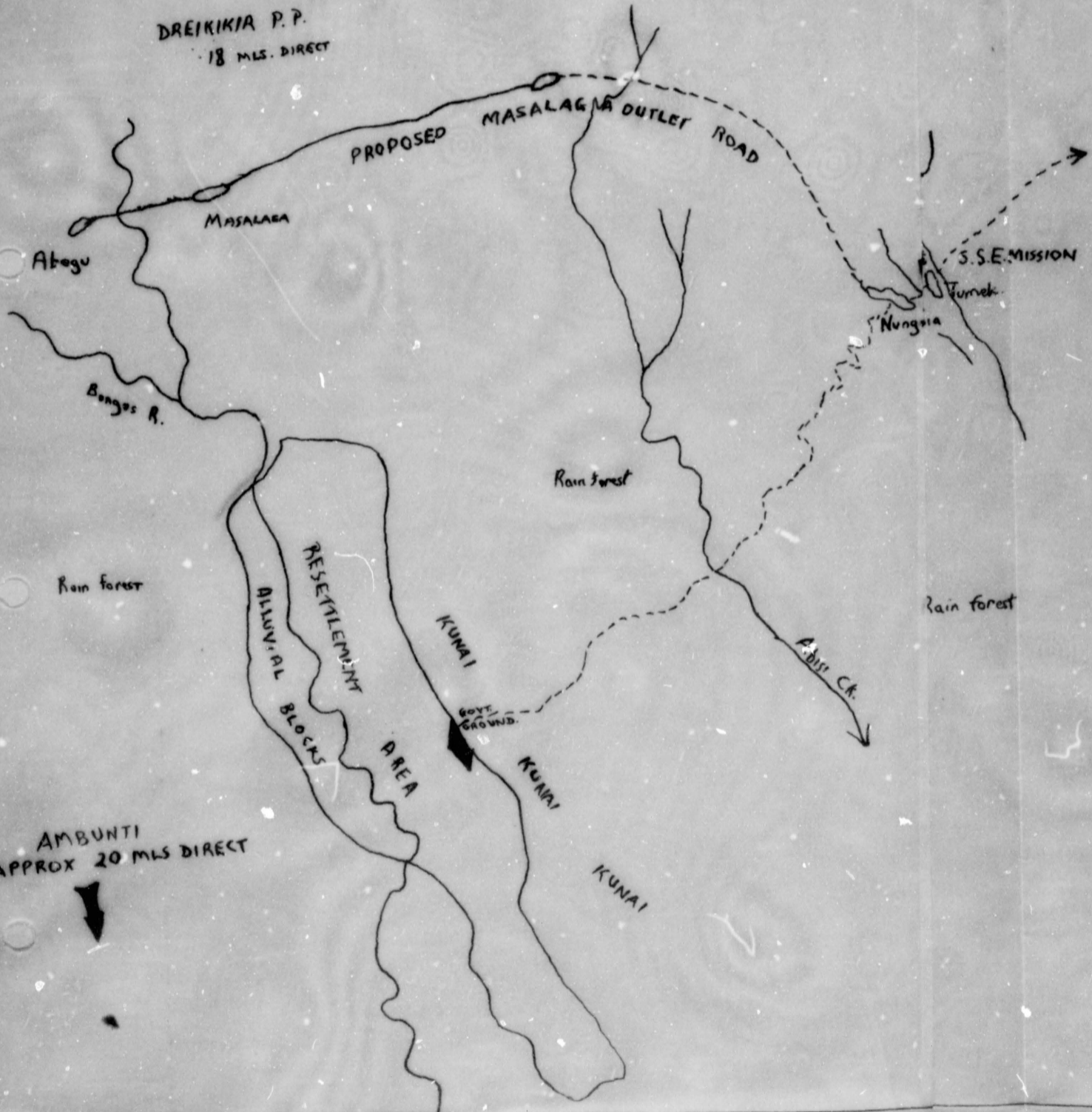
GOVT.  
GROUND

KUNAI

KUNAI

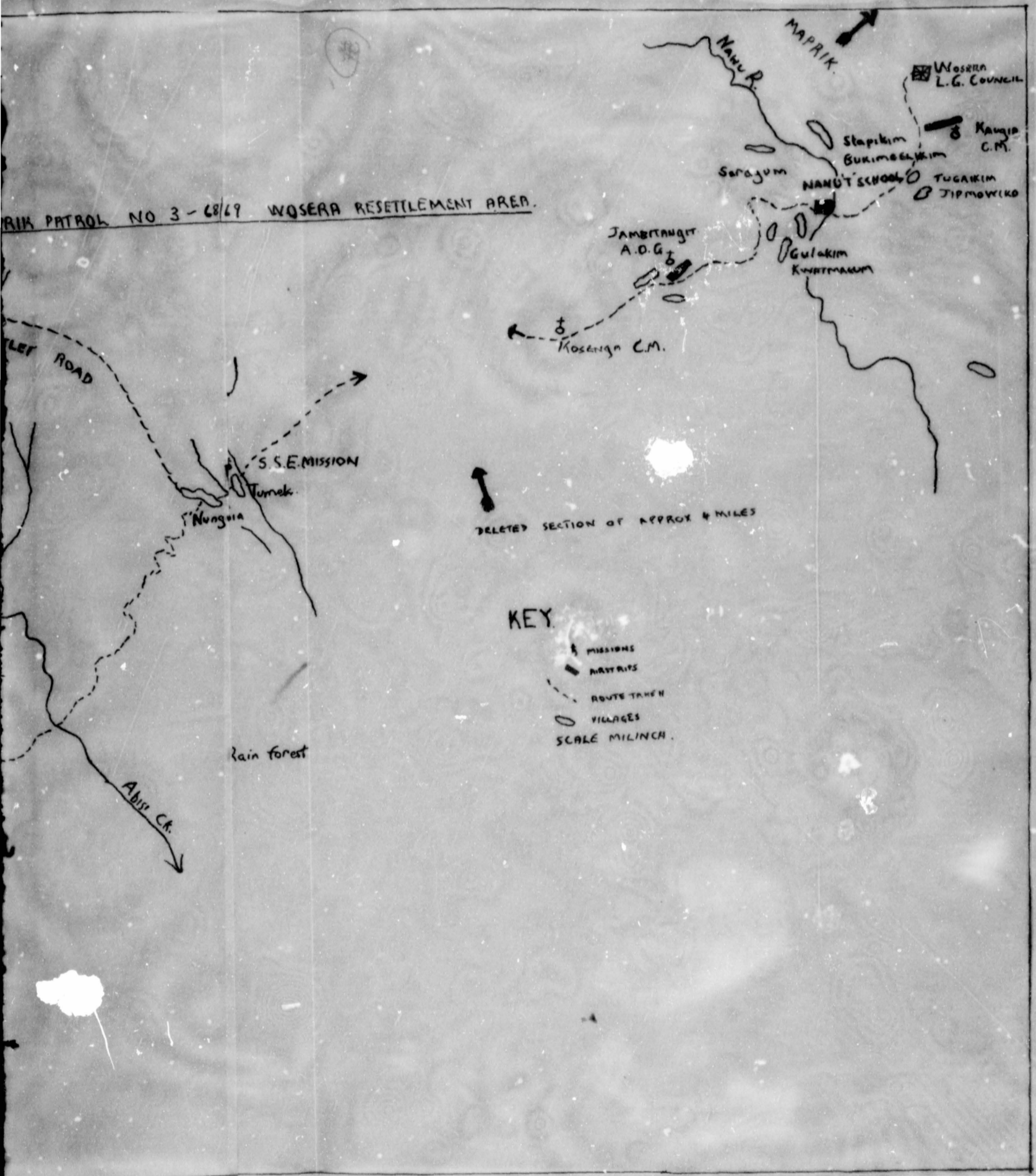
ADISI CK.

AMBUNTI  
APPROX 20 MLS DIRECT





MAPRIK PATROL NO 3-68/69 WOSERA RESETTLEMENT AREA.



DELETED SECTION OF APPROX 4 MILES

KEY

- MISSIONS
- TRAILS
- ROUTE TAKEN
- VILLAGES
- SCALE MILINCH.

Rain forest

Abur Cr.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



H.Q.

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... MAPRIK 4-68/69

Subdistrict..... MAPRIK

District..... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by... G. HAMILTON

Area Patrolled.....

(Council and/or..... WOSERA LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL

Census Division(s)..... NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

I. LUGUM..... LOCAL GOVT. ASSISTANT

Duration of Patrol—from 9/9/68 To 28/9/68

No. of Days..... 19 Days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1966

Date..... SEPTEMBER..... Duration..... 18 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... General Elections Wosera Local Govt. Council

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 13,735

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

5/11/1968

*E. G. Hills*  
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref ~~67-8-9~~

Department of District  
Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

9th December, 19~~68~~<sup>69</sup>.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

PATROL NO. ~~MAPRIK 4 of 1968/69~~

Your reference ~~67-1-4~~ dated 5th November, 1968

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

- \* Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by  
..MR. G. HAMILTON, ..B.O..... to ..  
.....WOSERA..... Census Divisions.

Mr. Hamilton has compiled a good report and an excellent map. It was unfortunate that more time was not spent reading previous reports to gain background information prior to the patrol.

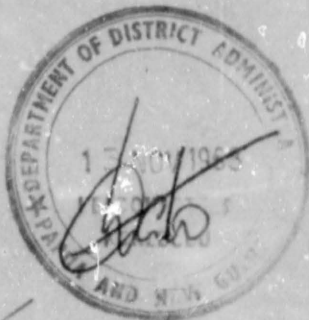
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

cc. Mr. G. Hamilton, P.O.  
MAPRIK.  
East Sepik District.

\* Delete as necessary.

67.8.9 (19)

67-1-4



District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

5th November, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1968/69  
WOSERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTION

Thank you for the above report submitted by Mr. G. Hamilton, Patrol Officer, received here on 4th November, 1968.

I concur with your remarks that the report is neat and well presented.

Your remarks more than adequately cover this report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-3-7/472  
WJC/mc

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

30th October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WESSAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 4 of 1968/69

WOSERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. G. Hamilton P.O. The report is accompanied by Mr Hamilton's claim for camping allowance.

The report is well presented and informative and provides additional information on the election to Maprik Report No 2 which was submitted by Mr. Blackburn. Mr Hamilton's remarks in para 10 concerning KWARINGIA, hamlet of APAMBI Village shall be brought to the attention of Mr Blackburn who is on a continuous patrol of the Wosera conducting the census revision and acting as Administrative Adviser to the Wosera Council.

In regard to Mr Hamilton's final remark in his para 13 it is difficult to expect the local people to show any more interest in the official outcome of the election when they feel they already knew the result. It is doubtful whether there were many more people present at the Maprik Tally room on the night of the scrutiny of the House of Assembly Elections for the Maprik Electorate, and it was a well advertised occasion.

In his section "General Aspects of the Patrol," Mr Hamilton should have used those headings indicated in Standing Instructions and the Director's circular 67-1010 of the 121st June, 1968. This para 19 he states, "As yet it is uncertain whether the rest house was left in this state of collapse to antagonise the patrol or whether it was just the apathetic state of the village people concerned." This was an unfortunate statement as Mr Hamilton did not at the time discover

- a) That the rest house had been especially built for the use of Miss Whiteman for her nutritional survey early in this decade,
- b) That officers travelling in the Wosera who are in close proximity to the Wosera Council Chambers use the Rest House at the Council Chambers. The village concerned - NAMBUNGAI - is only 15 minutes easy walk from the Council Chambers.

In para 22 the situation of exemption for tax for single men is being looked into. In para 25 Mr Hamilton does not realise the difficulty that the Rural Progress Societies have had in removing crops from the Wosera during the past few wet seasons. In one instance rice which had been stored in the village 3 years was removed during the dry season. This lack of removal of produce has a very adverse effect on the people's enthusiasm for cash crops, hence the long grass. The only way this shall be overcome is with the provision of all weather roads into the Wosera, this in turn entails the bridging of the AMAGU and the NANU Rivers.

I cannot agree that the TOLAI and the WOSERA have basic similarities of population, backgrounds and custom and I don't think either the TOLAI or the WOSERA would agree either. I am asking Mr Hamilton to outline these basic similarities.

M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERritory OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(P)

PATROL DIARY

- Monday  
Sept. 9 Departed Yangoru 1.30 p.m. by Land Rover to Wosera Council Chambers. Arrived 4.45 p.m. Night spent discussing elections with Mr. C.P.O. Blackburn, Council Adviser.
- Tuesday  
Sept. 10 Continued discussions until 10.30 a.m. Car arrived ex Maprik to transport Mr. Blackburn to first polling place. Returned 12.30 and transported self and polling team 2 to Nungwaia village arriving 2.55 p.m. Vehicular road right through to beginning of Nungwaia village thence 15 minutes walk through village to far side where Rest House situated. Discussed elections with Councillors from Nungwaia and Weikor. Overnight Nungwaia
- Wednesday  
Sept. 11 Spent 15 minutes trying to find suitable election site. Waited 30 minutes for people to arrive. Began elections 8.30 calling for nominations. Papers made out and elections begun 10 a.m. Roll of Electors compiled at time of election. Finished 1.15 p.m. Elections for Weikor began at 1.30 again Roll of Electors compiled. New Councillors for both villages. Waited 1 1/4 hours for 14 carriers to arrive to carry equipment to Ugutagwa. 2 1/2 hours walk along vehicular road arriving Ugutagwa 6.15 p.m. Overnight Ugutagwa.
- Thursday  
Sept. 12 Began elections 9 a.m. Insufficient people before then to begin elections. Nominations called. Elections completed 11.30 a.m. Compiled Roll of Electors for Ugutagwa Ward. Election statistics compiled in afternoon. Visits from Councillors in adjacent Wards to find date of elections in their Wards. Discussions on various subjects. Overnight Ugutagwa.
- Friday  
Sept. 13 Began elections Jibakim Ward 8.15 a.m. finishing 11.30. Heard complaints of 2 women, husbands in Rabaul, now living in Nungwaia. Walked to Jibako 12.15 along well cut and kept road arriving 1 p.m. Completed election figures. Discussions with Councillors Overnight Jibako.
- Saturday  
Sept. 14 Walked along well kept vehicular road to Apambi village arriving 8.30 a.m. Received nominations and prepared ballot papers. Began elections 9.30 a.m. after receiving roll left at Jibako. Finished 11.55. Talks on Local Government. Heard complaints about Wosera Council. People not happy with tax rate and capital works. Departed Apambi 1.15 arriving Jibako 1.45. Afternoon spent on election figures. Police Constable despatched Maprik to accompany patrol arrived 3.45 p.m. Overnight Jibako.
- Sunday  
Sept. 15 Observed at Jibako.
- Monday  
Sept. 16 Public Holiday observed at Jibako. Discussion with Councillors from adjoining Wards.
- Tuesday  
Sept. 17 Began elections at Jibako at 7 a.m. due to Public Holiday yesterday. Completed Jibako 9.15 a.m. thence to Umunoko along bush track cleared for my purpose. Arrived 10.20 p.m. Began elections Umunoko immediately papers made out. Finished 1.30 p.m. To Wabindumakag at 2 p.m. arriving 2.25 p.m. Began elections 3 p.m. Biggest village so far people slowest in coming forth. Finished elections 4.45 p.m. and walked to Jambitanga. Arrived 5.40 p.m. Road from Wabindumakag to Jambitanga vehicular and very good. One bridge to be repaired.

Compiled statistics until 9.30 p.m. Overnight Jambitanga.

Wednesday  
Sept. 18

Everyone assembled for elections at 8.30 but only one nomination. Waited over an hour but no further nominations. Inspected A.O.G. Mission school and Aid Post. Departed Jambitanga 10.55 a.m. arriving Saragum 11.25. Waited 45 minutes for people to arrive but only after another 30 minutes were enough people found to begin work repairing the Rest House. Councillor of Saragum arrived 1.15 p.m. Again one nomination only. Councillor declared elected unopposed. Seconded people into working on road for 1½ hours until 4.30 p.m. Councillor instructed to continue every Monday. Overnight Saragum.

Thursday  
Sept. 19

To Stapigum 8 a.m. arriving 8.15 a.m. No Rest House. Instructions issued to build one. Councillor elected unopposed. To Kwatmagum arriving 11.10. Began electrics with 5 candidates. Elections took 3 hours. Counting went to 3rd preference. Voting interest exceptionally good. Previous Councillor won by 12 votes. Departed Kwatmagum 2.35 arriving Tugaikim 3.10 p.m. Rest House practically non existant. Sat down and waited for a new rest house to be built. Temporary shelter built for night. New Rest House to be built before November. Overnight Tugaikim.

Friday  
Sept. 20

Elections began 8 a.m. 3 Candidates. Completed election and departed Tugaikim 10.45 arriving Isogum 11.30. No Rest House. Again instructions issued. Everybody assembled so began elections 12.30 when rain eased. One nomination only. Declared previous Councillor elected unopposed. Walked to Council Chambers 1.45 p.m. Road to Isogum fair and is to be attended to. Talks with Councillors from Kumunukum and Tatumba. Overnight Wosera.

Saturday  
Sept. 21

To Talangu 8 a.m. arriving 8.25. Road fair, only walking track. Again only one nomination. Inspected village and heard number of complaints. Instructions issued for new Rest House to be built at Balampta. Returned to Wosera Council Chambers 11.05. Overnight Wosera.

Sunday  
Sept. 22

Observed at Wosera. Councillor from Kumunukum came again for talks.

Monday  
Sept. 23.

Departed Wosera 8 a.m. arriving Tatumba 8.35 a.m. Again no Rest House. To Bepandu 9.10 a.m. arriving 9.25 a.m. Very good track with steps cut into hills. No elections as only one nomination. Heard 5 complaints about women and pigs. Settled four out of court and referred one to Maprik. Back to Tatumba 12.30 for elections. Elections held and former Councillor again re-elected. Number of complaints about sago. Compiled election statistics. Overnight Tatumba.

Tuesday  
Sept. 24

Departed Tatumba 8.30. Heard complaint of woman leaving husband and child. Arrived Kumunukum 8.50 walking back for 2/3 of the way along track to Council. Discussions with Councillor from Kumunukum fruitful as new Rest House and associated buildings completed. RAAF Canberra bomber seen in Maprik area. Again only one nomination. Over an hour later declared former Councillor elected. Discussions with people and inspected villages in the Ward. Vehicular road well kept and drains clean. Overnight Kumunukum.

Wednesday



Wednesday Sept. 25 Departed Kumunukum 8.30 arriving Rubugum 9.05  
 Nominations accepted and elections begun 9.30 a.m.  
 Elections finished 12.25. Inspected village.  
 Statistics compiled 3.30 p.m. Overnight Rubugum.

Thursday Sept. 26 Departed Rubugum 8.10 arriving Kwanebandu 9.05 a.m.  
 Inspected village and Rest House, both poor, while  
 awaiting people. 10.45 a.m. nominations called. 11.45  
 nominations closed with 4 candidates. Two former  
 Councillors not standing. 27% of women voters  
 decided not to vote when told two former Councillors  
 not seeking re-election. Voting commenced 12.05  
 finished 2.35. Departed Kwanebandu 2.45 arriving  
 Wosera Council Chambers 4.15 p.m. To Kwanebandu  
 along vehicular road. From Kwanebandu to Wosera  
 Council along ill-defined short cut road. Compiled  
 statistics and assisted Mr. Blackburn in counting of  
 votes for his polling places.

Friday Sept. 27 Finalised all aspects of the election, statistics  
 etc. Awaited transport from Maprik. No transport  
 arrived. Overnight Wosera.

Saturday Sept. 28 Waited until 9.30 for transport and then managed  
 lift in village owned car. Stranded in Amuk river  
 for two hours. Arrived Maprik 12.30 p.m. thence  
 Yangoru 3 p.m.

END OF PATROL

WALKING TIMES.

Nungwaia - Ugutagwa	2½ Hrs
Ugutagwa - Jibako	45 Mins
Jibako - Apambi	35 "
Jibako - Wabindumagak	40 "
Wabindumagak - Umunoko	25 "
Umunoko - Jambitanga	55 "
Jambitanga - Saragum	30 "
Saragum - Stapigum	15 "
Stapigum - Kwatmagum	50 "
Kwatmagum - Tugaikim	45 "
Tugaikim - Isogum	1¼ Hrs
Isogum - Wosera Council Chambers	25 Mins
Wosera Council Chambers - Talangu	25 "
Wosera Council Chambers - Tatuaba	1 Hr
Tatuaba - Bepandu	15 Mins
Tatuaba - Kumunugum	25 "
Kumunugum - Rubugum	35 "
Rubugum - Kwanebandu	55 "
Kwanebandu - Wosera Council Chambers.	1½ Hrs.

