

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: YANGORU, 1973 - 1974

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Maprik, volume 25.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORT OF: MAPRIK EAST SEPIK  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 25 : 1973/74 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

REPORT NO MAPRIK	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1973/74	1-26	G.E. CLAPP P.O	PART SEPIK & YANGORU CENSUS DIVISION	66	MAP 17.7.73 - 27.7.73
[2] 1A OF 1973/74	1-16	P.J.F. YOUNG P.O	WINGEI CENSUS DIVISION	66-67	1.7.73 - 10.7.73
[3] 1B OF 1973/74	1-2	W.E. CROSS ADO	NORTH WOSERA & SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS	67	27.8.73 - 28.9.73
[4] 1C OF 1973/74	1-10	R.G. BRAY A.D.O	PART GWITINGA & PART URIM	67	16.7.73 - 3.10.73
[5] 2 OF 1973/74	1-26	P.J.F. YOUNG P.O	KABDIUS CENSUS DIVISION	67	MAP 25.7.73 - 9.8.73
[6] 2A OF 1973/74	1-53	J.G. STEVEN A.D.O	BUMBITA-MIHIANG CENSUS DIVISION	67-68	MAP 23.7.73 - 22.8.73
[7] 2B OF 1973/74	1-3	P. GELE A.P.O	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION (JAC 68)	68	27.8.73 - 13.10.73
[8] 3 OF 1973/74	1-23	P.J.F. YOUNG P.O	SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION	68-69	MAP 28.8.73 - 8.9.74
[9] 3A OF 1973/74	1-3	W.E. CROSS ADO	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION (JAC 69)	69	2.1.74 - 20.2.74
[10] 3B OF 1973/74	1-50	G.E. CLAPP ADO	YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION	69-70	25.9.73 - 10.10.73
[11] 4 OF 1973/74	1-3	N.J. SPENCE ADO	PART WAM CENSUS DIVISION (JACKET)	70	24.9.73 - 1.10.73
[12] 4A OF 1973/74	1-51	P.J.F. YOUNG P.O	PART SEPIK	70-71	20.11.73 - 23.11.73
[13] 4B OF 1973/74	1-58	J.G. STEVEN A.D.O	MAPRIK CENSUS DIVISION	71	MAP 29.10.73 - 16.11.73
[14] 5 OF 1973/74	1-13	P.G. MISAN TPO	URIM CENSUS DIVISION	71-72	24.2.74 - 1.3.74
[15] 5A OF 1973/74	1-35	G.E. CLAPP ADO	ALBIGES	72	3.12.73 - 14.12.73
[16] 6 OF 1973/74	1-2	L. MEATERE P.O	PART ALBIGES, MAMBELUS, WORA, MAPRIK & TAMAU	72	3.9.73 - 24.9.73
[17] 6A OF 1973/74	1-12	PIUS. G. MISAN TPO	KOMBIO CENSUS DIVISION	72-73	25.3.74 - 27.3.74
[18] 7 OF 1973/74	1-39	G. CLAPP ADO	TAMAU CENSUS DIVISION	73	28.1.74 - 13.2.74
[19] 7A OF 1973/74	1-	D. R. GALVIN ADO	PART URAT CENSUS DIVISION	73	22.4.74 - 29.5.74
[20] 7B OF 1973/74	1-18	G.E. CLAPP ADO	TAMAU CENSUS DIVISION	73-74	" - "



EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS

1973 - 74.

MAPRIK

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED.</u>
1-73-74	G. E. CLAPP	Part Sepik & Yangoru C/D
1A-73-74	P. J. F. YOUNG	Wingei C/D
1B-73-74	W. E. CROSS	North Wosera & South Wosera C/D jacket only
1C-73-74	R. G. BRAY	Part Gwanga & Part Urim -
2-73-74	P. J. F. YOUNG	Kaboibus C/D
2A-73-74	J. G. STEVEN	Bumbita-Muhiang C/D
2B-73-74	P. GELE	North & South Wosera C/D -jacket
3-73-74	P. J. F. YOUNG	Sepik Plains C/D
3A-73-74	W. E. CROSS	North & South Wosera C/D-jacket
3B-73-74	G. E. CLAPP	Yamil C/D
4-73-74	N. J. SPENCE	Part Wam C/D - jacket
4A-73-74	P. J. F. YOUNG	Part Sepik
4B-73-74	J. G. STEVEN	Maprik C/D
5-73-74	P. G. MISAN	Urim C/D
5A-73-74	G. E. CLAPP	Albiges C/D
6-73-74	L. MEATERE	Part Albiges, Mambles, Wora, Maprik & Tamaui - jacket
6A-73-74	PIUS G. MISAN	Kombio C/D
7-73-74	G. CLAPP	Tamaui C/D
7A-73-74	D. R. GALVIN	Part Urat C/D
7B-73-74	G. E. CLAPP	Tamaui C/D