Patrol Post,  
Yangoru, E.S.D.  
4th October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK

PATROL REPORT No. 4-1968/69  
WOSERA COUNCIL ELECTIONS

As verbally instructed a patrol departed from the Wosera Council Chambers on Tuesday September 10th to the North Wosera Census Division of the Maprik Sub District, East Sepik District. At the same time another patrol departed from the same Chambers lead by Mr. C.P.O. Blackburn and this patrol went to the South Wosera Census Division. The purpose of both patrols was to conduct the 1968-70 General Elections of the Wosera Local Government Council.

2. The patrol was of 18 days duration departing 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday September 10th and returning to the Wosera Council Chambers 4.15 p.m. on Thursday September 26th. During this period 26 villages were visited and elections were held at 13 of these villages. 7 Candidates were elected unopposed from the 20 Wards.

3. Full statistical returns were handed to Mr. Blackburn, the Assistant Returning Officer, for this election for inclusion in his report. However, duplicate copies of returns are attached to this report for reference.

4. As far as is understood a pre-election campaign was not conducted, however, with the House of Assembly elections being conducted earlier this year and this being the fourth general election for the Wosera Council, the people had a relatively fair understanding of what was required of them. A short refresher talk was given, however, while the ballot papers were being give written out. This talk dealt mainly with the marking of the ballot paper, the rights of the voter, e.g. secret vote, and how the counting of the ballot papers would take place. Although the people were invited to mark their own ballot papers nearly all took the opportunity of "whispering" their preferences to the polling clerk who marked their ballot papers.

5. In a number of villages, UGUTAGWA, JIBAKIM, NUNGWAIA, WEIKOR, APAMBI, towards the close of the talk on the elections and how to vote, there were many in each village who voiced the opinion that they knew all about this as they had voted many times before. It was pleasing to note that nearly all of these villages showed a definite attitude by coming forward to collect ballot papers, marking their preferences where capable, and depositing the ballot papers, folded, into the boxes without question or prompting

from other people.

6. Both Mission and Administration school teachers in the different Wards took the opportunity to vote and these people marked their own ballot papers. Only two informal ballot papers were found which shows for the most part that quite a number of village people are understanding the method of marking ballot papers. In the majority of Wards only two candidates stood for election so the marking of ballot papers in these instances was not difficult. However, in the three elections where there were three or more candidates approximately 40% of those marking their own papers, about 5% of the voters, marked the total number of preferences. Subsequently 95% of the voters at each poll took the opportunity of seeking assistance from the polling clerk.

7. The North Wosera Census Division is a relatively unsophisticated area with a large degree of absentee workers. With Mission schools being set up only in the last decade there are still a large proportion of children of school age remaining in the villages. As can be expected from this practically none of the older population of the villages have had education. Those who declare they have, it invariably turns out to be religious teaching.

8. Feminine interest in the elections was reasonable. No women sought nomination for election although informed that they were eligible. This is not all too surprising in such a society as the Wosera. Participation in the voting was excellent except for the village of KWANEBANDU, where 27% of the total eligible female voters either remained in the gardens or went back to their gardens when they found that their previous Councillor was not going to seek re-election. It is believed that such a high degree of female interest in ~~the Wosera Council~~ voting was due to their own interest in the Wosera Council and inter village rivalry inside the Ward where two or more villages each had its own candidate.

9. It was made clear to all that although village census registers were being used this was because no Roll of Electors for that Ward had been compiled and a census was not being conducted. This was to ensure that nobody was under the impression that voting was compulsory. During the short pre-election education talk it was stressed that voting was only for those who desired to take part and was in no ways mandatory.

10. In only two Wards were there any signs of disinterest displayed. At APAMBI village 48 females from a total of 64 enrolled registered their votes. 28 of these who were absent were from the hamlet of KWARINGIA. This hamlet is the furthest most centre of population and consequently has not had the same degree of contact as those closer to the Wosera Council Chambers. The rest house is at APAMBI village and during the census everyone gathers at the most central and convenient place, APAMBI. Hence only a relatively few Administration Officers have walked to KWARINGIA. It appears that this is affecting the people who are becoming despondent and lax. Patrol Officers in particular should in future take time to show interest in the people by visiting their village even though it is 1½ hours walk from APAMBI. Visits from Agricultural Officers would certainly help as very few people

have either coffee or rice.

11. The only other Ward which did not over exert itself in attendance at the elections was KWANEBANDU Ward comprising the villages of KAUGIA No. 3 and KWANEBANDU whose total population is 904. The number of electors enrolled were; males 246, females 204. 35 males or 14% of the total electors enrolled and 54 females or 27% failed to vote for two primary reasons. 30 of the 35 males journeyed to MAPRIK for the opening of a new "Haus Tamboran" and the ensuing singsings which were due to start on the afternoon of the election.

12. With the women, however, it was another story, as mentioned above previously. The former Councillor of KWANEBANDU who, it seems, was held in high esteem refused to nominate for these elections on the legitimate claim that he was ageing and would rather a younger and more capable candidate try for his position. He had been one of the Councillors for this Ward (two seats) ever since the inauguration of the Wosera Council and had previously served as Luluai for 9 years. Subsequently at least 47 female electors turned around and went back to work in their gardens.

13. At all villages where elections were held, with the one exception of KWANEBANDU, candidates had been preselected and usually the winner predetermined. KWANEBANDU however, had four candidates for the two positions of Councillor. It was easily seen by the gesturing and conversations before the elections began who the two preselected candidates had been. It was gratifying though, when before nominations closed 2 more candidates came forth, one of whom caused a stir by running equal second with 71 votes. A second preference count was conducted but he lost by 19 votes. It was disappointing to note that only 23 people, all males, remained for the counting to find out who the new Councillors would be.

14. As mentioned above candidates were usually preselected. Usually there were two villages in the one Ward and invariably there would be two candidates, one from each village. Village support naturally enough, since candidates were preselected, went to that candidate from the village and on no occasion did the village of smaller population succeed. This illustrates the fact that although the candidate from the smaller village may in fact become a worthier and more conscientious Councillor he is not given the chance to prove himself, i.e. the people's sphere of interest and concern is centred inside their own village and they do not take the trouble to discuss the merits and faults of other candidates outside their village.

15. The Sepik District is renowned for its excellent labour potential and the North Wosera Census Division is no exception. Males predominated those unavoidably absent as can only be expected. There were 395 males and 79 females unavoidably absent. In percentages 19% and 5% respectively of the electors enrolled. By far 98% of the males were indentured labourers working outside the District.

16. The only campaigning seen on the whole patrol was at JIBAKIM where the former Councillor successfully out did his opponent from PA'APUMA although the voting was close. The platform for the JIBAKIM candidate was tax rate to remain the same for the next four years (trying to confirm re-election for his next term) and greater concentration by the Council and the Administration on cash crops. The candidate from PA'APUMA had a similar platform with minor variations to suit his hamlet. The result was that 98% of the votes for each candidate came from his own village and with JIBAKIM village having the greater number of enrolled electors he naturally won.

17. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE PATROL.

The North Wosera Census Division has not had a major patrol for just over three years. Subsequently the people have become lax and indifferent to everything which has been shown and given to them over the past years.

18. On the whole the patrol was well received but on a number of occasions it had to wait upwards of 1½ hours for the Councillor to arrive. As the patrol's movements were well advertised both by word and "garamut", this lack of foresight by the Councillors concerned can only be attributed to their apathy towards the Administration. X

19. Within a 5 mile radius of the Wosera Council Chambers only three villages out of 15 had rest houses completed and in good repair upon the arrival of the patrol. Two of the three villages had completely rebuilt old rest houses, a fact which was not lost to the patrol and which was very much appreciated. At only one village was the patrol flouted by the disgraceful condition of the rest house. As yet it is uncertain whether the rest house was left in this state of collapse to antagonize the patrol or whether it was just the apathetic state of the village people concerned. Whichever it was the old rest house, comprising nil roof, 1/8 side walls, ¼ floor and held together by cobwebs was easily razed and a temporary shelter built to house the patrol for the night. It may be noted that the work was only begun after 1 hour 35 minutes after the patrol's arrival and after many attempts to recall villagers seen disappearing into the bush. Again work was completed by only the people in whose village the rest house stood. The other so called No. 2 village was not seen until the elections on the following day. This is only one of the examples purporting to my remarks in paragraph 16.

20. Roads in the area were in the main well kept with drains clean and grass cut. The area is well served by secondary roads and numerous four wheel drive vehicular roads. Some sections of these roads need attention, and repairs and maintenance on them should become an item of expenditure in the Council's estimates, of the works programme in the next financial year. Walking tracks were only fair and the villages concerned were told to start immediately on repairs to bridges and the cutting of long grass. The only track which was in good order was from BEPANDU to TATUMBA where the grass had been cut previously, steps cut into the steep hillside and bridges were sound.

21. Two complaints from APAMBI village were heard concerning the Wosera Council. At present all males above the age of 17 years pay Council tax annually and everybody in this village would like to see it changed and the tax rule amended as follows; only married males able to work to be taxed: single males and elderly people should not pay tax. All the older males who claimed they were paying tax were averaging 61 years and should definitely be granted exemptions. As none of them could present tax tickets for 1968/69 it is presumed that they were granted exemptions anyhow.
22. The idea of giving exemptions to single males could not be understood. One tax payer, 30 years of age, stated that he should not be made to pay tax as he was single and had neither coffee nor rice. The landownership system in the Wosera is the same as in most other areas where the male is allotted certain areas of ground for cash crops. To pay Council tax should be an incentive to plant cash crops but the people seem to be too lazy and would rather allow their wives to work for them to earn the money to pay their tax. This is more than likely the reason why single males should not pay tax; - they may have to work.
23. A lengthy discussion developed from this and no definite solution could be agreed upon. Not gaining satisfaction from my comments they agreed to bring the matter up before the next meeting of the tax payers and also place it before the Tax Review Committee.
24. Their other complaint towards the Council arose from their not receiving a coffee pulper when the people requested one and after paying their Council tax. It was found that the suggestion of sending a coffee pulper to APAMBI was made at the August meeting after the Draft and First Revised Estimates had been prepared and submitted. The people were told that at this time of the year the works programme had usually started and that the only way to receive a pulper was for the Council to have money left over before the end of the financial year and a variation of estimates could be carried out. Failing this they could easily purchase one direct from Wewak or through the Dept. of Agriculture.
25. Cash crops in the area reflected the character of the people growing them. 80% of the coffee was barely discernible amongst the tall kunai grass. What coffee plants had been cleaned showed the high bearing rate of the coffee trees. Four communally owned and used coffee pulpers were seen beside running streams and all were being used on the days inspected.
26. Rice, although kept under similar conditions as coffee, has produced a better harvest from the new strain just recently introduced. Overall there were more rice plots than coffee and so a greater portion of the Wosera's income is from rice. A number of Agriculture patrols into this area is definitely warranted even if only to advise on new methods of rice production and general cash crop inspections.
27. There are three Missions in this area; Catholic

Assemblies of God, and the South Seas Evangelical Mission. All have schools and both the Catholic and Assemblies of God Missions have clinics at both the mission station and outlying villages, and are conducted by fully qualified nursing sisters.

28. The numerous earth tremours which shook the whole of the Maprik Sub District immediately prior to the departure of the patrol gave rise to various thoughts and beliefs by the followers of mainly the Assemblies of God Mission. As their primary teaching is of the "second coming" amidst thunder and lightening, newly arisen volcanoes etc., it is not difficult to imagine the thoughts of the more unsophisticated who have been indoctrinated over the past years. However, with the decline in tectonic activity over the weeks and no second coming, things have returned to normal once again.

29. Only one form of cult was heard of during the patrol. In the JAMBITANGA area it was reported that a "maselai man" had been seen to kill a villager who was brave enough to walk about at night, and begin to eat his victim. When challenged he ran off into the night, closely pursued by a number of extremely daring men who chased this "man" into a tree. He is supposed to have climbed into the hollow inside of the tree. The tree was felled and in some reports the "maselai" was found but disappeared before he could be caught. In other cases he had disappeared after entering the tree.

30. Although many people were questioned as to whether they had seen this "maselai man", nobody had and nobody could vouch for the truth of the story. The patrol heard of this story from a European Missionary schoolteacher and also from a European Administration schoolteacher. Neither could bring forward any witnesses and so the matter was closed but both were asked to notify the Assistant District Commissioner at Maprik the moment any further incidents were heard of.

31. There is still the isolationism in each village and hamlet. No two villages will combine economically or politically and only to a lesser degree socially, for the betterment of their area as a whole. If a road is to be cleaned and drained boundaries are marked and no village will proceed further than its mark; if a new rest house is to be built, the task invariably falls to that village in whose area the new rest house is to stand. Until this barrier of village self interest is broken down the North Wasera area cannot compete with the Tolai areas of Rabaul although their populations, backgrounds and customs are basically similar.

*G. Hamilton*  
G. Hamilton  
Patrol Officer.

Local Government Ordinance 1963

## VOTING SUMMARY

GENERAL Election WOSERA Local Government Council EAST SEPIK District

Govt. Print.—19970/9.56.—8,000.

Name of Ward or Electorate	Name of Candidate (including Father's name)	Address	No. of Seats	First Count	Second Count	Third Count	Fourth Count	Successful Candidate(s)
Tendegum	Aimbis-Nyilmo	Mikau No 1	2	Unopposed				Aimbis-Nyilmo
	Sami-Bujanwemba	Mikau No 2		Unopposed				Sami-Bujanwemba
No 2 Bobamagum	Kambelabwi-Tokwandu	Bobmagum	1	Unopposed				Kambelabwi-Tokwandu
* No 3 Kwanabandu	Karangi Beagto	Kaagiak	2	30	Nil			
	Kambilakwi Yamakwati	Kwanabandu		71	74			
	Wambis Tigumbalen	Kwanabandu		170	175			Wambis Tigumbale
	Kupmasik Nambwaisan	Kaagiak		71	93			Kupmasik Nambwaisan
* No 4 Kumunigum	Nyagera Yangwara	Kumunigum	1	Unopposed				Nyagera Yangwara
* No 5 Tatumba	Nungwatas Dungin	Tatumba	1	196				Nungwatas Dungin
	Gumbira Yambugundia	Kumunigum No 3		64				
* No 6 Bapandu	Wirau Ndigigi	Bapandu	1	Unopposed				Wirau Ndigigi
* No 7 Isogum	Gwarim Bagei'abu	Isogum	1	Unopposed				Gwarim Bagei'abu
* No 8 Balampta	Anumbange Kabrekwavu	Balampta	1	Unopposed				Anumbange Kabrekwavu
* No 9 Gwairuru	Kinbangit Jabosi	Rubugum No 3	2	102				
	Jimbira Angwatamba	Rubugum No 3		129				Jimbira Angwatamba
	Singimba Takura	Gwairuru		103				Singimba Takura
* No 10 Tuwaikim	Kaugaluk Bolabu	Tuwaikim	1	Unopposed				Kaugaluk Bolabu
No 11 Gwinyingi	Mugira Pikaso	Abusit	1	Unopposed				Mugira Pikaso
No 12 Kunjingini	Petau Gunara	Mul	1	Unopposed				Petau Gunara
No 13 Waigamaga	Winamaira Manuari	Waigamaga	1	Unopposed				Winamaira Manuari
No 14 Maundu	Yandu Yatnyingar	Maundu	1	Unopposed				Yandu Yatnyingar
* No 15 Tugaikim	Nawak Gumban	Tugaikim	1	142				Nawak Gumban
	Michael Dimo	Numbungai		2				
	Nawaisipiru Takumulai	Tugaikim		55				

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19.....

Assistant Returning Officer

\* VILLAGES VISITED BY PATROL

Returning Officer



VOTING SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ELECTION		WOSERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL			EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.		
Name of Ward or Electorate	Name of Candidate	Address	No of Seats	1st Count	2nd Count	3rd Count	Successful Candidate
No 16 Mikau	Kwambuli Kausola	Mikau	1	36			
No 17 Kausaga	Nyagera Bilupwei	Mikau		168			Nyagera Bilupwei
No 18 Nala	Supusupu Saikapa	Petigo	1	Unopposed			Supusupu Saikapa
	Wiski Girugwi	Nala	2	66			
	Sindandini Wigiandu	Kupmabit		91			Sindandini Wigiandu
No 19 Serangwandu	Falik Walimbei	Mangul		100			Falik Walimbei
No 20 Nainda	Wumu Baba	Serangwandu	1	Unopposed			Wumu Baba
No 21 Kwanjuma	Ikias Banagien	Nainda	1	Unopposed			Ikias Banagien
No 22 Nungwaigo	Sirinjuia Kia'owlie	Fukago	1	Unopposed			Sirinjuia Kia'owlie
	Yagas Wanukwia	Nungwaigo	1	149			Yagas Wanukwia
	Kworanyingi Wangi	Nungwaigo		2			
No 23 Jipmago	Urakwapwi Kworubawu	Nungwaigo		64			
	Lowia Kinbang	Yambige	1	50			
No 24 Wombisa	Sirinjuia Kworubawu	Jipmago		111			
	Wamagawi Bogamowai	Wombisa	1	8			Sirinjuia Kworubawu
	Duno Sagiwa	Wombisa		113			
* No 25 Kwatmagum	Matik Serangaamba	Wombisa		127			Matik Serangaamba
	Malumalei Sigal	Kwatmagum	1	7	Nil	Nil	
	Yaula Bandara	Kwatmagum		Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Langu Sagulas	Gulakim		86	89	112	
	Yayrukai Watago	Gulakim		26	27	Nil	
* No 26 Stapigum	Langu Wamimu	Kwatmagum		117	120	124	Langu Wamimu
* No 27 Saragum	Langu Baiul	Stapigum	1	Unopposed			Langu Baiul
* No 28 Jambitanga	Numba Ambungai	Saragum	1	Unopposed			Numba Ambungai
* No 29 Umunoko	Malken Nindibaba	Jambitanga	1	Unopposed			Malken Nindibaba
	Nyigiti Olgipi	Umunoko	1	91			Nyigiti Olgipi
	Wiuka Wapi	Umunoko		88			
* No 30 Wabindumagak	Maulu Jambau	Wabindumagak	1	160			Maulu Jambau
	Kisipa Nambugur	Wabindumagak		67			
* No 31 Jibako	Iandu Gungilawei	Manjukwari	1	108			
	Barangili Mando	Manjukwari		134			
* No 32 Apambi	Asingi Longwato	Kwaringia	1	90			Barangili Mando
	Asik Gangu	Apambi		41			Asingi Longwato
* No 33 Jibakim	Asakini Mamei	Pa'apuma	1	79			
	Nyigitu Dungilar	Jipagim		98			
* No 34 Uगतagwa	Akawi Nyindiwi	Uगतagwa	1	55			Nyigitu Dungilar
	Kurugwai Naikwa	Uगतagwa		94			Kurugwai Naikwa

VOTING SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Name of Ward/Electorate	Name of Candidate	Address	No of Seats	1st Count	2nd Count	3rd Count	Successful Candidate
* No 35 Welkor	Kwato Agige	Welkor Welkor	1	76			Kwato Agige
* No 36 Nungwala	Uniendu Singuli Jambai Jalukwe Wake Pauli	Nungwala Nungwala Nungwala	1	57			
No 37 Kutligum	Baisel Kwambull Salgun Yamagot	Kutligum Kutligum	1	93			
				107			
				133			
				46			Wake Pauli Baisel Kwambull

(11) This figure shows the number of votes shown in column II.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS

GENERAL

Election

WOSERA

Local Government Council

EAST SEPIK

District

Elections conducted :-

From 10-9-68

To 26-9-68

(1) Ward or Electorate	(2) Total Population	(3) No. of Electors Enrolled		(4) No. of Electors Unavoidably Absent		(5) No. of Electors who voted		(6) Total Column 5	(7) No. of Informal Votes	(8) No. of Excluded 2nd Count	(9) No. of Excluded 3rd Count	(10) No. of Excluded 4th Count	(11) Total live Votes Final Count
		M	F	M	F	M	F						
Govt. Print - 19969/9.66 - 4,000													
No 1 Tendegum								Unopposed					
2 Bobmagum								Unopposed					
3. Kwanebandu	904	246	204	32	3	189	153	342					342
4. Kumunugum								Unopposed					
5 Tatumba	526	193	158	39	11	133	127	260					260
6 Sapandu 9								Unopposed					
7 Isogum								Unopposed					
8 Balaspta								Unopposed					
9 Gwairuru	791	236	207	35	7	172	162	334					334
10 Tuwaikim								Unopposed					
11 Gwinyingi								Unopposed					
12 Kunjigini								Unopposed					
Totals	2221	675	569	106	21	494	442	936					936

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Assistant Returning Officer

Returning Officer

NOTES.—

- (4) These include persons absent at work, hospitalized, in gaol, or unable to attend for any sound reason.
- (7) No. of ballot-papers rejected under parts 32 or 33 of the Directions on Elections.
- (8) No. of ballot-papers excluded under part 34 (4) of the Directions, if applicable.
- (9) and (10) No. of ballot-papers excluded as the count proceeds, as applicable.
- (11) This figure shall agree with the figure obtained by subtracting the total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 from the total of columns 6, i.e.,  $6 = 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$ . The winning candidate must have an absolute majority of the live votes shown in column 11.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS

GENERAL

Election

WOSERA

Local Government Council

EAST SETIK

District

Elections conducted :-

From 10-9-68

To 26-9-68

(1) Ward or Electorate	(2) Total Population	(3) No. of Electors Enrolled		(4) No. of Electors Unavoidably Absent		(5) No. of Electors who voted		(6) Total Column 5	(7) No. of Informal Votes	(8) No. of Excluded 2nd Count	(9) No. of Excluded 3rd Count	(10) No. of Excluded 4th Count	(11) Total live Votes Final Count
		M	F	M	F	M	F						
Govt. Print. 19989/9.66.-4.000 Brought Forward	2221	675	569	106	21	494	442	936					936
13 Waigamaga								Unopposed					
14 Maundu								Unopposed					
15 Tugaikim	517	170	138	22	3	115	85	200	1				200
16 Mikau	510	205	183	26	5	101	103	204					204
17 Kausaga								Unopposed					
18 Nala	642	201	160	24	-	139	118	257					257
19 Serangwandu								Unopposed					
20 Nainda								Unopposed					
21 Kwanjuama								Unopposed					
22 Nungwaigo	425	134	123	3	-	118	97	215					215
23 Jipmago	487	136	140	17	6	77	84	161					161
24 Wombisa	559	156	144	14	6	127	121	248					248
Totals	5361	1677	1437	212	42	1171	1050	2221					2221

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Assistant Returning Officer

Notes—

Returning Officer

(4) These include persons absent at work, hospitalized, in gaol, or unable to attend for any sound reason.

(7) No. of ballot-papers rejected under parts 32 or 33 of the Directions on Elections.

(8) No. of ballot-papers excluded under part 34 (4) of the Directions, if applicable.

(9) and (10) No. of ballot-papers excluded as the count proceeds, as applicable.

(11) This figure shall agree with the figure obtained by subtracting the total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 from the figure in column 6, i.e., 6 = 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 - 11.

The winning candidate must have an absolute majority of the live

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS

GENERAL

Election

WOSERA

Local Government Council

Elections conducted:—

EAST SEPIK

District

From 10-9-68

To 26-9-68

(1) Ward or Electorate	(2) Total Population	(3) No. of Electors Enrolled		(4) No. of Electors Unavoidably Absent		(5) No. of Electors who voted		(6) Total Column 5	(7) No. of Informal Voter	(8) No. of Excluded 2nd Count	(9) No. of Excluded 3rd Count	(10) No. of Excluded 4th Count	(11) Total live Votes Final Count
		M	F	M	F	M	F						
Govt. Print.—1966/9.66.—4 000	B/F	5361	1677	1437	212	42	1171	1050	2221				2221
25 Kwatmagum		618	180	145	35	3	115	122	237	1			237
26 Stapigum									Unopposed				
27 Saragum									Unopposed				
28 Jambitanga									Unopposed				
29 Umunoko		325	126	117	29	4	86	93	179				179
30 Wabindumakag		568	186	176	75	9	97	130	227				227
31 Jibako		446	168	151	20	2	126	116	242				242
32 Apambi		314	108	84	6	5	83	48	131				131
33 Jibakim		438	142	120	47	7	30	97	177				177
34 Ugutagwa		441	116	119	52	16	61	88	149				149
35 Weikor		317	66	75	2	4	64	70	134				134
36 Nungwaia		500	113	106	1	5	110	90	200				200
37 Kutigum		597	126	104	17	22	98	81	179				179
Totals		9925	3008	2628	496	119	2091	1985	4076				4076

Dated at.....this.....

day of.....19.....

Assistant Returning Officer

NOTES.—

(4) These include persons absent at work, hospitalized, in gaol, or unable to attend for any sound reason.

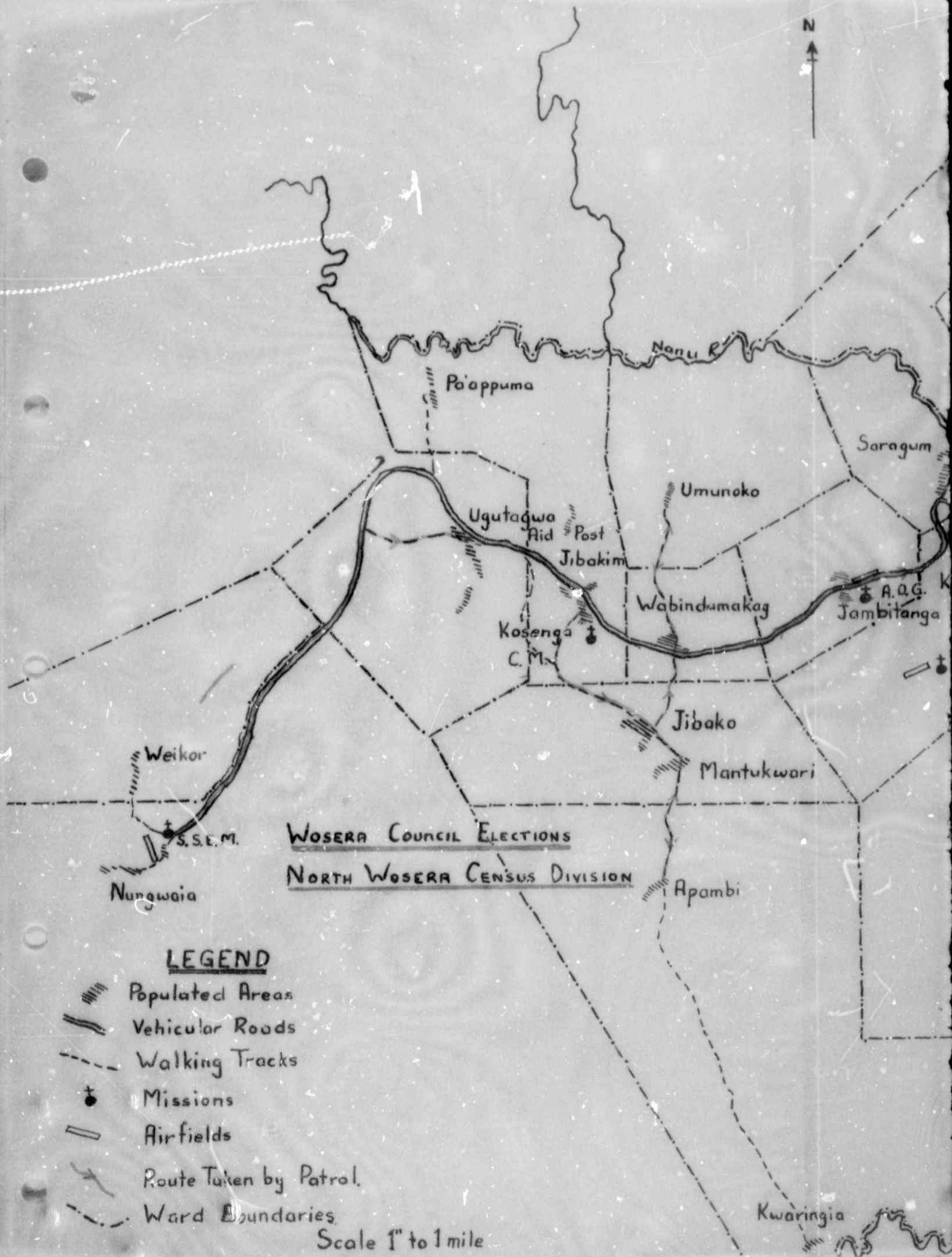
(7) No. of ballot-papers rejected under parts 32 or 33 of the Directions on Elections.

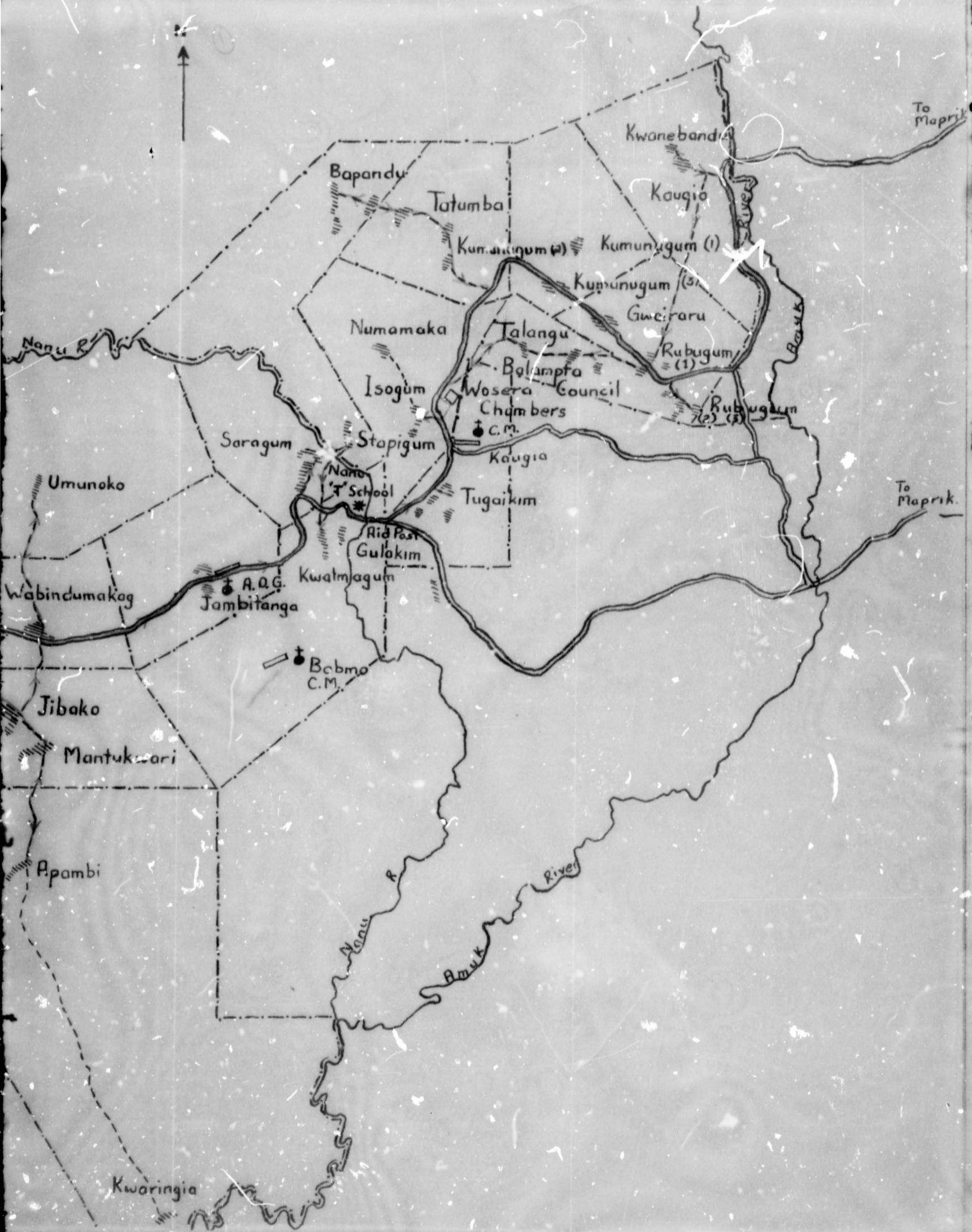
(8) No. of ballot-papers excluded under part 34 (4) of the Directions, if applicable.

(9) and (10) No. of ballot-papers excluded as the count proceeds, as applicable.

(11) This figure shall agree with the figure obtained by subtracting the total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 from the figure in column 6, i.e., 6 = 7 + 8 + 9 + 10. The winning candidate must have an absolute majority of the live votes shown in column 11.

Returning Officer







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number.....Maprik Patrol No.5-68/69.....

Subdistrict.....Maprik.....

District.....East Sepik.....

Type of Patrol.....Special.....

Patrol Conducted by.....S.H.O. Smith.....

Area Patrolled } Wosera Resettlement Area.  
 (Council and/or }  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 2 R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 25 11 / 68 To 12 12 / 68

No. of Days.....18.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : November 1968

Date.....8/11/68.....Duration.....24days.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....To report on progress in the Wosera resettlement  
 scheme.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....186 families not all present in the area.....

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.



*S.H.O. Smith*  
 District Commissioner.



35-11-19  
67-8-18

12th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL NO. 5-68/69

Your file is 67-1-4.

2. Mr. S.H.O. Smith reports that the problems encountered during Patrol No. 3-68/69 still exist. The problem and possible solutions are listed below.

- (i) Area being used by some solely to hunt - Where strangers are involved one way of dealing with them would be to suggest to a registered settler that he proceed with a civil action before a Local Court (which would probably be able to base a decision upon native custom in respect of ownership of game). Where an owner, who is a registered settler but who is using the area solely for hunting, is involved there is no recourse other than to inform him of the feelings of the people of NUNGIWA who originally sold the land to the Administration and ask him whether or not he intends to fulfil his undertaking to become a bona fide resident of the settlement area.
- (ii) Roads - engendering enthusiasm for road-making is a task which rests largely with the officers at Maprik. Self-help should continue to be the main ingredient. However, money will also be needed (refer to my memorandum 35-11-19 of 21st February, 1969, which deals with the question of funds for the access road)
- (iii) Fear of losing natal land holdings - The social fabric of each maximal group should ensure the retention of the settlers overall rights. If members of a group are using parcels of land previously used by settlers from the same group, that is precisely what the whole scheme is about: to relieve land pressures. If strangers are involved, action can be taken under Section 123 of the Land Ordinance 1962-1967. It would be extremely difficult to regularise leasing to strangers (e.g. Is the land registered? Who are the owners? Where are the boundaries? etc.)  
The verbal advice of a Crown <sup>Law</sup> Officer (Mr. P. McKinnon) who specialises on land matters is that a written licence to occupy (for a specific term and specific consideration) could perhaps be an approach. The licensor could however, withdraw his licence at any time and leave the licensee with no rights whatsoever other than to sue for compensation. The drawing up of a licence pro-forma, and a simple system of records etc. are matters which can be best devised by the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.

35-11-19  
67-8-18

12th March, 1969.

However, should a system of licences be introduced care must be taken that ownership of the licencor declared on the licence is in line with customary ownership (e.g. a "licencor", would probably be a group of persons rather than an individual).

- (iv) No means of income for settlers - Council tax is not meant to be an unjust imposition. Settlers can apply to their Council's Tax Review Committee for reductions or exemptions and if necessary appeal to a Council Tax Appeal Tribunal (Magistrate of the District Court appointed by the Administrator by notice in the Gazette).
- (v) Complaints of too many mosquitoes - Mr. Smith was correct in pointing out that mosquito nets cost only a \$1.00 or so each.
- (vi) Some blocks have not sago while others have an "excessive amount" - If the settlers cannot come to agreement amongst themselves, those without sago will have to either introduce stands on their own blocks or turn to some other staple food.

3. It was heartening to learn of the increase in activity. However, I feel something is amiss if at this stage it requires the presence of an officer to generate activity. Your own thoughts on this aspect of the project, in conjunction with the next patrol report dealing with the Wosera Settlement, would be appreciated.

T. W. Ellis  
(T. W. ELLIS)  
DIRECTOR.

6

67-9-19

67-8-18

March 12th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. MAPRIK 5/68-69

Your reference 67-1-4 of 7th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by MR. S.H.O. SMITH, to WOSERA Resettlement Area.

Please refer to my memorandum 35-11-19/67-8-18 of  
even date.

c.c. Mr. S.H.O. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK,  
East Sepik District.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

Please note that political education must be a continuing  
process in all situations.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director District Administration

67-3-7/540  
NJC/mc



M A P R I K.

East Sepik District.  
30th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

M A P R I K PATROL REPORT NO 5 - 68/69

Forwarded herewith in triplicate Mr. S.H. Smith brief report covering 18 days spent in the Wosera resettlement area.

The report requires little comment. The interesting report shall be the one at the end of January when it shall be possible to gauge the progress vis no. of new gardens, number of new houses and the number of new settlers.

The proforma leases and share farming agreements as requested in comments on an earlier report are still awaited. Mr Smith's claim for camping allowance is attached.

M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

*Handwritten initials or signature.*

67-8-14(6)

DISCOM  
67-1-4



District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

7th January, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT (SPECIAL) MAPRIK  
NO. 5 OF 1968/69

Thank you for the above report.

The Director has been asked to inquire from the Department of Law re pro forma lease and share farming agreement. On receipt they will be forwarded.

Has any action, yet been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of my memorandum 67-1-4 of 17th December, 1968.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E. G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

67-8-16.F.15

10) ✓

My 67-1-4 of the 17th December, 1968, re obtaining pro formas, refers.

P.O. (Lands)

*E. G. Hicks*  
E. G. HICKS  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Do you agree

re DCs 67-1-4 of 17th Dec 1968



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(4)

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
Maprik.

20th December 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
Maprik.

Maprik Patrol No. 5-68/69.

This brief report should be read in conjunction with my previous report on the Wosera Resettlement Area, Maprik Patrol No 3-68/69. In my last report I stated that there had been little development in the resettlement area to date. This situation has greatly improved. There is now considerable interest being taken in the scheme by the people in the area.

The statistics were not revised this time as I feel they would be far more relevant and a better measure of progress in one months time.

At present the Resettlement area is in a state of change and it should be possible in the near future to present a very favourable picture of progress in the area.

oooo00000oooo

Patrol Diary.25th November 1968

Departed Maprik for Wosera Council Chambers.  
Slept night at the Council.

26th November 1968

Departed for the Resettlement Area. Slept  
night at Nungwaia.

27th November 1968

Arrived Resettlement Area from Nungwaia. Afternoon  
spent settling in.

28th November 1968

Some settlers from Kwatmagum returned to the area  
Heavy rain precluded much activity.

29th November 1968

Settlers from Gulakim arrived in the area.  
A steady stream of people were arriving in the area all day.

30th November 1968

Discussions with the people from Masalaga.  
Discussion soon developed into a general talk on Political education.  
Some settlers from Stapigum have at last arrived in the area.

1st December 1968

Observed.

2nd December 1968

Campsite cleared. Discussions with people from  
Taragum and Gulakim, pleasing to notice the obvious enthusiasm.  
Heavy rain all afternoon.

3rd December 1968

travelled to Taragum, Jipmowigo, Gulakim and  
Kwatmagum. Inspected gardens all places except Bukimbelikim  
are working very well. Discussions were also held with the people  
of Bepandu.

4th December 1968

Travelled to Stapigum, Bukimbelikim, Gatikim  
and Bepandu all places working well.

5th December 1968

5th December 1968

Travelled to Taragum and Stapigum. The people of Stapigum are now working well and their campsite has changed from overgrown bush into a clean and tidy camp.

6th December 1968

Heavy rain all morning. Afternoon again visited the Stapigum camp, people engaged in clearing bush for gardens.

7th December 1968

8th December 1968

Observed.

9th December 1968

Again visited Taragum and Stapigum, usual discussions held.

10th December 1968

Decided to return to the Wosera Council Camp and visit Stapigum and Bukimbelikim villages as these villages still have a considerable number of people absent from the scheme.

11th December 1968

Departed for the Council camp arrived late afternoon slept night.

12th December 1968

Attended Wosera L.G.C. meeting. Afternoon returned to Maprik for the visit by the Director D.D.A.

Patrol stood down.

oooo0000oooo



Progress report Wosera Resettlement Scheme.