YANGORU

1-4-73-74	Missing	
5-73-74	R. G. BRAY	Windepolye
5A-73-74	R. G. BRAY	Windepolye

# PATROL REPORT

*copy*

Station: **YANGORU**

Population: **2559**

Subdistrict: **MARRUK**

Subdistrict: **MARRUK**

District: **EAST SEPIK**

House of Assembly Electorate: **YANGORU- SAUSSIA**

Report No: **5 of 1973/74**

Map Reference: **MILT. SH. 7590**

Conducted by: **R.G. BRAY**

Last Patrol: **NOV. 1972**

Designation: **A.P.O.**

Objects of Patrol: **CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY UPDATING, POLITICAL EDUCATION GENERAL ADMINISTRATION WHERE NEC.**

Duration: **10 DAYS (Broken)**

No. of Days: **4/3/74 to 15/3/74**

Census Division: **NINDEPOLYE**

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
CHIEF MINISTER  
AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
15 APR 1974  
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE  
MARRUK  
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

*DEPUTY*  
The District Commissioner,

**East Sepik** District,  
**MARRUK.**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios ~~24~~ **20**

(~~24~~)

Patrol Instructions,

(~~24~~)

The Report and my comments,

( )

Area study,

()

Updating of area study

( )

Situation Reports Nos *1 only*

()

Patrol map,

()

DATE: **2/5/1974.**

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,

()

Updating of area study,

( )

Situation Reports Nos *1 only*

()

()

( )

District Headquarters assessment of

Above average

Patrol & Report.....

Average

Below average

DATE: **27/6/1974.**

*[Signature]*  
DEPUTY District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
MARCH '74	<del>Xagingun</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>16</del>	<del>28</del>	<del>30</del>	<del>27</del>	<del>21</del>	<del>20</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>172</del>
	Agingun	15	16	28	30	27	21	20	15	172
	Balno	35	50	58	65	33	14	35	15	303
	Boim	41	48	60	64	32	15	41	26	327
	Gwinyingi	28	35	34	36	8	10	22	10	183
	Kwolyik	88	89	67	96	19	20	32	10	421
	Nambari No. 1	51	59	75	75	2	3	10	8	283
	Nambari No. 2	19	16	14	28	12	9	19	5	122
	Nindepalye	57	38	48	65	29	17	52	16	322
	Sara	32	34	50	53	25	8	33	4	239
	Yaraboin	32	34	48	31	2	12	23	5	187
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2559</b> 2561

KORDEX  
AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

Name	Village	License No.	Expiry Date
Labuninga - Yusimberi	Agingun	23483	June 1974
James - Bwisiga	Agingun	26785	June 1974
Hevie - Hanoiwara	Boin	26792	June 1974
Yegrasungu - Mubonyun	Kwolyik	26791	June 1974
Kumani - Logi	Kwolyik	26778	June 1974
Toni - Kangiris	Nanbari No. 1	23496	June 1974

One store at Balno has recently ceased operation and is not expected to be reopened.



AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX D. POSSESSIONS

Village	Radio	Tilly Lamp	Bicycle	Sewing Machines
Agingun	1	-	-	-
Balno	1	-	-	-
Boin	11	1	1	-
Gwiryingi	7	-	-	-
Kwolyik	7	9	3	3
Nambari No. 1 & 2	2	1	+	-
Hindopolye	5	2	-	-
Sana	11	-	-	-
Yaraboin	4	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Kwolyik is the only village that possess's a <sup>o</sup> Coffee husking machine.

DDA 67-8-45



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

P.O. Box 69,  
Maprik.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
Konedobu.

Date: 21th June, 1974.

Our Reference: 67-3-11

Action Officer: R.I. Becke

Designation: a/DC

Your Reference:

Date:

Yangoru Patrol Report No. 5 of 19/3/74

... Attached please find the above report submitted by Mr. R. Bray, A.P.O. I have the following comments to make:

The natural increase of 1.15% is unusually low for this area when throughout the country the rate usually falls between 2 and 3%.

The cargo cult activities associated with the peie association appear to have waned considerably and this situation is common throughout the sub-district.

This report has been spoilt by numerous spelling mistakes and in some cases by poor expression.

*R.I. Becke*  
R.I. Becke  
a/Deputy District Commissioner

c.c. District Commissioner, wewak.