It is obvious that there ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> now a great many more people in the Wosera Resettlement area than a month ago. Just how many more is hard to say as the people are now so keen that they are bringing other people from their villages to assist them in clearing land for gardens etc.

During the patrol it was noted that there were people from each registered group of settlers and it would not be exaggerating to describe the area as a hive of activity.

The reason for this miraculous change is not hard to discover it is purely and simply that there has been a government officer in the area and the people have been ~~there~~ informed that he is there for the sole purpose of helping them and gauging their progress.

The problems that I mentioned in my last report still exist however the solutions that were suggested have been put to the people and appear to have at least stopped the people worrying.

It is especially pleasing to note the increased enthusiasm being displayed by the people of Stapigum. Their campsite is now very clean and they have started clearing land for gardens.

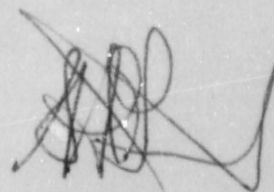
Block Committee men are being replaced where they show a lack of interest in the scheme.

There is really little more that can be said at this stage. As mentioned in the introduction the statistics have not been revised this time but they will be revised at the end of January and I am sure they will present a clear picture of the progress that is being made.

It would be best to describe the present state of the scheme as transitional, and personally, can see no reason why in six months time the Wosera Resettlement area will not be functioning as it was originally intended.

*I would  
hope so!  
H.*

*x gauging*



S.H.O. Smith  
PAROLE OFFICER.

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 6-68/69

Subdistrict..... Maprik

District..... East Sepik

Type of Patrol..... Special

Patrol Conducted by..... S.H.O. Smith Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled } Wosera Resettlement area.

(Council and/or } Part Wosera Council Area

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

2 R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 10/1/69 To 30/1/69

No. of Days..... 21

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : December 1968

Date ..... 12/12/68 Duration... 18 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) To report on the progress of the Wosera Resettlement Scheme.

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 186 families.

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

18/2/1969

*E. L. Hills*  
District Commissioner.

67-8-28

11th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL MAPRIK NO. 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-4 of 19th February, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. S.H.O. Smith, P.O. to Wosera Resettlement Area.
3. I concur that report indicates encouraging progress on this scheme.

(F.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. S.H. O. Smith, P.O.,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.  
East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

67. 8. 28

(10)



Reference: 67-1-4

District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District  
19th February, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1968/69.

Thank you for the above report submitted by  
Mr. S. Smith, Patrol Officer.

The report is encouraging and indicates  
increased interest on the part of the Wosera people.

I think that in future discussions with the  
settlers, Mr. Smith should indicate the particular problems  
discussed, and some of the excuses offered, to enable a  
relieving Officer to be 'au fait' with this general background  
during any absence by Mr. Smith.

I concur with your final remarks in your covering  
memorandum.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E.G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA

*SB*  
*10/2*

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E.G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-3-7/77  
MJC/mc

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.


5th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 6 1968/69  
WOSERA RESETTLEMENT AREA.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report. The report shows very satisfactory progress in attitude and achievement at the Wosera Resettlement area.

My intention now is that the Resettlement area be left for one month and then Mr Smith should return for a further patrol and extended visit to the area. That is of course, if he is not then attending the F.O.'s course at Port Moresby. I do, however, feel that continuity in this project is essential and to achieve continuity it is important that the same officer be assigned to the job for as long as is practically possible.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(8)

Telegrams.....

Our Reference... 67-1-1/19

If calling ask for MJC/mc

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

8th January, 1969.

Mr. S.H.O. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTION.

MAPRIK PATROL NO 6 of 1968/69.

Dear Sir,


You are to depart on a patrol to the Wosera Resettlement as soon as weather and river conditions allow. I understand you are already packed ready to depart so that your departure could be made within the next 24 hours.

The object of the patrol is to consolidate the work you have already done in the settlement area. It is suggested that you go about the patrol in the following manner.

1. Proceed direct to the settlement area and assess the number of settlers present and the maximal groups they represent.
2. Leave the settlement area and visit the villages of the settlers and intended settlers and advise the people of the desirability of using the settlement area. Answer all queries regarding the tenure over land in the home areas as discussed previously. It is regretted that the pro forma lease agreements and share farming agreements have not yet arrived. However you should explain to the people the principles of these two forms of agreements and their advantages.
3. Return to the resettlement area with the new settlers and see them installed.
4. Report back to me at Maprik. The patrol should be of a three week duration.

You should also attend the next meeting of the Wosera Local Government Council and report to the Council of the progress and difficulties you are having with the Resettlement scheme.

Yours faithfully,

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-3-7  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
Maprik.

4th February 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
Maprik.

Maprik Patrol No 6-68/69.

In accordance with your written instructions a patrol departed on 10th January 1969 for the Wosera area and returned to Maprik on the 30th January 1969.

During the course of the Patrol I revised the statistics which I had compiled during Maprik Patrol No 3-68/69. The conclusions which may be drawn from a comparison of these two sets of statistics are interesting. They show quite clearly that there is now a very considerable amount of interest in the resettlement area. The statistics also reveal the degree of interest being shown and appear in an appendix at the conclusion of this report.

The villages who have people present at the resettlement area were all visited and lengthy discussions were held to explain some of the difficulties which have been hindering development to date.

There still is a degree of disinterest amongst the people with regards to the scheme but not to the same extent as previously.

The present state of the scheme is very encouraging and completely different from three months ago.

oooo0000oooo

(12)

Diary10th January 1969

Departed Maprik for Wosera Council Area.  
Arrived aft ernoon road in poor condition.

11th January 1969

Approached by a group of settlers who requested me to visit their village and speak to the people there about the scheme. Decided to visit all villages concerned in the resettlement before proceeding to the area.

12th January 1969

Observed.

13th January 1969

Travelled to Taragum and Stapigum to give talks on the resettlement scheme, leases and share farming. People of Taragum displayed a good deal of interest however the Stapigums appeared indifferent.

14th January 1969

Travelled to Kwatmagum and Gulakim. A more enthusiastic reception than yesterday. Several settlers asked to be removed from the resettlement register one is crippled another is now too old to travel.

Visited Tugaukim talks given and appeared well received.

15th January 1969

Travelled to Jipmowigo and Bukimbelikim. Talks given people provided a multitude of excuses for their lack of development of the resettlement area. All of the excuses were dealt with.

16th January 1969

Attended Wosera L.G.C. meeting and advised councillors of the progress of the scheme.

17th January 1969

Travelled to Bepandu and Gatikim. The people of Bepandu appeared very worried about losing title to ground in their village area. The purpose of leases and share farming was explained to them.



(5)

Diary Cont.18th January 1969 At Wosera Council Camp.19th January 196920th January 1969

Departed Council Camp for Resettlement area.  
Arrived Nungwaia and slept night.

21st January 1969

Departed Nungwaia for Resettlement area.  
Arrived and settled in.

22nd January 1969

Visited Taragum and Stapigum blocks for further  
talks and inspection of gardens.

23rd January 1969

Some settlers from Kwatmagum in the area, more  
talks on similar lines to those held at their village previously.

24th January 1969

Visited Stapigum camp. The people of Stapigum  
appear to be making considerable effort to improve and develop  
their block. Further discussions held.

25th January 1969

Some people from Gulakim arrived in the area  
These people are more or less permanently settled in the area  
and have several excellent gardens. Discussions also held with  
the people of Bepandu who have no Sago on their lease. Problem  
overcome when the Stapigums offered them the use of an area of  
sago which is on their land. The people of Bepandu and Stapigum  
are closely related.

26th January 1969

Discussions and statistics revised for Stapigum  
Taragum, Bukibelikim, Jipmowigo, Tugakim. Vast improvement  
over previous ones.

Diary Cont.

27th January 1969

Observed.

28th January 1969

Statistics for Kwatmagum and Gulakim revised. Percentages worked out and compared with previous ones.

29th January 1969

Usual discussions and visits to gardens.

30th January 1969

Departed Resettlement area for Council camp arrived late afternoon and proceeded to Maprik by car.

Patrol Stood down.

oooo0000oooo

*gang*

Wosera Resettlement Scheme:- Progress to Date.

Prior to proceeding to the resettlement area I visited each village group involved in the scheme. The purpose of this was threefold (1) To explain tenure over land in the home villages and the idea of share farming and other problems in the area.

(2) To ascertain the reasons why settlers went on the scheme. (3) To give the people who have shown no interest in the scheme a chance to air their views.

Reception to these talks varied from village to village. Those villages who are involved in the scheme were eager to talk. In Kwatmagum village several people wanted to have their names removed from the register however they had already arranged replacements from the same sub clan. They all had good reasons for wanting to leave the scheme one had become crippled another was now too old to travel to the resettlement area and another had contracted T.B.

Reception in villages such as Stapigum and Bepandu who have until recently displayed little interest in the scheme was not as great. The people expect the government to build a road to the resettlement area and then to provide transport for the settlers to and from the area. It was pointed out that the government rarely builds roads unless they are economically justified which in this case is extremely unlikely. However in spite of this it can be seen from the statistics that both Stapigum and Bepandu are showing some enthusiasm in the scheme as 73%, 94.5% respectively have gardens in the area.

The people are still very concerned about losing title to their land if they settle in the resettlement area. The significance of land in the Wosera is well known and it will be a long time before this concern is alleviated.

It is difficult to gauge the amount of interest in either native leases or in the share farming, both were fully explained to the people. Perhaps when the pro-forma leases arrive it will be easier to explain.

After visiting each village I then proceeded to the resettlement area. The best way to describe the situation in the area is by referring to and comparing the statistics. All villages concerned with the Wosera resettlement scheme are included in the stats. You will recall that in my first set of statistics the villages Bukimbelikim, Stapigum and Gulakim were not included as none of the registered settlers from these villages were in the area. The present percentages of people from these villages who are showing interest in the area are 47% 73% and 100%

gauge


Of the total number of registered settlers 82.5% are now showing interest in the scheme. The statistics are improving all the time as many people have gardens nearing completion. This compares most favourably with the previous figure of 54.2%. Previously 68.7% of the settlers were without gardens, now only 22.5% are in this position. There are also many gardens nearing completion.

Previously 45.8% were showing no interest at all, now only 16.5%. There is now only one village with less than half the registered settlers showing interest this is Bukimbelikim with 47% of the settlers showing interest. These people are in the process of building gardens and should soon be above 50%.

While in the area several settlers approached me and advised that they had finished their work in the ~~XXXXXX~~ resettlement area. The reason was that they had built a garden and a house. I informed these people that there was nothing to stop them from building several gardens and indeed it is desirable that they do so. It is hoped that eventually food will be taken from the resettlement area back to the old villages.

It is interesting that while there is so much trouble over land in the old villages all the settlers are very keen to ensure that there are no land disputes in the resettlement area. The villages co-operate well with each other in such ways as supplying sago and helping each other to build houses and clear land for gardens.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the patrol was able to achieve all its aims. It is also clear from the attached statistics that the Wosera Resettlement Scheme has undergone a remarkable transformation in the last three months. As soon as the gardens start producing and they have nearly all been planted it will be a major step forward in alleviating the food problem in the Wosera.

4 H. 195.  
  
S.H.O. Smith  
Patrol Officer.

Appendix ATable 1

	Group	No 1	No house	No garden.	
	"	"	2	House but no garden.	
	"	"	3	House and garden visits periodically.	
	"	"	4	Garden but no house.	
	"	"	5	More or less permanently settled in the area.	
1		2	3	4	5
16.5%		6.0%	61.0%	11.0%	4.5%

---

Table 2

as above but for each village.

1	2	3	4	5	Village
	-	90	-	-	Jipmowigo
16	12	64	4	4	Tugaukim
12	-	64.5	-	23.5	Taragum
26	9	60.8	4.2	-	Stapigum
53	6.6	6.6	33.3	-	Bukimbelikim
7	-	64.5	25	3.5	Kwatmagum
-	-	62.5	37.5	-	Gulakim
5.5	16.6	72.4	5.5	-	Bepandu
22.2	-	66.2	11.6	-	Gatikim

---

Table 3

No interest at all,	Interest in some degree	Village
11%	99%	Jipmowigo
16%	84%	Tugaukim
12%	88%	Taragum
26%	73%	Stapigum
53%	47%	Bukimbelikim
7%	93%	Kwatmagum
-	100%	Gulakim
5.5%	94.5%	Bepandu
22.2%	77.8%	Gatikim

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H. Q.  
20/2/69

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number... 7 of 1968/69

Subdistrict... Maprik

District... East Sepik

Type of Patrol... Census

Patrol Conducted by... C.P.O. R.C. Blackburn

Area Patrolled... North and South Wosera

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Duration of Patrol—from 21/ 6/68 To 6/ 1/ 69

No. of Days... 33

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Patrol Officer permanently in the area

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 18,827

Director of District Administration,  
K. IEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

20/2/69

Mrs. S. S. S.

S. S.

No 20/2/69

*C. G. Heaps*

District Commissioner.

67-8-31

10th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
NEWAIN.

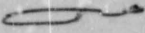
PATROL NO. MAPRIK 7/68-69.

Your unreferenced memorandum dated 24th February, 1969, refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. R.C. Blackburn, Cadet Patrol Officer, to NORTH and SOUTH WOSERA Census Divisions.

A good report containing a great deal of information.

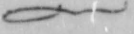
On page 9 of the Situation Report "expatriate" is wrongly spelt as "ex-patriot".

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

Minute to:  
Mr. R.C. Blackburn,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
MAPRIK.  
East Sepik District.

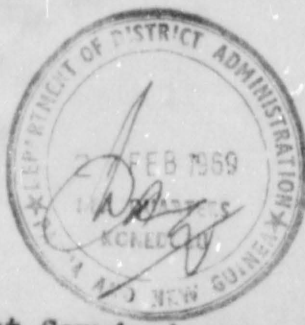
Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

File 67-8-31.  
10th March, 1969.

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

67.8.21

(35)



Reference:

District Office,  
WEMAK,  
East Sepik District,  
24th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
MARIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1968/69

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report submitted by Mr. B. C. Blackburn, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The report is most interesting and very informative, with good observations; it is most obvious that Mr. Blackburn has put a lot of thought into the area study.

I consider it most necessary to explain to the people the function of the District Co-ordinating Committee in the distribution of rural development funds to subsidize Council projects - when this is fully understood by the people it could result in individual Councillors submitting projects for consideration brought to his notice by the people themselves.

You will have by this time a copy of the Minutes of the Co-ordinating Committee Meeting of the 7th instant, and it would be well to advise the Council of the Committee's recommendation re bridges for the Amagu and Manu Rivers, and that until these are ready to be built funds cannot be spent on developing roads connected with the two bridges.

The matter of bridges at Patukwa and Wambisa will be dependant upon the allocation of rural development funds for 1969/70.

The Director is well aware of the need for a Patrol Post in the Wosera and to this end a house has been requested on the Accommodation Requirements for 1969/70 as previously advised.

A sound piece of work by Mr. Blackburn.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDORU, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

*10/3*



67-3-7/92  
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124  
M A P R I K.

East Sepik District,

14th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

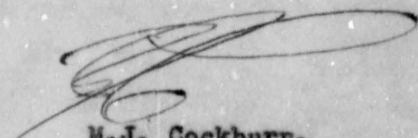
MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 7 of 1968/69.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate the abovementioned report.

The report covers the extended period that it took to conduct the census of the North and South Wosera census divisions. That it took so long to conduct the census is regrettable but inevitable. The workload on the reporting officer with the responsibility of the conduct of the Council Elections and supervision of council projects precluded the possibility of completing the census as one task over a short space of time.

Mr. Blackburn has completed all sections of the report adequately except that including a section of comment on the census. The census figures reveal an increase in population of 960 in the North Wosera Census Division over a 3 year period and 278 in the South Wosera Census Division over a 3 year period. Representing an annual increase of 2.7% in the North Wosera and 2.2% in the South Wosera. These figures indicate that the crude increase for the Wosera is 2.5% approximately. This is approximately the average increase for the Sub District. It is rather a sobering thought that on this basis of increase the Sub District population in four years time shall stand at approximately 95,000. I feel that with present staffing the Administration facilities in the Sub District are not geared for such an increase.

Mr. Blackburn's claim for camping allowance is attached. Also attached is a patrol map - could six sun prints be made and returned to this office.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

Report Number	7 of 1968/69
Subdistrict	Maprik
District	East Sepik
Type of Patrol	Census
Patrol Conducted by	C.P.O. R.C.Blackburn.
Personnel Accompanying	Various policemen during the patrol
Duration of Patrol from	21-6-68
to	6-1-69
Number of days	33
Last D.D.A. Patrol	Patrol Officer permanently in the area
Total Population	18,827.

Field Officers Journal.

21.6.68 Friday.

Census Saragum, Tuwaikim, and Kwatmagum.  
Villages in a filthy state. Road in reasonable repair considering that there are hills which are invariably rutted through the dry and wet season. Attendance for census good until the C.P.O., was knocked out by a coconut and most of the people fled.

22.6.68 Saturday

23.6.68 Sunday

24.6.68 Monday

Census Tendegum and Chigiangu.  
These people were found to be unhelpful and the women and children neglected.

25.6.68 Tuesday.

Census Bobmagum, Kwanabandu and Kaugiak.  
People questioned the Council's right to levy tax and showed signs of anger when told that they must pay it. Again children were in need of medical attention even with an Aid Post within easy walking distance of their village.

26.6.68 Wednesday

Census Rubugum and Maundu  
Villages in reasonable condition. The people were slow in attending the census. Their roads are in a state of bad repair and the bridge on their land is unusable.

27.6.68 Thursday.

Census Balampta, Waigamaga and Kunjingini.  
Balampta census a.m. because they did not attend the Wednesday meeting. Waigamaga and Kunjingini are not clean villages and the rest house is in a state of disrepair.

28.6.68 Friday.

Census Mul a.m. People assembled early and were quick to answer. Village neat and road in reasonable state of repair.

29.6.68 This period was spent completing the Council's first revised estimates,  
to accompanying Mr. H.S. Pegg, on a three day inspection of the Council's  
21.8.68 work and one month was taken as sick leave after a motor bike accident.

22.8.68 Thursday.

Census Gulakim, Gwairaru and Talangu. There were disturbances during census of these villages because of trouble over tax. The census was held in the Council area because of the nominations for Councillors being received at the Council House.

23.8.68 Friday.

Census Tugaikim.  
Again unrest in the assembled village - one man having to be taken to Maprik to Court. Attendance poor.

- 8.68 This period was spent writing the President's report and accepting to nominations for the elections.  
11.9.68
- 12.9.68 Thursday.  
Abusit and Gwinyingi Census.  
Full attendance for Census. Villages clean and the road in good repair.
- 13.9.68 Purely election patrol.  
to  
16.9.68
- 17.9.68 Tuesday.  
Census Kutigum and Kamge.  
Full attendance for the Census. People disputing the right of some of the village residents to be in the village.
- 18.9.68 Wednesday  
Census of Mikau and Yindigo.  
Many of the people of Mikau have moved to a new village called Lingu and did not attend for the Census. Otherwise the census was uninterrupted.
- 19.9.68. Thursday.  
Census Wombisa.  
All villages present for the census. Questions raised with reference to proposed bridge over the Nanu at Wombisa. The village is building a new House Tamberan in conjunction with the Saragum kiln in order to attract tourists to the Wosera.
- 20.9.68. Friday.  
Census Patukwa, Kausaga, Palge and Yakiwar.  
Villages neat and the people helpful. Questions asked about the proposed bridge across the river at Patukwa.
- 21.9.68. Saturday.  
Census Nala.  
People unhelpful and not full attendance for the census.  
Roads not repaired and the village untidy.
- 22.9.68. Sunday observed - Serangwantu.
- 23.9.68. Census Serangwantu.  
Road almost impassible and the houses in the village in poor condition, especially the rest house, the aid post orderlie's house and the Aid Post. Disputes took up much of the time and the part in the village across the river objected to being under the same councillor as the rest of the village.
- 24.9.68 Tuesday.  
Pukago Census.  
All of the village attended the census and there were not incidents.  
Village clean and the people look more healthy than those further north.

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- 25.9.68. Wednesday.  
Nungwiago and Kwanjuama.  
Clean village and welltended roads. All villagers attended the census  
Councillor most helpful.
- 26.9.68 Writing patrol report for the election patrol and Assistant Returning  
to Officers report. Visit of the Administrator and second revised  
14.11.68 estimates. Trip to Wewak for Council supplies, general council matters and  
meetings and talk to Councillors with A.D.C., to advise them of their  
responsibilities.
- 15.11.68 Friday.  
Census Isogum and Numamaka.  
Some absenteeism and not much co-operation from these two villages.  
Villages themselves tidy and road reasonable well kept.
- 16.11.68 Saturday observed.
- 17.11.68 Sunday observed.
- 18.11.68 Monday.  
Census Kumunugum 3, Bapandu, Tatumba, Kulungu.  
Villages tidy and most of the villagers attended the census.  
Because of the close proximity of these villages to the Council there  
were fewer complaints and enquiries than in other places.
- 19.11.68 Census Kumunugum 1 & 2.  
Most of the villagers present and no impediments to the census work.  
Roads in reasonable condition.
- 20.11.68 1Wednesday.  
Census Stapigum.  
All villagers present for the census. Talks given on road work because  
the roads of this ward are in a state of disrepair. Talks also given  
on Council Rules.
- 21.11.68 Thursday. General Census work.
- 22.11.68 Friday.  
Census Wabingugum. Small village and all inhabitants attended census.
- 23.11.68 Saturday observed.
- 24.11.68 Sunday Observed.
- 25.11.68 Monday.  
Census Jipmago.  
Village clean and roads in good repair. The river crossing at Wombisa  
prevents full use of this road.
- 26.11.68 Tuesday.  
Census Nainda.  
Village clean and road reasonable. The people have many well carved  
artifacts.
- 26.11.68 This time was spent in general Council work and road inspection for a  
to report to the Council concerning the District Development Committee.
- 28.11.68
- 29.11.68 Friday.  
Census Yambigo and Banglego.  
Road well maintained and village clean. People and councillors most  
helpful.
- 30.11.68 Saturday.  
Census Megungu. Small village with very neat houses and well kept road.

- 1.12.68 Sunday observed
- 2.12.68 Monday.  
Census Pa'Appama, Ugutagwa and Jibakim.  
Villages in reasonable condition but the people were not helpful.
- 3.12.68 Time spent at Council meeting and a visit to Maprik for repairs to the  
to motorbike.
- 4.12.68
- 5.12.68 Monday.  
Census Umunoko and Wabindumakag.  
People found to be extremely unhelpful. Roads almost unuseable  
because of heavy rain and river floods.
- 10.12.68. Tuesday.  
Census Jambitanget.  
Vice President Malken most helpful and attendance good.
- 11.12.68 Time spent at District Co-ordinating Committee, Council meeting and  
to visit of Director of D.D.A.
- 15.12.68
- 16.12.68 Monday.  
Census Kwaringia.  
Small village with helpful Councillor. No problems with the census.
- 17.12.68 Time spent on general census and Council work because of river flooding  
to which made crossings impassible.
- 26.12.68
- 27.12.68. Friday.  
Census Mikau 1 & 2.  
Most villagers attended the census. Generally helpful in attitude.
- 28.12.68. Saturday observed.
- 29.12.68. Sunday observed.
- 30.12.68. Monday.  
Census Apambi, Manjukwarui and Jibako.  
Not a good attendance. Road in very bad condition because of recent  
rain.
- 31.12.68 Rivers Impassible.
- to
- 5.1.69.
- 6.1.69. Census Kupmabit and Mangul.  
Neat villages and road in reasonable condition. Advice given about  
repairs to culverts. Flooded river prevented an inspection of Mangul  
Village.
- 7.1.69 Tuesday.  
Patrol Stood down.

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Situation Report

## (1) Political

## (a) Local Government - Council and Councillors.

The Wosera Local Government Council provides a service for the people in its area of 482 square miles. The attached map (Map No 2) shows the Council Ward Boundaries and the Council projects completed and under construction. The Council's five year plan intends to provide various services and buildings which will be decided upon in the early part of 1969.

The education of the Councillors, so that they understand the aims of the Council and their own social and political part in these aims, is most rewarding. The result of this has been the formation of a Health Committee and an Agricultural Committee with the area's Regional Agricultural and Health Officers respectively as Special Advisers to these two committees. It has also resulted in the active participation in the formulation of the five year plan by the Portfolio Councillors, and an active interest in those council members who had previously been Council 'backwoodsmen'.

Through the work of the Councillors in the five year plan a more uniform development of Council work in the area is foreseen.

Attendance of spectators at the Council Meetings has increased and a wider understanding of the Council's work and aims is evident in the area.

The attitude of the people to their Council depends largely upon their particular Councillor. Those wards with a vigorous man as their Councillor show an appreciation of the Council and its work, whereas the ward with the less active Councillor has much less knowledge of the Council works and needs special attention during any patrol.

The collection of Council tax was interesting this year. Women were taxed for the first time in the area, fifty cents being the tax rate for them. There was little trouble collecting this tax and less attempts to evade payment than in the case of collecting tax from the men.

In the Council there are forty one members representing thirty ~~nine~~ seven wards. The wards have no ward committees. Attendance of the Councillors at the meetings is high and most of the failure to attend has a reasonable excuse.

(2)

(1) Political

(a) Local Government- Council and Councillors Continued.

For further information regarding the Council and its work your attention is drawn to the Wosera Local Government Council's Annual Report for 1967/68.

The only obstacle to the smooth functioning of the Council is the misunderstanding of certain people that they are being swindled by paying tax every year without being given a well or an aid post in their village. Even though they can see the works of the Council in the nearby villages they consider themselves to be mistreated. This matter needs time to educate the villages in question.



Situation Report.

(1) Political.

(b) House of Assembly and Members of the House.

The Elected Member of the House of Assembly for the Wosera and Dreikikir Open Electorate is Mr Kokomo who has shown interest in the area in his visits. The Regional Member, Mr Somare, also has visited the area and attended a Council meeting where he gave a talk on the working of the House and on the problems of the Wosera Area.

This interest is appreciated by the Councillors, and, through their reports, by the people of those villages which were not visited by the Member.

Village radios, as supplied by the Council, broaden the peoples knowledge of the work of the Government, the House of Assembly and other Councils. The decisions of the House relating to work on the roads in the East Sepik District bring an example to the people of how the decisions of the House are put into effect by a Department.

Attention has been paid to explaining to the Councillors the work of the House of Assembly. The Councillors represent a group who have influence over the people, and if they understand then they can disseminate useful and correct information throughout the area.

The election for the House of Assembly which was held in 1968 was preceded by political education both by patrols and by intensive radio coverage.

The work of schools is important in Political Education because it gives a world wide appreciation of politics rather than a purely Territory knowledge. Through the children some small knowledge gets to the parents.

Situation Report.

(2) Economic.

(a) General Situation

There are two cash crops in the Wosera; coffee and rice. Coffee is by far the more popular of the two, with the majority of village people having, or sharing a garden of coffee. Further information and figures for the crops are seen in the Area Study and appendix.

Trade and cropping in the Wosera are difficult because there is a short time during the year during the dry season when the crossing at Kunjingini or the crossings on the road through Tendegum and Bobmagum can be used. This means that the roads suffer much hard use during this short time. The road through Balif can be used most of the year, entering the Wosera from the North-West, but this is a much longer journey. With the present work on the Maprik-Balif road the situation is greatly alleviated.

There are Council provided and village purchased coffee pulpers in the Wosera Area, and seldom do the people take unhusked coffee to D.A.S.F., Bainyik. The rice is milled at Bainyik and no other alternative exists.

Smaller economic activities in the area are; markets, sale of artifacts, trade stores and hiring of locally owned vehicles.

There are local markets in the area for the sale and exchange of foodstuffs. The largest of these is at Kunjingini which is situated to include easy routes from Pagwi for the sale of fish, from the West of the Wosera for clay cooking utensiles and from the east of the Wosera for the sale of locally made salt. This follows the old trading routes in the area where salt bought pots and fish and a trade group was formed. The missions buy a large amount of food for their pig projects and for theirs and other missions where the price of food is greater.

Few artifacts are sold from the Wosera. Some people take their carvings and masks for sale to the Maprik Council. Early missionary influence, with the burning of house Tambarans may be responsible for this. At Saragum a kiln has been built and pottery of the Wosera design is fired. There is not a great market for this type of artifact because of the danger of breakage in shipping. Fired pots and Tambaran whistles have been produced and are of good quality and attractive design.

There are trade stores in most villages and children attending the vocational school at Bainyik are taught the economics of the trade store. The Council Inspector reports to the Council on the state of the village stores and the trade store owners have been informed that the Administrative Adviser is willing to instruct and aid any trade store owner who has difficulties in procuring goods or fixing his prices.

Situation Report.

(2) Economic.

(a) General Situation.

Locally owned vehicles are used to take people and their produce to and from markets, to Maprik, Bagwi and Wewak. There are few privately owned vehicles in the Wosera, these being owned by a village as a group. Local people find trouble in the servicing and repair of their vehicles, with only one private mechanic, Mr M.Hovey who has a great amount of work to do and cannot help it if one of the vehicles is off the road for some considerable time. The people who drive the cars seldom have a normal (for expatriates) knowledge of cars, for the use of water and oil in the engine as well as petrol, for example.

Non-indigenous development in the area is restricted to the Missions. These people have trade stores, coconuts, coffee and other ways of making money to aid their work in the area. They teach the local people who work for them the ways of making a profit from the area at the same time as they continue their work as missions.

Situation Report.

(3) Social.

(a) Education.

In the Wosera there are two Government schools, one at Serangwantu and one at Nama River. There are ten mission schools in the area. See map for positions of schools and appendix for figures.

The schooling provided includes from preparatory up to standard six, with a chance for the children to go on to the high schools outside the Sub-District or to the Vocational school at Bainyik. There is a greater number of children who attend the lower standards than can enter the schools with the high standards, which means a waste of potentially useful men who teach these lower grades in the mission schools which have a total of about thirty children in attendance.

Included in all the schools are religious instruction and sport. Religious instruction is given either by the mission in charge of the school or by a mission near to the school in the case of the Government schools. Sports are arranged between schools during the year, and a sports day including all the schools is held annually at Bainyik. In the case of the Bainyik sports day there is strong competition and the sports are a well run affair which are a credit to the organisers.

There is no need to include in this report the number of people in the area who stress the need for more schools for the Wosera because the situation is well known and Territory wide.

School programmes on the radio are greatly appreciated by the teachers and students in the area, and it is hoped in the near future that the Catholic Mission will have a projector for showing educational films in the area. These films will help the children and their parents, as they will not be restricted to showings in the schoolroom.

The Council supports the Wosera schools with donations for school prizes, aid with building projects and the work of the individual Councillors to support the Parents and Teachers Associations.

Situation Report.

(3) Social.

(b) Health.

The Patrol has met the Area Health Officer, Dr Parkinson, during the patrol. From Maprik he regularly inspects the Aid Posts in the area and discusses the area health situation and problems with native medical orderlies, nurses and ex-patriot sisters in mission clinics.

Detrimental to the progress of medicine and the scientific combat of disease in the area is the local lore and practice of healing. To illustrate the point, a child fell from a tree, and broke his arm and suffered from concussion. The local practitioner of native healing arts made deep incisions into his scalp and arm, causing infection more serious than the original malady.

It is also a practice in the area for the son to consume a small portion of the body of his mother before she is buried. This is usually done by biting off the finger from the last joint and swallowing it, but it can also be effected by eating the nasal fluid which issues after death, which was the case in the Namu River School.

The main complaints are of chest infections in children and middle aged people, meningitis, malaria and skin infections. Few cases are observed of leprosy or serious, incapacitating sickness. There is an increase in the visits to the clinics in the area, which is a good trend, but in many cases there is no attention paid to the time factor. This means that a case is brought to the clinic, but it is brought too late to save the life.

Situation Report.

(3) Social.

(c) Law and Order.

The police force in Maprik, under Inspector A.Dyer, has to enforce the law in the Wosera, as well as the Maprik Area. Assistance is given by the two Patrol Officers, Mr S.H.Smith, P.O., Gawanga Resettlement, and Mr R.C.Blackburn, C.P.O., the Administrative Adviser to the Wosera Local Government Council. The main function of the Patrol Officers in this regard is to hear the complaints and give advice to the plaintiff as to his legal rights in his cause. Legal proceedings are confined to Maprik because neither of the Patrol Officers has court powers. This is unfortunate because much could be done to advance law and order in the area by patrol Officers with court powers. A large number of the small matters and civil wrongs, mainly to do with pigs, could be settled on the spot. For these matters the people often refrain from taking legal action because of the need to travel to, and support themselves in, Maprik for the duration of the legal proceedings. Many would have no place to sleep in Maprik, or if there was a need to prolong their stay through the absence or unavailability of the magistrate, they would be short of food.

It has been necessary to educate the Councillors, in some cases, to show them that their work does not include administering their own form of justice in the villages.

Because of the unrest it occasions, the land tenure system of the Wosera has been described in length in Section E of the Area Study. Much of the fighting and arguing in this area is a result of land disputes.

The people have the attitude that the law affords relief from civil and criminal wrongs for which they have no, or unsatisfactory, recourse at village level. This is a two sided situation, saving the machinery of law from being inundated with numerous minor matters, many of which are not in essence illegal by police standards, but also hiding matters which are illegal by police standards but not necessarily by their own standards.

It is hoped that a police detachment will be stationed in the Wosera in the near future.

There has been no cult activity observed in the Wosera for many years.

Situation Report.

(3) Social.

(d) Services provided by the Government and Government Agencies.

Other than medical, educational, agricultural and Administrative services described elsewhere in this situation report, Administrative Services are; Malaria Control, Public Works and Infant Welfare. The latter is seldom called upon except in conjunction with court cases.

Malaria Control patrols the Wosera with dubious popularity. The invasion of spray teams into their houses is regarded as an evil which they have to accept. Example is given to the people by the ex-patriot personnel in the area who are willing to have their dwellings sprayed. It is considered that the attitude of the Woseras is not unique.

Public Works is responsible for the Maprik-Pagwi road in the area. People take it for granted that this road is in good repair and do not realise the amount of work done on it. Work on the Dreikikir-Maprik road is appreciated by all, but the need for metalling on the Wosera roads is not emphasised to them by this example.

(e) Missions.

The area in close proximity to any given mission will be influenced by that mission. The missions give religious instruction, schooling, medical aid and work to the people nearby.

There is conflict between the missions only at village level, where school children of one religious belief sometimes victimise children of other beliefs. This is, at the most, rare. There is no visible conflict between missions and the administration.

Mission schools have Parents Associations, and at Kunjingini there are men's and women's clubs which increase the number of adult semi-literate people in the area.

Further information on the missions will be found in the Area Study and the Appendix.

Area Study

A Introduction.

(a) The Wosera is an area of 480 square miles of undulating kunai grass and light forest country, split by three rivers with their associated sago swamps. The area has an average rainfall of seventy inches, falling in the months November to March mainly.

The South of the Wosera has larger areas of kunai grass than the north. These areas could be planted with economic trees but for the practice of burning it while hunting. Because of the shortage of land large areas of the forest are secondary growth in the North, but there are fewer people in the South and this is an area noted for its wild life.

(b) Access to the area by land is through Kunjingini and Tendegum to the East leading to the Maprik-Pagwi road, through Balif to the North on the Maprik-Dreikikir road. These roads are shown on map annexed to this report.

The roads through Kunjingini and Tendegum have river crossings which are impassible in the wet season. They both have wooden bridges across water, which restricts the size of vehicles using them. Also, both have steep hills which make the roads impassible in the wet season, even for four wheel drive vehicles. The Kunjingini road has two stretches of road built above marsh land, which provide an obstacle in all seasons.

The road through Balif has a river crossing which is now no inconvenience to drivers, and there will be a box culvert there in the near future. The road through Balif to Maprik is surfaced and like the Maprik Pagwi road presents no problems. The internal road to Balif has wooden bridges and steep hills.

The Wosera Local Government Council has proposed to the District Development Committee that there be a bridge situated at Patukwa and one at Wombisa. This will give all year access to all of the wosera.

Airstrips in the area are at ; Kunjingini, Bapmo, Kaugia, Chigiangu, Jambitangat, Dunyingi (Kosengo) and Nungwaia. Of these Kosengo is unusable. They are all mission airstrips and would not be suitable for categories over 'C'.

All the goods brought into the Wosera come from Wewak by road or air, or from Madang or Wewak along the Sepik to Pagwi. None of the rivers in the area are navigable.



Area Study

Introduction.

(c) Administration influence in the area has been spread by the continuous patrolling of D.D.A., D.A.S.F., and Malaria Control Officers. The area around the Council at Saikingwandu, and the villages on the roads in the area are the most used to Administration Officers because they see them at all times, where those places off the main routeways see Officers only when one visits their village.

There is no marked attitude of the people to the Administration. Most of the people accept the Administration as a part of their lives and do not express like or dislike. It is a small number of people who show any opinion. The people who are obviously pro-Administration are the ex-Lulua's and Tultuls and the Councillors. Those who seem to be against the Government are usually the trouble making class.

Area Study.

C. Social Groupings.

(a) Social Grouping depends upon the basis of; age, sex, ~~tax~~ locality, kinship and descent.

The grouping as to age and sex is divided into male and female;-children, adolescents, adults and aged. Male children lead a free existence for the first six or seven years of life until school age. when the child does not go to school he will continue his free existence until adolescence. The female child usually has to carry food and firewood with her mother, and has a more restricted life than the male child.

Adolescent females can be regarded as adult because they are usually married soon after their first menstruation. The male adolescent has a distinct adolescent period before being allowed to assume full adult privileges and duties. He is initiated before he is regarded as having adult status.

The female adult status is one of bondage to the work of cooking, producing children and gardening. Adult males observe rituals, garden duties, duties to their own and other social groups and other villages. Males and females who reach old age. They have very little work to do and are regarded as being wise. The old men perform the rituals and sit in judgement in tribal matters.

The social groups determined by sex keep apart in their work and in their parts in rituals. The man's work is usually of a heavy nature where the woman's is monotonous. The woman's inferiority is taken for granted, and it is foolish to suggest that a woman is capable of constructive thought. During childbirth, menstruation and various times of the year with religious significance the men stay away from the women even more strictly than normally.

Social groupings distinguished by locality are the hamlet and the village. These two usually combine for warfare and religious ceremonies. The village is usually a collection of clans while the hamlet can be as small as one clan or one lineage.

The village usually forms a tribe when included with its associated hamlets. This means that their land is separate to and sacred compared to that of the next village and its hamlets.

(b) The functional social unit is the simple family. This group has ownership of garden land, co-ownership of forest and hunting land. It is the unit which lives in one house.

Area Study.

C. Social Groupings.

(c) There are five languages in the Wosera. Tami or Tumi, as it is also called, is the main one spoken by all of the people in the area. Bugi, the Maprik language, is closely related to Tumi and is spoken in Bapandu as their first language.

Mugoro is spoken in the South-East, at Nungwaigo, Pukago, Kwanjuama, Kwaringia, Banglego, yambigo and Yindigo.

Gwanyinga is spoken in the South-West, at Jambitanga, Umunoko, Wabindumakag, Jibako, Manjukwarui, Jibekim, Kosenga, Weikor and Nungwaia.

Tumi is spoken in Abusit, Balampta, Bobmagum, Gulakim, Chigiangu, Gwairaru, Gwinyingi, Isogum, Kange, Kaugiak, Kulungu, Kumunugun, Kunjingini, Kutigum, Kwanabandu, Kwatmagum, Maundu, Mikau, Mul, Nunamaka, Rubugum, Saragum, Stapigum, Talangu, Tatumba, Tendegum, Tugaikim, Waigamaga, Jipmago, Kausaga, Mikau, Megungu, Nainda, Palge, Patukwa, Serangwantu, Wabindugum, Wombisa, Yakiwar.

Tamaui is spoken in Nala, Kupmabit and Mangul.

The Gwanyinga language is related to the Dreikikir language and the Mugoro is related to the Sepik language found around Pagwi.

(d) Each tribe is a well knit group which is built up of each of the lesser social groups. A tribe has various relations with neighbouring tribes. It will join forces with other tribes to fight a common enemy, or will stay to the side while two of its friendly neighbours fight each other. Women from the tribe will marry into selected other tribes, thus cementing friendship.

Although the days of the large tribal fights are over there is still difficulty in settling disputes between former enemies.

(e) Relations with adjoining groups are friendly because there is a long standing trade link with the neighbouring places. The main trade items were salt from Maprik, fish from the Sepik and rings to use for bride price payments from Ambunti.