AREA STUDY

Yongora Patrol No. 5 1973/74

A. NON-INDIGENOUS

Apart from the mission at Warabung there is no non-indigenous holdings or occupants of the Nindopolye census division.

Periodic artifact buying trips and coffee buying trips by non-indigenous buyers are the only activities carried out by some in this area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

The Wewak-Maprik road passes through six of the ten villages in this census division, this road is an all weather road passible by sedan cars. Two of the remaining four villages are situated adjacent to the old Yangoru access road and the remaining two are situated within a half hours walk of same. This later road is passible by high whe el-based vehicles all year round.

In the current Yangoru Local Government Councils programme funds have been allocated for an access road from the old Yangoru road to the Sepik highway at Warabung. On completion of same it will be then possible to visit all of the villages of this census division by road.

There are no navigable rivers in this area. Likewise there are no operational airstrips in the area as the previously at the Warabung Catholic mission has been converted into pastoral land and playing fields.

---

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

At the time of the patrol no technically or clerically skilled persons were actually present within this area. Quite a number of the people listed in the Census book as absent are qualified as such but it would be virtually impossible to get an accurate figure. This being so as many families have been absent for a number of years and it is not known if or what skills are held by the children of these families as many left the villages at very early age.

---

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

Yangoru Area - Political and Social

At present as must be the case in all of the other census divisions of the Yangoru area the people have heard that many conflicting ideas about the topics of self government and independence that most peoples ideas of same are very confused and sketchy. With the Peli Association and its satellite groups in the area there have consequently been many and varied predictions as to what was going to eventuate at self government and what is going to happen at the time of independence.

As the writer was not stationed at Yangoru prior to self government it is not possible to give a clear indication of the beliefs and expectations that were present beforehand. However if they were the same as in other areas, widespread changes in who was going to run the country, the type and amount of tax's payable, the type of work that would be required from the people and in general a higher level of affluence were expected to come with the attainment of Self government. These views mainly Peli or Peli inspired have in time been dispelled and it is now felt that Political education talks with a strong emphasis on the need for hard work to attain the desired changes were listened to with a greater degree of credibility than was previously the case.

Interest at the moment in the Peli association and its satellite

I. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT CONT.

groups seem to be at a rather low ebb and most of the members say that they have finished with Mathias and his work. This may indeed be the case at present but I feel all that would be needed is a few more half plausible promises and a bit of activity from the leaders and a resulting resurgence of interest among the people would be forthcoming. Additionally I feel that due to the increasing swing by this group towards more political matters the interest of the normal person has not been held as most of the rank and file members are only interested in getting something for nothing and matters of state hold little interest for them.

Who is the government or what is it? was a much asked question. Many people explained that they were well aware of the Australian government and work it has done and what it consisted of but were at a loss as to what the Coalition government was and who constituted it. Explanations as to the format of the government and what actually happened before and after self government were greatly appreciated. When it was explained that there wasn't going to be any sweeping changes in the way of doing things or in the work carried out by each department a great deal of relief was in evidence as changes were expected in a big way and most people would not have been prepared for it.

---

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

From the Coffee tree census conducted by the D.A.S.F. officer accompanying this patrol it was found that there are now 21,705 mature and 5,114 immature coffee trees in this census division. With an optimum level of production being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of parchment produced per mature <sup>tree</sup> a yield of 27,131 lbs would be expected, but due to wastage and poor management a yield of 21,704 lbs ( $\frac{4}{5}$  the expected amount) would be more realistic. This would then give a monetary return at fifteen cents per lb (average price for year) of approximately \$3225-00.

Currently there are 6,988 mature and 228 immature Cocoa trees in the area. These mature trees would under ideal conditions give a yield of approximately 67,200 lbs with a return of ~~\$12,768~~ <sup>\$2,600</sup> however a more realistic production figure would be approximately 10,000 lbs giving a monetary return of ~~\$12,768~~ <sup>\$2,600</sup> at the very most.

Income derived from the sale of items at the three markets in the area at Yangoru, Boia and KEE Wingsi would be approximately \$3750. This being derived by multiplying the average income per person per week, 70cents, by the average number of people in attendance, 50, by the number of weeks per year hence the total.

Since the last area study updating in 1973 there have been two tradestores cease business and a third at Warabung in jeopardy as to its future. The four remaining stores are not of a large nature and it is estimated that the net income of each would be



M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONT.

approximately \$100, thus giving a total net income derived from this source of \$400.