Each of the surrounding languages has been accepted by the nearby Woseras which would have made living side by side easier.

Area Study.

B Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a) A copy of the Census figures is attached to this report.

(b) All villages are linked by tracks or roads, the map at the end of this report shows roads in the area.

(c) It is the practise for the plantations, the greatest users of labour from the village, to stipulate that Wosera men are not welcome to work for them. This means that there are not usually large numbers of men away from any one village. It is not the case, however in the case of; Maundu, Saragum, Ugutagwa, Jibakim and Wabindumakag. Here they are working in Madang, Lae, Buca, Kavieng and Rabaul. In cases questioned the men seemed to go in the one year.

Of the men who have been away for some time, many of them do not come back to the area for a holiday, and the people fear that they will not return to their village. Men who work outside the area often married before or during their absence, causing unrest for the remaining young men who are often in trouble for living with the absentees wife.

Area Study.

(D) Leadership.

Leadership is divided into various categories. Firstly there are the Councillors who differ from the old type leaders who were the tultuls and luluais. It is often hard for the Councillors to realise the limitations of their type of leadership.

About half the Councillors have worked outside the area and about that number are semi-literate. Nearly all grow cash crops and most profess to be Christian.

Other leaders are the hereditary fight and sorcery leaders, and those who are limited to the field of specialisation in which they are leaders - dance leaders, garden leaders, hunting leaders etc. The fight and sorcery leaders have a more general leadership than the latter.

With the Councillor, the only other person who has an every day type of leadership is the old man of the village. This old man is supposed to be the oldest, therefore the wisest man of the place and will be foremost in advising lore. He is not an effective leader and is seldom seen by a patrol when the Councillor is in the village.

Area Study.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a) Most of the arguments and complaints in the area concern land, so the land system of the people were discussed.

In the village, the people are grouped firstly as a tribe, holding an area of land separate from the land of the surrounding villages and marked by various plants and decorations on trees. In the Wosera the people may cut wood, vines and housing materials with little dispute within the land of the tribe. They usually ask permission if collected in the area of another clan in their tribe or if they hunt wild animals in other clan's land. There is less restriction upon hunting than there is upon collecting.

The garden land of each clan is known to all the tribe and is sacred to the clan. In this area the clan has its gardens and will perform the garden sorcery known to those of the clan alone and a succedaneum when the group sorcery of the whole tribe fails. Each clan has separate and secret rituals which make their garden more a part of the clan.

Garden land is divided within the clan group and each person owns his part of the land. The man thinks of the land being his, as it was his father's and will be his son's - he has not the right of alienation without the consent of the tribe.

The man's sago is often separate from his garden and in an area where the clan does not have full rights to the land. This is because the sago swamp could be in the area of one clan, who would have sago and the rest of the tribe would not. The sago land is also handed down from father to son, and is fiercely guarded by the owner.

The land of the village has many uses. The children of the village are taught about the ground at an early age, and accompany their father as he inspects the boundaries of his own land. Here they learn about food and poison and the land which will eventually be theirs on the death of their parents. They learn how to trap pigs, collect honey, find the shells to make lime and the kunai grass to make their salt.

Special uses of the land are tribal property. The clay to make pots is not to be stolen by the next tribe, or the stone to make axes, for they are trade items. One area of the Wosera has ~~an~~ a mineral spring which the village people do not tell anybody about, and which the nearby villages know about from stealing the water when possible. Salt, clay for pots, stone for axes are the special uses for the land which, together with wild pigs and other wild animals influence and benefit the whole village and not the owner of the land where they are found.

Area Study.

E Land Tenure and Use.

(a) Continued.

Each village has its friends of the villages in the area. Years ago certain villages would join forces to attack other villages. The losing village would forfeit its land, have most of its men, women and children killed and would have to retreat to an area where the people would allow them a place to live. This fighting was a common event and the boundaries of one place would continually move to encompass other peoples land or would all or part fall into other peoples hands as spoils of war. Now that these battles have stopped many villages think it right to try to recover their former land now that the peace has been signed by sharing pigs at a feast. The victorious villages do not think it correct to give back the land as they do not know how far back into their history to find a place when the land boundaries were static. They also think that, as their fathers risked their life for the land they should keep it.

(b) N/A

(c) Rice and coffee are grown in the Wosera, see Appendix. For both of these crops the ground is cleared by the men. With the coffee the men plant the crop, husk the ripe beans and cut the grass, while the women pick the beans, wash them and ~~husk~~ also cut the grass. Coffee ownership is either individual or is family, with no areas having a large enough single garden to warrant communal effort. In the village the pulper is either a coffee-owner's purchase or supplied by the Council.

Rice is planted and harvested by the men and the women as a team, in a clan effort. The people are willing to combine tribal land where it would be economically advantageous for rice and D.A.S.F., Bainyik have expressed their willingness to help with machinery in such a case.

(11)

Area Study.

F Literacy.

In the Wosera area twelve percent of the children go to school... nine percent to mission schools and three percent to Administration schools in the Wosera.

Few adults are literate. Those who are away from the area working as policemen, medical assistants and orderlies or as general workers on the plantations, would be the main group of literate Woseras. Resident in the area there are catechists and teachers in the smaller schools who pass on elementary ideas of education. Those who can read and write do so in pidgin-English. This is a small group and are responsible for the accurate recording of dates of births, marriages and deaths.

Those people who have received higher education now work outside the area, and there is little known in the village of their standard of education or their present work.



Area Study.

G Standard of Living.

(a) Most of the houses in the area are built on the ground, which means that it is impossible to thoroughly clean the packed-earth floor. There is also a great waste of space in these houses and difficulty in installing any shelves or storage space. Councillors and younger men who have worked outside the area tend to build their houses off the ground.

Each family builds a latrine at a suitable distance from their house in the village. Constant inspection is made by the Council Inspector to ensure that these latrines are in a usable condition. The people tend to ignore the Sanitation Rules when it means a small amount of extra work.

Introduced artefacts are used by all the people. Pans, pots, spoons and knives are used throughout the area. Their distribution depends upon the use in comparison with the price and the availability of their normal tools. Outside of the house bush-knives, axes, spades, nails and other small items are used. People usually wear lap-laps, but the dresses, shorts, shirts and skirts are increasing in popularity.

(b) The local foods are yam, taro, kaukau, beans, teleap aupa, apika, pumpkins, bananas, corn, coconut, pineapple, pawpaw, peanuts - all of which are planted by the people - sago, kapiak and the various fruits, nuts and berries which are collected. Rice is an introduced crop which is eaten. Prepared foods such as bread, sweatmeats, ~~and~~ biscuits and other such commodities are consumed where available.

Birds, pigs, fish and smaller animals are the meats eaten, and the dogs and cats of the villages are also eaten.

Tinned meat and fish are bought at the trade stores but would make only a small addition to the diet of the average family.

(c) The Catholic Mission at Kunjingini has a men's club which teaches as well as providing a social meeting place. The larger schools have a Parents and Teachers club to help the school and the children. They also have soccer, valley ball and basket ball as sports enjoyed by more than the scholars alone.

The Scouts, Brownies and Wama club at Maprik are too far away to effect the people.

Area Study.

H Missions.

(a&b) List of Missions.

In the area there are Catholic Mission stations as follows;

Chigiangu. Father Richard.

2 grass cutters for the airstrip.

1 Cook.

1 Catechist.

Kaugia. Father Connor.

1 School teacher European.

6 Teachers Native.

1 Nurse European.

2 Nurses Native.

1 Storekeeper Native.

1 Cook Native.

Grass cutters for the strip as needed.

6 Catechists Native.

6 Church Councillors Native.

4 Carpenters Native.

10 Lay Missionaries.

Various Casual Workers.

Kunjingini. Father Siegel.

Father Grant.

4 Nuns.

6 Teachers Native.

1 Lay Missionary European.

4 Cook and General Girls Native.

8 Catechists Native.

Various Casual Workers.

Bapmo and Father Sollner.

Kausaga 5 Teachers.

5 Catechists.

Grass cutters and Casual Workers as necessary.

There is one A.O.G. Mission at Jambitanga;

O.I.C. Andrew Evens.

1 School Teacher European.

3 Teachers Native.

1 Nurse European.

Various casual workers.

S.S.E.M. Mission Nungwaia

Figures unknown as this is still in Dreikikir census book.

Area Study.

H Missions.

(c) General Attitude towards Missions.

In the case of the adventist mission in the area there is a rigid discipline imposed upon the adherents to their faith. The village children are taught that their way of Christianity is correct to the exclusion of all others. They have the effect of destroying heathen ways, worship and the artifacts of native religion. They endeavour to replace these with a similarly strict religion, having Christian worship in the place of the sun, moon, yam, mami and rain spirits.

Although there is only one of these religious bodies in the area they are having more results than the Catholic Mission because of their personal dedication, obvious restraint from smoking and drinking alcohol, adherence to their own strict principles and their insistence upon other's being similarly strong in their faith.

The Catholic Mission gives services similar to those of the adventists but do not impose such exacting principles on the people as their "opposition" does. Trade stores for the Catholic Missions is a necessary part of their station, for finance for their work, but this gives the people the impression that the missionaries are businessmen. Their apparent lack of restrictions reduces the effect of the religion on the people. They will not abide divorce which is a part of the people's way of life, whereas adventists allow this. Other irregularities between the two are that Catholics smoke and drink, allow the Tambaran symbols and even purchase them for resale to provide an extra income. Both of the Missions are supplied by air, which gives gives them a prosperous appearance as far as the natives are concerned.

The two types of mission do useful work in the area, in the fields of health and education. They show no anti-Administration tendencies. Both of the missions have asked for more patrols in the area with longer times spent in each village. Because of the small size of their parishes it is easier for them to know the people of their area than the Patrol Officer can for his area. This is unavoidable.

Necessary possessions such as a car, a respectable house and good clothes causes a culture gap between missionary and the people which will take time to diminish.

Area Study.

I Not Applicable.

J Communications.

(a) Roads.

The Wosera area is split, to the East, by the Maprik-Pagwi road which is not restricted by river crossings and is an all-weather road.

Within the Wosera, smaller roads are in constant need of attention, more than the people can give in many cases because of the lack of surfacing material.

In the South-East there is a road from Serangwantu to Nungwaigo which does not reach Kwaringia because of the river and does not reach Yambi because of a sago swamp. There are only two important hills on this road, both at Pukago, but which stop most traffic in the wet season. Four-wheel drive vehicles with chains only can use the road at this time. The three bridges, two at Pukago and one at Nungwaigo are in good order but many of the twenty eight culverts are in a state of disrepair and are a hazard.

Nearly parallel to this road is the road from Wombisa to Banglego which has only two culverts as far as Banglego and a river crossing at Wombisa. This is a well kept road.

This same river crossing is used to travel on the road from Wombisa to Bapmo which continues to the Nanu - Jambitanget road. This road is also well kept with eight culverts and two major hills.

From Kausaga to Nainda there is a small road with two culverts and a bridge. the bridge is not very safe and the culverts are consealed and not well made. Otherwise the road is not in good condition.

The road from Kaugia via Kange to Kausaga has five not well made culverts and three bridges. More culverts are needed. There are hills on the road which make travel in the wet season impossible.

Nanu River to Nungwaia is a difficult road with twenty culverts, six bridges and five hills of an impossible nature. Because of the length of the road there are always places which have reasonably long grass. The road could be taken as far as Daina in the Dreikikir Area if the people of Nungwaia and Weikor would work on the road. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries state there would be great use for such an extension to meet the Dreikikir roads.

Area Study.

J Communications.

(a) Roads Continued.

The road from Wabindumakag to Apambi has two culverts and needs more. It is a reasonable road but to extend it to Kwaringia there would be four bridges needed and the forest which lasts all the way to Kwaringia would present quite a barrier.

The road from Kaugia to Hayfield through the Rubugum villages is out of use. From Kumunugun No 1 to Bobmagum there are six culverts and four bridges. Two of the bridges are out and there are severe hills.

Using the top road to Hayfield there are fifteen culverts and four bridges for the whole way. The crossing at Bobmagum is used only in the dry season and the crossing at Tendegum was washed away in January 1969 but should be in use for the dry season.

From Kaugia to Kunjingini via Wombisa there are three bridges and six culverts. This road is used all the time for internal traffic but there is a long period when the river at Kunjingini is not fordable. The hills are a problem and there are areas where the road is raised out of the swamp and is a danger to vehicles.

The road from Mul to Rubugum via Waigamaga is seldom used and is in a state of disrepair. there are fewer hills than the other roads to Kunjingini and in the rain it can be used when the other roads are out because of heavy traffic cutting the surface.

From Nala to Mangul the road is seldom used but in fair condition. The crossing at Mangul needs a bridge and prevents vehicular traffic from continuing to Marui, the Mission on the river Sepik. There are three other river crossings on this road and three bridges and fifteen culverts.

All of the roads in the Wosera need metalling in stead of grass and earth surface and need five foot culverts in stead of wooden bridges over the sago swamps. A five year plan submitted to the District Development Committee outlines the work to be done in order to have a road system in the Wosera. The main feature of this is the request for the bridges at Wombisa and Patukwa.

(b) Sea Not applicable.

(c) Airstrips See introduction (b).

Area Study.

K Technical and Clerical Skills.

In the area studied there are storemen, taught and working in missions, drivers and builders. These are not well taught in the main and have no certificates. There are very few in the area.

The people most skilled are the foreign natives working for missions, and, possibly, some of the Woseras who have been to work out of the area and who cannot or will not find work in the area.

L Stage of Political Development .

The stage of political development of the Wosera is not easy to ascertain. The Local Government Council has been functioning in the area for five years and is known to all the people. There have been elections for the Council and for the House of Assembly which have included Political education. On the whole the people have been well informed about the works of the Government and various political functions. Their attitude is passive and through questions it is considered that the people will remain uninterested in anything which does not effect their own village directly.

Area Study.  
M Economy.

- (a) See appendix for list of economic trees per village.
- (b&c) Actual figures are not available but D.A.S.F. Officers say that the number of trees in the Wosera should produce in the region of five hundred tons per year whereas they are producing about one third of that total.
- (d) There is no Market Gardening in the Wosera. The men clear garden areas sufficient for their needs but there is a fair amount of excess which is sold when possible.
- (e) Wages given by missions in the area are approximately \$1,200-00 per month. The Council spends \$250-00 per month. Maprik and Hainyik are responsible for about \$1,000-00 per month. Total \$2,450-00 per month in wages. From other sources it is harder to calculate. Kaugia Mission spends \$140-00 per month on sago to send to Warabung, Kairiru, and Yarapos, and Kanjingini spends \$100-00 on native foods for its station alone. A figure of somewhere around \$600-00 per month would probably be the minimum amount earned from the produce. The annual amount of \$36,600-00 would be earned by the Woseras.
- (f) There are no Co-operatives in the area and the Rural Progress Society, the Tamaui Society, has relatively little effect because the difficulty of transport and the attitude of the people are restrictive.
- (i) There has been no difficulty with tax.
- (j) Seven dollars per year for the adult male would be realistic.

Area Study.

N Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) In the South Wosera there would be plenty of land to plant economic trees and the North Wosera has kunai grass hills which would be used to better purpose if planted with trees. In the Department of Forestry land near Kunjingini where there is an experiment in the success of ~~XXXX~~ various types of trees in the Wosera area it can be seen that there is no success in planting any type of tree in unfertilised ground if speedy results are wanted. In the two years that the experimental area has been planted the fertilized trees are five times larger than the unfertilised ones.

(b) Market gardens could not be increased in the area as there is not enough suitable land for gardens at present.

(c) Employers in the area, and the Sub-District, are unable to absorb any more labour without an expansion of the industry of the area.

Many more villagers could be employed without their villages suffering from a shortage of manpower.

(d) New crops would not be advisable because the present crops are not being exploited to full advantage.

Ponds in the villages for a fish supply have been talked about by Council and missionaries. There would have to be a trained man to locate each pond so that the water never failed.

(e) The people of the area earn enough for their material needs and do not seem to consider hard work for more earnings to be a good proposition.

W. H. ... C.P.O.



H.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... EAST SEPIK ..... Report No. .... 8 1968/69 MAPRIK .....

Patrol Conducted by... M. J. COCKBURN .....

Area Patrolled ..... MOBERA COUNCIL AREA .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL .....

Natives..... NIL .....

Duration—From... 6 / 11 / 1968 to... 8 / 11 / 1968 .....

Number of Days..... 3 days .....

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

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... Conduct course for Mobera Councillors .....

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*20121969*

*E. G. Hicks*  
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 ....



67.8.30

5

Reference: 67-1-4



District Office,  
WENAK.  
 East Sepik District.  
 24th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1968/69.

Thank you for the above report.

I am sure the Course conducted will be of great benefit to the Wosera Councillors, such type of courses could be borne in mind for the Yangeru and Dreikikir Councils when time and staff permit.

*E. G. Hicks*  
 (E. G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. Director,  
 Department of District  
 Administration,  
KORHEORU. PAPUA.

For your information and records please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
 (E. G. HICKS).  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

*10/1/69*

67-3-7/101  
MJC/mc

M A P R I K.


East Sepik District.

19th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO 8 of 1968/69.

Please find attached the abovementioned report in  
triplicate.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 6793-7

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

M A P R I K.

East Sepik District.

19th February, 1969.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO 8 of 1968/69.

M A P R I K SUB DISTRICT:

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT:

WOSERA COUNCIL AREA:

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: M.J. COCKBURN

DESIGNATION: DISTRICT OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: WOSERA COUNCIL CHAMBERS. SPECIAL PATROL.

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING: NIL

DURATION OF PATROL: 6th NOVEMBER 1968, TO 8th NOVEMBER, 1968.  
3 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CONDUCT COURSE FOR WOSERA COUNCILLORS.

TOTAL POPULATION: N/A

MAPR REFERENCE:

PATROL DIARY:

- 6th Novem. Depart Maprik for Wosera Council Chambers. Arrive at Midday. P.M. Address Councillors on purpose of course. Read and explain Standing Orders and Rules of Debate - Questions. Talk on the role of the Councillor. Outline activities for following day - which is to commence with a debate in the morning Subject - Rice V Sago as a food crop.
- 7th Novem. At Wosera Council.  
Debate during morning as arranged, commencing at 10 am. as some Councillors slow to arrive. Rice wins the debate - Standing Orders and Rules of Debate used. New Councillors speak for first time.  
P.M. 1. Brief history on development of Administration from direct rule to indirect rule - relation of Local Government to Central Government - House of Assembly.  
2. Lecture - Rule by Majority, Basis of Democracy  
3. Duties of Port Folio Councillors - Sepcial meeting of Port Folio Councillor to accept their Duty Statement.  
Later P.M. Visit Catholic Mission, Kaugia.
- 8th Novem. Brief meeting in morning and a few questions on matters arising in the course. Inspect Works Programme at Nanu. Teacher's House, Nanu River Bridge. Return to Maprik p.m.

END OF PATROL.

=====

Introduction:

This special patrol was mounted to conduct a training course for councillors of the Wosera Local Government Council. The patrol was well received and the object achieved with quite marked success. Weather was reasonable for the period of the patrol considering the time of year.

Councillor's Course:

The course was held over two days with only brief questions being asked by a few councillors present on the morning of the third day. The length of the course was arrived at by the Councillors who were all anxious to return to their village affairs and gardens after the second day.

The first item in the Course were the Standing Orders of the Council and Rules of Debate. These were read over to the assembled councillors and carefully explained. Questions were asked and answered. As it was considered most important to get the concept of properly conducted debate to the Councillors the preparation for the debate on the merits of Rice and Sago and Foods crops was done at length.

The debate nex morning proved most successful. At first the councillors still did not understand what was required so that Mr. Blackburn, C.P.O., and the writer took one side each and we gave our addresses on the subject. The idea quickly caught on then and with myself acting as chairman and Mr Blackburn as adjudicator the debate continued. The debate gave each councillor an opportunity to speak and, while the older councillors had a better grasp of the idea of Debate, it was gratifying to see the new councillors speak and introduce new points in favour of their subject. According to reports received from Mr. Blackburn recently the effect of this debate is still evident during current debates during council meetings.

The other small lectures on the development of Administration, the relation of Local Government with Central Government and the House of Assembly were all well received and it was evident from the questions asked that they were understood. The same applies to the lecture on Majority Rule.

The duties of the port folio councillors were discussed fully and each port folio councillor appeared to be well aware of the sphere of his responsibilities. The portfolio system is working well in the WOSERA.



M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Serial 20669*

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. 9 of 68/69

Patrol Conducted by C. J. RAWLINGS, P.O.

Area Patrolled WORA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives .....

Duration—From 6./2./1969 to 5./3./1969

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS AND TRADE STORE SURVEY.

Director of District Administration,  
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 .....

*Area Study  
8/1/69*

*Dec 26/69*



Popu

67-3-47

18th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL MAPRIK NO. 9/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-4 of 3rd June, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. C.J. Rawlings, P.O. to Wora Census Division.
3. Report gives a relatively clear picture of the area however I would have expected more detail concerning the section on the "Economy of the Area".
4. I agree with your comments that to be effective, a critical analysis of a situation should be accompanied by proposals on the ways and means of overcoming the particular problem. Nevertheless Mr. Rawlings has carried out a good piece of field work.
5. A copy of patrol map is required, please.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. C.J. Rawlings, P.O.  
Sub District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-8-47

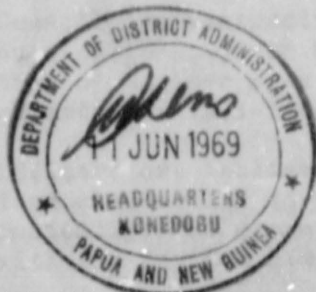


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3F

Reference: 67-1-4

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telegrams \_\_\_\_\_  
Our Reference \_\_\_\_\_  
If calling ask for \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_



Department of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

3rd June, 1969.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONE DOBU, PAPUA.

MAPRIK PATROL NO. 9 OF 1968/69  
WORA CENSUS DIVISION - MR. C. J.  
RAWLINGS, PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of the above report.
- (b) Copy of patrol instructions issued to Mr. Rawlings by the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, on file number 67-3-7/72 dated 4th February, 1969.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-3-7/212 dated 9th May, 1969.

2. I have the following comments to make regarding this patrol :-

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Rawling's concern about contact between Councillors and constituents is not an isolated one as quite a number of Councils have this identical problem. One must appreciate that a Councillor does not receive a high remuneration for his duties to the Council and this reflects on his enthusiasm in relation to his duties in disseminating Council news to his constituents.

As remarked on by the Assistant District Commissioner the problem is one which starts at the top and passes through to the people. In some cases responsibility for disinterest lies with Councillors who do not attend Council Meetings. On other occasions it may be that the people feel that the Council is not doing enough for them with their money. Where the Administration errs to some extent is :-

- (a) Young Officers are appointed as Administrative Advisers and lack experience.
- (b) There is no permanency in appointments to particular Councils.

18/4

(3)

- (c) Council Administrative Advisers are, on occasions, given other duties besides that of Adviser even though they are gazetted as full-time Advisers.
- (d) Officers are inclined to lack enthusiasm when acting as Advisers to Councils. Basically, therefore, the problem can lie with the Adviser himself.

As Mr. Rawlings is to be appointed Administrative Adviser of the Wosera Local Government Council I anticipate that he will have no problems in ensuring the successful functioning of the Council as he had gone into some detail in this report to indicate the failings of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council. Knowing these problems he will be guarded against them occurring in the Wosera Local Government Council.

2. ECONOMIC

The WORA Census Division is located adjacent to Bainyik Agricultural Station and economic development in that Census Division is progressing satisfactorily. It is quite possible that there are one or two villages which are not progressing at the same tempo as the others but it is reasonable to assume that they will participate more fully when the road network is improved in the area. The fact that the males from the WORA area pay an annual tax of \$8.00 per head without complaint is indicative of the progress being made in the area.

- 3. This report has been well prepared and the area study contains a lot of valuable detail. I would suggest that in future patrol reports Mr. Rawlings, when he critically analyses a situation and finds it unsatisfactory, should put forward his own ideas on how to resolve the situation.

*B. K. Leeh*  
 (B. K. LEEH)  
 A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
MAPRIK.



27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-3-7/212

If calling ask for MVN'DT

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.

9th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Dept. of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1968/69  
BY MR. C. RAWLINGS, PATROL OFFICER

The above mentioned report is forwarded in quadruplicate, together with copies of patrol instructions. As with Patrol Report No. 10, this has come to hand during the absence of the officer concerned - in this case he is attending a Departmental In-Service Training Course in Port Moresby.

Once again, at this stage of my short period at Maprik, I can offer only general comments on the report.

Local Government.

The fact that complaints were again raised about the apparent lack of communication between the Council and the people, reflects rather sadly on the effectiveness of our Departmental contact with the people at village level. The problem was noted on Patrol Report No. 7 of 1967/68, and as yet, has not been rectified. Field staff shortage is only part of the problem; of equal importance would be the ever increasing multitude of administrative tasks that are occupying field officers' time, and thus restricting their effectiveness of personal contact in basic field duties. The introduction of Councils with their various committees, additional court work, land demarcation committees, general economic development of cash cropping and road development, has also introduced a myriad of minor but significant administrative duties to the field officer to such an extent, that basic field functions are in danger of being relegated to secondary importance by the pressure of clerical duties.

There appears to be an urgent need for greater delegation of duties to clerical staff. A choice must be made; at present field officers are attempting to carry out both field and clerical functions, with the result that too often, one function suffers at the expense of the other, and critical comments come thick and fast from all sides. Treasury, Local Government and other Departments do not hesitate to apply pressure when their precious paper work slips behind, and at the same time, our own Department naturally demands the full performance of its functions in the field. Somewhere along the line, the emphasis in field officer activities seems to have shifted, and it is important that aims and goals be put back into their proper perspective. Effective and close contact with the local people in their environment must be re-introduced and maintained.

House of Assembly.

The problem of unification of the people and the introduction of the concept of nationalism is not merely a matter of overcoming the loss of individual identity, but rather of overcoming in-built suspicions of other people's motives. This is a Territory wide problem of course, and perhaps education will play a large part in solving it.

Economic Situation.

Mr. Rawlings persistently paints a dreary picture of lack of interest and lack of enthusiasm, which makes rather sorry reading. I cannot help feel perhaps that Mr. Rawlings may be a little over pessimistic; for closer readings, page 8, para. 2 reveal "both coffee and rice gardens in the WORA", page 9, para. 2 "A number of enquiries were made by men wishing to go to the islands to work cocoa," and "a desire to go to the oil palm blocks at Hoskins," and "a universal complaint that the 'didimen' were not paying them enough for rice," and page 10, para. 3, "Many of the Wora people take food to markets at Bainyik and Maprik .... etc." Perhaps the area is not vibrating with enthusiasm, but it does not seem to be at a complete standstill.

Education.

The keenness exhibited by parents here is in apparent contrast to their attitude towards economic development. Perhaps the coming generation will save the day for the Wora people.

Health.

The situation appears satisfactory here.

Missions.

Relationships between Missions, people and Administration are good; it is essential they remain this way.

Clubs.

With the large number of Primary T Schools in the area generally around Maprik, I feel that a school sports association should be organised on as wide a basis as possible. Regular inter-school sporting activities should then be encouraged. I realise that something of this nature goes on at present at Maprik, but expansion of the scheme should be carried out. There is a large road network in the Sub-District, and with the dry season coming up now, more ambitious travel arrangements can perhaps be attempted.

Area Study.

Mr. Rawlings has completed a neat, informative report here, factually commenting upon his observations. His section under "Economy of the Area" is strangely in marked contrast to his similar section in his situation report, commented upon by me above. It is unfortunate that my current unfamiliarity with the area precludes me from correctly assessing the accuracy of some of Mr. Rawlings assertions on social customs etc. This local knowledge will come, of course, in time.

The rice purchasing figures in the appendix section are well down on the 1967/68 year, as plantings for the first six months of this financial year were late. An appreciable increase is anticipated for the current six monthly period.

General.

The report is generally well written, however, Mr. Rawlings should attempt to avoid the use of the term "The writer is ..." by rearrangement of the sentence content. If a personal opinion is to be expressed, the first person pronoun can be utilised.

The trade store survey requested in the patrol instructions was carried out, and the information will be utilised in the current annual report. Generally, it reveals 34 stores operating in the Census Division, with all but one having little, if any, trading success. The one exception is a village store run with the assistance of a local European trader, and shows an annual turnover in excess of \$3000.00 per annum. This store is owned by Karu Giami, and is located at Wora village.

A claim for camping allowance has not been prepared by Mr. Rawlings; it will be forwarded on his return from his training course in Port Moresby.

For your attention please.

*M. V. Neal*  
M. V. Neal  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-3-7/72  
HJC/ac

MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

4th February, 1969.

Mr. C.J. Rawlings,  
Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.

Dear Sir,


PATROL INSTRUCTION - WORA CENSUS DIVISION.

You are to leave on patrol to the Wora Census Division as soon as you can prepare yourself for departure. The objects of the patrol are:-

1. General Administration.
2. Conduct a census check and compile new Census sheets.
3. Conduct trade store survey for the Census Division.

There are 18 villages in the Census Division and approximately 4,000 people (the last Census showed 3,813). You should therefore spend 2 days in each village where practicable. You are to compile the new Census Sheets and write your report before returning to the station. You are to follow the new form of Patrol Report and take your volume of Standing Instructions with you.

Yours faithfully,

  
H.M. Cockburn,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

D.1

(B)

Thursday 6th. February, 1969.

Departed Maprik 1300 by vehicle for SERAGIKUM Village. Arrived 1710 to find that Rest House uninhabitable. Returned and slept NINGILIMBI No.1.

Friday 7th. February.

Preparing Trade Store survey for villages of SERAGIKUM and NINGILIMBI. Spoke to a number of men from SERAGIKUM re the state of their village, advising improvements. Inspected villages and hamlets of NINGILIMBI Nos. 1 and 2. Informal talks during evening. Slept NINGILIMBI.

Saturday 8th. February.

Sent two undernourished children, with their parents, to Mission hospital at ILAHITA. Departed NINGILIMBI 1020, walked over poorly made vehicular road to SERAGIKUM, inspecting villages of Nos. 1 and 2 and hamlets en route - poor. Gave brief address to 500 or so people. Census revised. A couple of complaints brought forward - adjusted. Returned to NINGILIMBI 1830 and slept.

Sunday 9th. February.

Observed NINGILIMBI. Informal talks during evening.

Monday 10th February.

Census revised NINGILIMBI Nos.1 and 2 - completed 1600. Several complaints heard. Checked trade store and inspection of last hamlets. Walked to LEHINGA No.2 on hand made vehicular road in poor shape. - a dozen culverts needing repair. Badly washed out for ¼ mile past AMUK River crossing. Arrived LEHINGA No.2 1750. Supervised repairs needed to make houses for patrol personnel habitable, including new latrines. Completed 1940.

Tuesday 11th. February.

Census began LEHINGA No.1 and 2 and APERINGA at 1140 - completed 1850. Difficulty experienced throughout. A couple of complaints heard - adjusted. Accounting of census figures until 2300. Slept LEHINGA.



Wednesday 12th. February.

More complaints heard. Cargo moved to AUPIK. Trade store survey: 10 stores inspected. Village and hamlet inspections of LEHINGA Nos. 1 and 2 and APERINGA - poor. Arrived AUPIK 1500 - discussion with councillor. Several complaints heard. Slept AUPIK No.2.

Thursday 13th. February.

Short spiel to about 400 people from AUPIK. Census revised - completed 1400. Several complaints - adjusted. Walked to GWELIGUM No.1 - (30 minutes on good vehicular road - culvert just below AUPIK Village washed out - 48" pipes displaced; repairs have been effected to this by 3.3.69) Discussions with councillor and a number of villagers till 2330. Slept GWELIGUM.

Friday 14th. February.

Census revised GWELIGUM Nos. 1 and 2 and NELIGUM. Completed 1630. Several complaints heard. Village inspection - good. Informal talks during evening till 2100. Slept GWELIGUM.

Saturday 15th. February.

Walked to NINDIKO on hand made vehicular road via NELIGUM, GATNIGUM, inspecting villages and hamlets en route. NELIGUM - extremely dirty and untended - instruction given. Directions given re road work (section between NELIGUM and GATNIGUM wet - no culverts, uncut.) Census revised NINDIKO - no complaints. Slept NINDIKO.

Sunday 16th. February.

Observed NINDIKO.

Monday 17th. February.

Census revision SANGIK and GATNIGUM, interrupted throughout by rain. A couple of complaints settled. A male adult to MAPRIK given 1 month I.H.L. for threatening behaviour. Departed NINDIKO 1600 for WORA (mostly on bush track.) Learned that house for patrol police had gone over cliff during October 1968 earthquakes and that Rest House was almost collapsed. The latter had been propped up and a small building had been erected to replace the former. Slept WORA.

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Tuesday 18th. February.

Walked to BAINYIK D.A.S.F. Station (30 minutes on bush track and across AMOGU (SCREW) River) to obtain figures for rice and coffee, to compare with figures obtained in villages. AMOGU River flooded - returned WORA 1400. Inspection of SERANDU and hamlets and of WORA and NUMAKUM Villages. Inspected a couple of trade stores. Slept WORA.

Wednesday 19th. February.

Census begun 1030 - completed 1750 - a number of people (mainly women and children) failed to appear due to flooded AMOGU River. Complaints heard and adjusted for a couple of hours. Slept WORA.

Thursday 20th. February.

One complaint adjusted. Departed WORA 0930 and walked - bush track to NINDIKO, inspecting hamlets of WORA, SERANDU, NUMAKUM, GATNIGUM, and NINDIKO, en route. Inspected trade stores. One complaint settled. Departed NINDIKO for GWELIGUM 1600, checking SANGIK hamlets en route. (A sick woman ordered to be carried to MAPRIK). Continued to GWELIGUM, checking hamlets of same, arriving 1830. Informal discussions till 2300. Slept GWELIGUM.

Friday 21st. February.

Several complaints heard - two for court action to Maprik. Check on road work by GWELIGUM people. Walked to BAINYIK D.A.S.F. 1150 on vehicular road. By vehicle to MAPRIK, arriving 1230. Had several minor cuts attended to and checked with Doctor re a number of people sent in for treatment. Discussed patrol with Mr. Cockburn, A.D.C. Slept MAPRIK.

Saturday 22nd. February.

At Maprik.

Sunday 23rd. February.

Observed Maprik.

Monday 24th. and Tuesday 25th. February.

At MAPRIK checking census figures - sitting in on Local Courts arising from patrol and awaiting sitting of District Court on Tuesday afternoon in which I was a witness.

Wednesday 26th. February.

Returned to GWELIGUM 0840, by motorbike. Spoke to Mr. B. Ross, T.I.C. 'BRIGIDI' Primary 'T' School en route and inquiries made of A.P.O. Brigiti re his failure to perform duties required. Checked AUPIK Villages to ensure that instructions re hygiene had been carried out. Inspected two trade stores. Inspected section of road to LEHINGA washed out by weekend rains and flood at AMUK River Crossing (where two people had drowned last week.)

Returned to MAPRIK for medical treatment due to fall from motorbike. Returned and slept GWELIGUM.

Thursday 27th February.

To AUPIK to check on road work and to supervise men working with P.W.D. 'dozer repairing culvert mentioned in diary para. Thursday 13th. February. Returned to MAPRIK 1500 by motorbike to see Mr. COCKBURN A.D.C. before departing on leave - checked one trade store en route and advised GWELIGUM and NINDIKO people re obligations concerning road work. Two men fined in Local Court for unlawfully burying body in village. Returned to GWELIGUM - informal discussions till 2300. Slept GWELIGUM.

Friday 28th. February.

Writing report. Check on road work by people of AUPIK, GWELIGUM and NELIGUM. Several complaints heard - adjusted. Slept GWELIGUM.

Saturday 1st. March, 1969.

Completing trade store survey. Discussed local business enterprises with Mr. M. HOVEY of Hayfield who has given a couple of local men much assistance over the past 10-12 years, in running their stores.

Returned to MAPRIK 1330.

Slept MAPRIK.

Sunday 2nd. March.

Observed MAPRIK.

Monday 3rd. March.

Writing census figures - with Mr. P. CHEONG, P.W.D., to AUPIK to see completion of culvert.

Returned and slept MAPRIK.

Tuesday 4th. March.

To new Rest House at NELIGUM, checking village to ensure instructions carried out. Writing report. Returned MAPRIK 1830

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Tuesday 4th. March (cont.)

after hearing a couple of complaints.  
Slept MAPRIK.

Wednesday 5th. March.

Checking trade store survey against Council records. Heard several complaints. Writing report. To NELIGUM p.m. - checking road work. Returned MAPRIK 1630.  
PATROL STOOD DOWN.

SITUATION REPORT.1. POLITICAL.(a) Local Government - Council and Councillors.

The Greater Maprik Local Government Council has been effective in the area since its amalgamation with the AMUK Local Government Council on 31st. January, 1966. The latter had been formed in 1964 and its area included the WORA Census Division. On the amalgamation, redistribution of wards affected the WORA area only superficially and presently the constituents appear quite happy with the situation. On a budget of \$44,000 a year (\$32,000 of which comes from tax) the Council has more than 30,000 people to look after in an area of 494 square miles. The WORA Census Division itself has 4,143 people in an area of 56 square miles represented by 7 councillors.

The writer does not feel that it is within his scope or ability to criticise, favourably or otherwise, the abilities or affiliations of the popularly elected members. He did observe that none of the seven councillors appeared to be particularly outstanding in any way; they carry little authority with the people and either appear unwilling to give instructions to their people (re Council maintenance rules) whereby they could gain some authority, or lack the knowledge of procedures to enforce their instructions. There is also the consideration that the councillor, as an elected member, does not want to lose favour with the people who gave him his title. On every occasion where the councillor was asked about poor roads or tracks, or about lack of village cleanliness, he immediately replied, "pipel iet", meaning that he had tried to get them to do the work but he had been ignored. Where a group of people (or individuals) were asked why the work hadn't been done, the blame was laid at the councillor's door as he had not walked around and allocated various tasks.

Complaints were made against nearly all councillors that they were not imparting to the people, what they had heard in Council meetings. (The writer comments on this as a C.P.O. in paragraph 4 page no.6 MAPRIK Report No.1 of 1967/68 whilst conducting the Council elections.) This attitude still applies and it is apparent that councillors do not really attempt to explain the activities of the Council. Quite often, they may explain things to their immediate family, perhaps even their clan, within their own particular hamlet. However, loosely mentioned terms (e.g. Five-year Plan, Finance Committee, or Portfolio Councillors etc.) hold no meaning and the average

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villager remains frustrated and feels that he is being cheated in some way, particularly when he considers his \$6 tax.

General complaints concerned the Council's failure to provide water supplies for the villages, or failure to make good roads. (This often was blamed on the councillor for failing to bring his people's wishes to the general meeting.) The writer explained to the people that the sooner they realised that initial efforts and improvement would have to be by themselves, the sooner they could expect any help from the Council or anybody else. They were told that the Council's five year plan included improvements to roads extending as far as LEHINGA, the AUIK-BAINYIK section and the section from NELIGUM to NUNDIKO. However, this did not mean that they were to forget their share of construction and maintenance, both before and after this plan becomes effective.

Generally, enthusiasm for the Council appears to have waned a little. The officer considers that this partly arises from the conflict between the councillor and the rest of the villagers (except his own clan) and the Councillor's failure to keep the people in touch with what is happening in the Council (because of little desire to do so, or lack of ability). The officer cannot offer any plan for overcoming the feelings between councillor and constituents as this is based upon old enmities and antagonisms. A more intensive programme of education for the councillors should greatly overcome the latter problem. He would appreciate a criticism of his opinions and possible solution from more experienced members of his department.