Other miscellaneous forms of income are derived from the sale of pigs, the occasional payment for labour from the Mission at Warabung etc. and would be approximately \$2500. Money being sent back by people working outside the area only amounts to a very small figure and would be approximately \$500 per annum. Thus the annual monetary income of this area would be as follows :-

1. Coffee Parchment	3225
2. Cocoa Beans	2000
3. Market Sales	3750
4. Tradestores	400
5. Money sent Home	500
6. Miscellaneous	2500
	<hr/>
Total	12375

This figure is then divided by the total population of 2559 to give a gross annual income per head of \$4.84. This then gives an average family of six a total gross income of \$ 29.04. N.B. This is only an estimate of the GROSS annual income the Net annual income would be bordering on the zero mark.

Also not mentioned in this breakdown are the Cattle projects as none of these have started giving returns so they were not included in this exercise.

---

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

Due to the lack of interest in cash cropping and the large amount of land the possibilities of expanding the economy in the agricultural field is only limited by the size of the land itself. However for this to become a reality I feel that unescorted extension work programme should be commenced by the department of Agriculture & Stock and Fisheries. The one officer of this department that is now stationed here is by no means enough to carry out the work required and until further staff is stationed here extension work will not be able to be increased. I understand that the reason for the presence of one member of this (MSEI) department being stationed here is because of the lack of interest by the people of this area but unless more officers are stationed here it will be impossible to generate new interest.

Cattle projects should come to the fore in the future and if the proposed Kanuki cattle sub-division is completed this should encourage local owners to follow suit and commence their own projects. With this in mind I feel that the economic future of this area lies in this field and on the whole I feel that the people would be more suited to this style of life than to that of cash cropping.

---

AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Most people felt that the Yangoru Local Government Council was neglecting them and they inferred that if something wasn't done soon they would refuse to pay tax's in the future. This feeling is believed to stem from the fact that nobody has ever really explained the function of the council to them before and that its object was to help all of the people of the Yangoru area not just one small section.

In general the people accepted the fact that they were substantially ~~not~~ better off than the other census divisions eg. Sepik Highway, and they could see after explanations of the Council's budget system, why at this point of time more ~~(any)~~ money is being spent in the other areas. Also the fact that the Council in its present works programme has set aside funds for the construction of the Yaraboina-Warabung road and that the availability of equipment is now the only holdup had a dampener effect on the complaints about the council.

Also and I feel justifiable so there was a fair deal of criticism about the amount of activity and council money that has been put into and around the the Yangoru Station area by the council. This possibly being because Yangoru is the focal point of the area and any work carried out there is seen by all and sundry whereas work done elsewhere is not seen by the majority of the populace. As for this area the the previous council tax of \$8-50 was far too high and I feel the new figure of \$6-00 will be met much more easily.

---

AREA STUDY

Yeronga Patrol No. 5 1973/74

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

A general widespread lack of knowledge of the Central Government and its component parts made it difficult to gauge the attitude of the people to same. This linked with the various Pali faction beliefs throughout the area made any knowledge of the central government warped and inaccurate. Self government as the name was widely heard of but what it actually was or is and what its effects would be remained a mystery.

Confusion as to what the Coalition government is was witnessed in all villages visited the people said that they know who the Australian government is and what they have done but who are these Coalitions? When this and also the process of the handover of the control of the various departments was explained a more relaxed feeling about this aspect was in evidence. Although there was a general widespread belief that "we" are not ready for self government and independence when it was explained that these would not entail widespread changes a number of these apprehensions were alleviated. However as is always the case unless constant followup work is carried out the understanding of this current situation will again become hazy and soon just some words heard on the radio again.

---

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

9. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

All villages visited have quite adequate rest houses although some (we) very old and in (some) the case of Agingun in need of replacement. In the villages of Agingun Gwiningi and Boim the rest houses were considerable distances from the village proper ( 2 miles ) therefor it was very difficult to conduct the normal inspections and observations to obtain the necessary information for this report.

There are five tradestores in the area all catering for the basic necessities such as Rice, tinned meat and fish and sugar etc. with very few luxury items being observed by the writer when visiting same. The store at Warabung has a petrol pump but at the moment due to an owners dispute it is not operative but moves are afoot to recommence business so if this eventuates petrol will once again be available from this source.

Transport is no difficulty as all you need do is stand by the side of the road and stop one of the many Public Motor Vehicles that pass along the Sepik Highway Daily. Meirik is about one hour drive to the west and Newak about two hours to the east.