(b) House of Assembly

LEHINGA Village is the home of Mr. Rita LUS M. A. (he moved to BALIF Village, Busbita Census Division, some 5-6 years ago.) Mr. LUS did quite an amount of campaigning prior to the 1968 elections and he is well-known throughout the WORA. There has been some conflict between him and the GREATER MAPRIK Council in past months and it is possibly because of his influence that some antipathy has developed towards the Council and councillors. One of Mr. LUS's electoral platforms was the abolition of Council tax. What the member has said in the area since his election (a landslide success by the way) about this promise is not known, but he does not appear to have lost any support because he could not keep it. He moves through the area a good deal, telling the people about the House of Assembly and maintaining interest in it. There is a smattering of PANGU PATI shirts and pins (badges) through the WORA, though most were of fairly long standing. (The shirts were \$1.40 and the badges .10)

(21)

sold by Mr. Lus under the counter of his store at BALIF, to party members only.) Mr. Lus has made a number of trips to the WOSERA area (southern border of the WORA Census Division) and has spoken there. The writer was asked several times whether the member had authority to go into the WOSERA, to hold meetings, or to hear people's grumbles. These came mainly from WOSERA people living in the WORA, or visiting. People generally take an interest in what is said over the radio concerning the House of Assembly but it is secondary to items of interest closer to home, even as near as Wewak. The concept of Territory-wide government, particularly by indigenes, is not yet a real thing to most. This is more understandable when one considers the fears and antagonism existing between the inhabitants of two sectors, supposedly parts of the one village or grouping, (i.e. NINGILIMBI Nos. 1 and 2, or GMBLIGUM Nos. 1 and 2 and NELIGUM, or SERAGIKUM Nos. 1 and 2.) In this light, it is not difficult to see why the majority fear even greater unification measures as they lose their individual identity, so long a traditional viewpoint. More education of councillors in the overall political sphere would go a long way to improving this, provided affinity between councillor and constituents can be maintained.

2. ECONOMIC.

There are both coffee and rice gardens in the WORA; (see statistics.) D.A.S.F. are strongly urging more plantings of the latter. However, on a comparison of figures, the WORA Census Division is behind other divisions in economic production - this could be broken up further, on a village basis. (The officer makes no explanation for the following but presents same as personal observations and from discussions with the Officer-in-Charge, Bairyik D.A.S.F. Experimental Station.) SERAGIKUM Nos. 1 and 2 Villages have the lowest number of coffee trees per head of population and the most half-hearted attempts to make rice gardens. AUPIK Nos. 1 and 2 have more rice gardens for the population and more coffee trees than any other village. Between these two extremes the other fourteen villages are placed, rice and coffee gardens corresponding very closely with the enthusiasm or lack thereof shown by the village. These facts were pointed out to the people and comparisons were made with other parts of MAMNIK and of DREIKIKIR when trying to encourage a little interest and activity on self-help.

A possible reason for this lethargy, particularly on the part of NELIGUM, MINDIKO, WORA, and SERAGIKUM, could be

that these villages are all on borrowed land, that is, the people have been driven out of their own area and allowed to use someone else's land. Most of these changes took place many decades ago but there have been constant bickerings and changes and the original owners have not forgotten nor have the squatters. The latter feel that they might do some work and possibly have to leave the land or maybe they feel no affiliation with the strange land. (This could also be an excuse for inherent lethargy.) The exception to this is NINGILIMBI No.2, the second largest village, which has undergone several changes of tenure in the last century. They have a comparatively large number of coffee trees and the plantings of new coffee there in the last couple of years exceed that of any other village. They have more rice gardens than anyone else. The difference is that although they are "squatters" on land belonging to NINGILIMBI No.1, they bear the 'whip hand', possibly because of their numbers. (A number of people from NINGILIMBI No.1, who had been living on land that was allocated to NINGILIMBI No.2, wished to return to the roll book of NINGILIMBI No.1 as they had moved onto land within the latter's boundaries. They had done this because of constant bickering, and of being 'shamed' by the people of No.2. The two villages are only twenty-five minutes walk apart, with some hamlets interspersed.) The officer consistently made it clear that land which had been won by conquest, or had been obtained through the goodwill of any village, was considered to belong to the people using it.

A number of enquiries were made by men wishing to go to the islands to work cocoa - these were prompted by a feeling that cocoa is more of a cash crop than coffee or rice, and also, that the grass is always greener on the other side. Explanations were given that hard work in their home areas would eventually give more rewards than a sojourn on a plantation, or any attempt at private investment in this venture. The enquirers were told that there was no land available for such private ventures in the islands - the query was then changed to express a desire to go to the oil palm blocks at Hockins. This was often reduced to a request to be a general labourer, anywhere. Despite lengthy talks, the officer considers that he achieved little in encouraging economic cropping on home ground and attributes this largely to the fact that the talks were only to a handful of men, mostly the economic leaders anyway. A complete lack of interest was shown throughout the census division, possibly because many feel that "they've heard it all before." The main talk concerning the local cash cropping was a universal complaint that the 'didimen' (D.A.S.F. officers) were not paying them enough for the new rice, (A1), despite promises to this effect. (A suggested fair price was again universal - \$10 per bag instead of the present average \$5). All



were told, in great detail, that the Officer-in-Charge, Bainyik, had not told them that they would get more than the present .02s per pound but that they would get more rice per garden because of the B1 rice's higher yield (about half as much again, e.g., 20 bags would go to 30 for the same amount of work.) This was later confirmed in discussions with the Officer-in-Charge, Bainyik, who said that they (D.A.S.F.) had been trying to explain this for twelve months or more, with little apparent success. The writer did eventually convey this concept to those who enquired - However, many still did not appear to be happy about this.

Roads in the WORA Census Division have gradually improved though a couple of sections (NIMAKUM to WORA and WORA to TAMAU on BAINYIK - HAYFIELD road) have fallen into disrepair, the latter because of the difficulty encountered in maintaining the AMOJU River crossing. The Council intends to improve most of the existing roads in its present five-year plan. D.A.S.F. Bainyik recently had the BAINYIK-NELIGUM-GWELIGUM-AUPIK road dozed and gravelled, supposedly on a self-help basis. Graveling and grading, by P.W.D. machines, is still in progress. Numbers of 12" cement pipes were provided to fill 12 culverts and 3 x 36" and 3 x 48" were used to make up a ~~gap~~ a hundred yards east of AUPIK No.2 Village where there has been an extremely difficult ford for some time. The AUPIK - LEHINGA section of the road going to the WOSERA via NINGILIMBI, SERAGIKUM, has been washed out by the AMUK River. This crossing will need to be resited and improved considerably, part of the Council's plan. It can thus be seen that, with minor obstructions, the WORA has quite a reasonable road link-up, serving almost every village, and one, which in the next five years should become an all weather system, depending on maintenance by the people. This maintenance will have to be enforced by council rules and inspections to keep it at a required level. (The Director's 67-8-29 reference paragraph 3 and 4 of 10-10-67 to the District Commissioner, Wewak, re YANGORU Patrol No.7 of 66/67 and comments is noted.) Thus, there is very little difficulty in transport of economic crops from anywhere in the WORA, to BAINYIK, a little excuse for the poor production figures. There are nine coffee pulpers for the eighteen villages. These were bought from the Council. All rice is milled in Bainyik.

Many of the WORA people take food to the markets at Bainyik and Maprik which run three days a week and usually Saturday mornings. No total of the earnings is available but a woman usually goes to market once or twice a week, with one to two dollars worth of food. The South Seas Evangelical and Assemblies of God Missions also buy fresh foods from the area, mainly AUPIK and LEHINGA Villages.

There are no earnings from livestock and the only

forestry work consists of three plantings of kamare, about 250 trees in all, about 2 1/2 years old. Suggested use for these trees was firewood, to be sold at Maprik or Bainyik.

There are no artefacts worth mentioning that are made in the WORA. There is little knowledge of traditional trade routes. Although people in the WOSERA and other MAPRIK villages claim that some WORA villages were on their trade routes, no-one seems to be sure of this and insisted that trading in pigs, fish etc. is only a recent development. Shell rings, traditionally used for bride price payments, were brought in through MAPRIK and KALASU Villages. There is no recollection of these being passed on to WOSERA.

There are 34 trade stores in the WORA, with a total of a stock, as at February 1969 of approximately \$2,702, an average of about \$79 - \$80 per store. However, one store has over \$1200 of that figure and when that figure, and the amounts for three other fairly successful enterprises are taken into consideration, the average stocks reduce to a little over \$33 per store. Total value of sales for the past year was approximately \$14,424 - no average profit rate has been worked out but this total includes the \$1200 one, with an average profit of 16 - 17% as well as several that would be working at a loss and several with probably 2% or 3% profit margins. The store quoted, run by one KARU/GIAMI of WORA Village for 12 years, has received and is still receiving a good deal of assistance, management wise, from Mr. M. Hovey, A.O.G. Hayfield, the owner of the only local garage - repair shop. The other two stores of any worth are owned by Mr. P. LUS, M.H.A., and Mr. LIPEN, NINDIMBANGO of ANEPIK, chairman of the MITPIM R.P.S. The Vocational School at BAINYIK has a trade store to endeavour to show the boys the correct method of running a business. A lot of the store proprietors have looked over this store but seemed to have learned little. There is an Assemblies of God Mission store at TAMAU.

To date, there has been little interest shown in the prospects of buying a car, which is usually done on a village basis in other parts of MAPRIK and the WOSERA. Possibly, most people have seen the difficulties faced by other people when beginning this kind of venture.

### 3. SOCIAL.

#### (a) Education.

There are two Primary 'T' Schools and two Assemblies of God Mission Schools in the area (BRIGITI (AUPIK), BAINYIK,

TAMANI, and HAYFIELD) for children from the WORA. 81 male children and 47 female children, 15 male adults and 4 female adults attend the Administration schools inside the District; this includes 6 at BRANDI High School in Wewak. 37 male and 5 female children, 7 male and 7 female adults attend the mission schools (a couple of the latter go to the school at Jambitanget in the WOSERA). There are approximately 800 children of school age not attending schools. It is hardly necessary to reiterate the request for schools made by people, to the patrol.

Religious instruction is given at Bainyik School by members of the Assemblies of God and Catholic Missions, and by the Assemblies of God Mission occasionally at AUPIK (BRIGITI). Sports are part of the curriculum, and Sports Day at Bainyik, in which some 12 or 14 schools throughout the Sub-District take part, is a very popular annual event.

Schools are a means of disseminating general knowledge and a much wider appreciation of a larger world throughout the villagers. Although the adults feel that their children are missing out on something by not following the customs and ceremonies of their ancestors, they are keen to see the children replace those with education and listen to the things that the children hear in school. All schools have a Parents and Citizens Association; AUPIK has a number of selected committee members, one a woman, who cannot speak Pidgin and who takes the girls for an hour of craft work each week.

The Council supports the schools, giving prizes at the sports days, providing new class rooms and equipment. Individual councillors support their Parents and Citizens Associations.

(b) Health.

There are three Aid Posts serving the area, all within fairly easy walking distance of their respective villages. They are situated on the BAINYIK - HAYFIELD road, near WORA, at BRIGITI School (AUPIK), on the AMUK River near LEHINGA, and a few people from AUPIK attend the AMI Aid Post north of the MAPRIK - DREIKIKIR road, while SERAGIKUM villagers attend the Catholic Mission Aid Post at KAUGIA and people of NINGILIMBI and some LEHINGAs go to the South Seas Evangelical Mission Aid Post at ILAHITA.

These Aid Posts are well thought of generally and are used quite a lot. Any serious cases are brought to the General Hospital at MAPRIK. Infant Welfare Clinics are run by the South Seas Evangelical Mission from ILAHITA, serving NINGILIMBI and LEHINGA. The Catholic Mission at KAUGIA has a clinic which serves SERAGIKUM while the Infant Welfare section of Maprik

Hospital serves AUPIV, NELIGUM and GWELIGUM and the Assemblies of God Mission has a clinic which serves WOKA, NINDIKO, NUMAKUM, SERANDU, SAMGIK and GATNIGUM. Hence, health in the area is good, although there is still a certain amount of grili (*Tinea Imbricata*) and *Tinea Varicosa* (discolouring of patches of skin). There was a virulent form of conjunctivitis affecting children while the patrol was there but the Aid Posts were curbing this. Two babies (one an albino) suffering from malnutrition were sent to the South Seas Evangelical Mission Hospital at ILAHITA.

(c) Missions.

There are three missions in the area - the Roman Catholic (S.V.D.) with a priest at MAPRIK, the Assemblies of God in Australia with a station at Hayfield and making regular trips into the area (weekly or more) and the South Seas Evangelical Mission operating from ILAHITA (the last two are Protestant Missions). The missions provide clinics (Infant Welfare), stores and work to nearby residents, as well as giving religious instruction. There is no apparent conflict between indigenous adherents of the three persuasions and relations between missions and the Administration are quite affable. The missions have been instrumental in almost completely suppressing all traditional religious rites.

4. CLUBS, COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES ETC.

A number of women from WOKA, NUMAKUM and SERANDU attend the Women's Club at BAINYIK D.A.S.F. Station. There are no sports clubs in the area and little is done in community education.

Youth activities are confined to those concerned with school. Numbers of children who do not go to school, spend their afternoons playing sport in the school grounds at BAINYIK. There are no scouting or guide activities.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEPIK Report No. 10 OF 68/69

Patrol Conducted by C.P.O. R. BLACKBURN

Area Patrolled WOSERA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives .....

Duration—From 8 / 1 / 19.69 to 11 / 3 / 19.69

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services        /        / 19 (Patrol Officer permanently in the area)  
Medical        /        / 19

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

       /        / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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



Popu



67-8-45

10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



District Office,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District No.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
67-1-4

15th May, 1969.

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI, PAPUA.

1a

MAPRIK PATROL NO. 10 OF 1968/69 - WOSERA -  
MR. R. BLACKBURN, CADET PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find original and one copy of the above report together with copy of memorandum 67-3-7/205 dated the 6th May, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.

2. This patrol covered a period of thirty eight days and it is depressing to see that Mr. Blackburn could only write a little over a page and a half on activities in the area during that period. I will ask the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, to ask Mr. Blackburn to submit a more detailed report on this patrol.

BK Leen

(B. K. LEEN)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, MAPRIK.

28/7



Telegrams.....  
 Our Reference..... **67-3-7/205**  
 If calling ask for **MVN'DT**  
 Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
 Sub District Office,  
MAPRIK.

6th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
 District Office,  
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1968/69.

The above Patrol Report in triplicate is attached in triplicate. It has just come to hand from Mr. R. Blackburn, on recreation leave in Australia.

I am unable to comment at length on the report, as I am myself completely unfamiliar with the area. However, two matters appear relevant, and to which I am seeking answers:-

1. Page 8 (para 3)  
 What exactly are the difficulties experienced in obtaining Council materials.
2. Page 8 (para 5)  
 The bald statement that carriers refused to carry for a D.A.S.F. Patrol.

Further information should have been supplied by Mr. Blackburn, and will now be sought by me.

At this stage, I intend placing Mr. C. Rawlings P.O. at the Wosera on a permanent basis, on his return from a course in Port Moresby. To this end I would appreciate any indication of progress in placing a "House" on the Accommodation Requirements List for 1969/70. See your letter of 24th February, 1969 to me, covering comments on Maprik D.D.A. Patrol No. 7 of 1968/69, paragraph 6.

A claim for Camping Allowance on this patrol for 38 days is being prepared here for forwarding to Mr. Blackburn for signature. On its return here, I will forward it for payment.

*M. V. Neal*  
 M. V. Neal  
Assistant District Commissioner.



8

Report Number 10 of 68/69  
 Sub-District Maprik  
 District East Sepik  
 Type of Patrol General Administration  
 Patrol conducted by C.P.O., R. Blackburn  
 Personnel accompanying Nil  
 Duration of patrol From 8-1-69  
 to 11-3-69  
 Number of Days 38  
 Last D.D.A., Patrol Patrol Officer permanently  
 in the area.  
 Total Population 18,827.

11-1-69 Saturday

3/8 occupied police to Nila Village to investigate  
 reports of Councilman's wife.

1/8 Unemployed

12-1-69 Sunday

Unemployed

13-1-69 Monday

1/8 Unemployed of clothes-pushing for duration  
 of his patrol.

1/8 Census Work

1/8 Councilman's enquiries.

2/8 General Duties.

14-1-69 Tuesday

4/8 Cycling Patrol Report No. 7

3/8 General Council Duties.

15-1-69 Wednesday

1/8 Councilman's enquiries.

2/8 General Census Work.

4/8 part of Patrol Report No. 7

PATROL REPORT No.10 OF 1968/69.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL.

- 8-1-69 Wednesday  
6/8 Census figures, census book writing.  
2/8 Council Meeting - Joint Committees.
- 9-1-69 Thursday  
1/8 Enquiries.  
7/8 General Office Duties.
- 10-1-69 Friday  
2/8 General Duties Wosera.  
3/8 Walked to Kunjingini, Drove to Maprik.  
3/8 General Duties Maprik.  
Slept Maprik.
- 11-1-69 Saturday  
5/8 Accompanied Police to Nua Village to investigate threats on Council's life.  
2/8 Walked Kunjingini to Council.  
1/8 Observed
- 12-1-69 Sunday  
Observed Wosera
- 13-1-69 Monday  
1/8 Handover Takeover of Clefks position for duration of his tax patrol.  
4/8 Census Work  
1/8 Complaints & Enquiries.  
2/8 General Duties.
- 14-1-69 Tuesday  
4/8 Typing Patrol Report No.7 of 1968/69.  
4/8 General Council Duties.
- 15-1-69 Wednesday  
2/8 Complaints and Enquiries.  
2/8 General Census Work.  
4/8 Work on Patrol Report No.7

Popul

Females in Child Birth	M		M	

- 16-1-69 Thursday  
8/8 Council Meeting and related work.
- 17-1-69 Friday  
4/8 Instruction to Trade Store Owners.  
4/8 Typing Patrol Reports
- 18-1-69 Saturday  
Observed Wosera
- 19-1-69 Sunday  
Observed Wosera
- \* 20-1-69 Monday to 24-1-69 Friday.  
General Office Duties Maprik.  
Friday night slept Wosera.
- 25-1-69 Saturday  
Observed Wosera
- 26-1-69 Sunday  
Observed Wosera.
- 27-1-69 Monday - Holiday  
Observed Wosera.
- 28-1-69 Tuesday  
5/8 General Duties.
- 29-1-69 Wednesday  
3/8 Contacted various people re oil palm interviews  
and proposed visit Mr. Dagge.  
3/8 Typing Minutes of Council Meeting & extra copies  
for Department affected by the Five Year Plan.
- 29-1-69 Wednesday  
8/8 Road Inspections.
- 30-1-69 Thursday  
4/8 General Duties.  
4/8 Return Maprik.
- 31-1-69 Friday to 2-2-69 Sunday  
General Office Duties Maprik.

3-2-69 Monday  
 4/8 Return Wosera, road inspections on route and advice given to villagers.  
 4/8 General Duties.

4-2-69 Tuesday  
 8/8 Council Meeting to formulate five year plan.

5-2-69 Wednesday  
 4/8 Joint Committee Meetings at Council.  
 4/8 Typing Minutes of two meetings.  
 (Clerk absent Tax Collecting).

6-2-69 Thursday  
 4/8 Typing Informations for road rule cases.  
 4/8 Visit Dr. Parkinson and Army Officers to install Ugutagwa's water catchment.

7-2-69 Friday  
 5/8 Typing Informations for court cases.  
 3/8 Complaints & Enquiries.

8-2-69 Saturday  
 Observed Maprik.

9-2-69 Sunday  
 Observed Wosera.

10-2-69 Monday  
 1/8 Complaints & Enquiries.  
 3/8 Typing Minutes of Council Meeting - extra copies for Departments effected by the Five Year Plan.  
 2/8 Talks to Trade Store Owners.  
 2/8 Typing Informations for Court Cases for breach of Council's Road Maintenance Rule.

11-2-69 Tuesday  
 3/8 Typed Minutes and associated letters.  
 3/8 Collected native cooking pots and other artifacts for Mr. Dagge.  
 2/8 General Duties.



- 28-2-69 Friday
  - 3/8 Complaints and Enquiries.
  - 5/8 General Office and Council Duties.
- 1-3-69 Saturday
  - Observed Maprik.
- 2-3-69 Sunday
  - Observed Maprik.
- 3-3-69 Monday
  - 2/8 Supervision of transportation of building materials for Nanu foot bridge.
  - 6/8 General Office Duties Maprik.
  - Slept Maprik.
- 4-3-69 Tuesday
  - 3/8 Return Wosera.
  - 5/8 General Office Duties.
- 5-3-69 Wednesday
  - 4/8 Supervised ordering of materials, transport for materials and other Council Matters.
  - 2/8 Complaints and Enquiries.
  - 2/8 General Office Duties.
- 6-3-69 Thursday to 8-3-69 Saturday
  - General Duties Maprik.
- 9-3-69 Sunday
  - Handover - Takeover with Mr.C. Rawlins P.O.
- 10-3-69 Monday
  - Handover - Takeover.
- 11-3-69 Tuesday
  - 2/8 Handover - Takeover.
  - 3/8 Return Maprik.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.