---

ANZA STUDY  
Yungora District No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX A. POPULARICH

Date	Village	Present				Absent				Total
		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
March 1974	Agingun	15	16	28	30	27	21	20	15	172
	Balmo	35	50	58	65	33	14	35	15	303
	Boin	41	48	60	64	32	15	41	26	327
	Gwiningi	28	35	34	36	8	10	22	10	183
	Kwolyik	88	89	67	96	19	20	32	10	421
	Nambeni No. 1	51	59	75	75	2	3	10	8	283
	Nambeni No. 2	19	16	14	28	12	9	19	5	122
	Hindepelye	57	38	48	65	29	17	52	16	322
	Sara	32	34	50	53	25	8	33	4	239
	Yaraboin	32	34	48	31	2	18	23		187
<b>Total</b>		<b>396</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2559</b>

Total number of Deaths recorded this Census = 33

Total Number of Births recorded this Census = 69

Neo-Mortality Rate =  $\frac{33}{69}$   
= 48.4%

AREA STUDY  
Yengeru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX B. SHOTGUNS

Name	Village	Serial No.	Licence No.	Expiry Date
Peakila - Gilangi	Balno	142190	33753	21/10/74
Aiwara - Mansigut	Balno	069632	33750	16/11/74
Yabain - Walu	Balno	7505	33854	5/1/75
Raka - Kollisik	Balno	6845	24954	16/7/74
Hating - Hasingle	Boim	224879	24895	15/6/74
Aunangi	Owi-yingi	7076	24880	11/7/74
Mania - <del>(Kwalyik)</del> Naukalinga	Kwalyik	7568	33916	21/1/75
Luniyan - Kuyanyu	Kwalyik	7027	33943	29/1/75
Simani - Kogalai	Hindepolye	224113	25000	28/7/74
Kipan - Yiruwapia	Hindepolye	140611e	25106	16/9/74
Kwasen - Subundua	Sara	75915	24924	1/7/74
Yegumbukir - Mani	Sara	C224233	24896	28/6/74

Total Number of Shotguns = 12

APPENDIX B. (1) Permits To Carry

Name	Village	Licence No.	Expiry date
Yegirogause - Sausenyan	Kwalyik	1450	29/1/75

Attitudes Towards the Patrol Cont.

lethargic attitude and their loathe of hardwork consequently the promises of something for nothing by the Peli were considered worth the membership fee and too good to miss if something did eventuate.

All of the patrol personnel were treated with the respect due their respective office's . It was interesting to note that the two T.P.O's one of whom comes from this census division and the other from an adjoining division were given respect and not treated as ordinary young men from the village. To what degree my presence influenced this attitude is not able to be gauged but it is believed that it did so to a certain extent.

Health

As this patrol was not accompanied by a member of the P.H.D. staff the following are merely observations made by the writer during the course of the patrol.

Skin diseases as usual are in evidence in all villages visited but more so in the villages of Yaraboin, Nambari No.1 & 2 and Hindopolye where during the dry months the supply of water is short. Tropical ulcers and the like as usual were predominant among the younger children but in most of the more serious cases these were already under treatment at either the Aid Post at Warabung or at Yangoru.

Wherever it was thought necessary I gave instructions for people to be taken for treatment and on many occasions strong emphasis was given to the need for prompt action in the treatment of sickness but only time will tell as to what notice was taken of these words. Overall I feel that the health of the people of this area is on a par with most other areas and there was no abnormal numbers of any one type of disease witnessed in any one village.



Law and Order

Once again due to the proximity of this census division to the Yangoru patrol post any matters of law are brought to the attention of the officers there and not saved up until a patrol visits the area. The disputes and complaints re non-payment of Bride Price's and the non-payment of Pig purchases as usual were brought to the attention of the Patrol and most of the spare time not devoted to other work was spent in attempting to mediate in these disputes.

Conclusion

The people of this area were found to be friendly and co-operative as long as this co-operation didn't involve too much in the line of work. There seems to be a universal affliction of talking about the great things and great deeds that were performed in the past but little time is devoted to the future and as long as their stomachs are full they appear to be happy.

Raymond Bray

---

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

A. IZZABUCHA

Geographical The Nindepolye Census Division is a 135 square kilometre tract of land in the southern foothills of the Prince Alexander Ranges, the eastern boundary of which being approximately 5 kilometres south-west of the Yangoru Patrol Post. This census division which is approximately 8 kilometres wide in a north-south direction and 16 kilometres in a east-west direction is bisected by the Sepik highway running in general in the later direction.

Overall the terrain is (SEIKH) a series of hillocks being interspersed with a number of minor water courses in a north-south direction. The after mentioned hillocks mostly range between 50 and 70 metres and are covered mainly in secondary growth of Kunai grass with an occasional stand of primary growth of tropical forests remaining on the land that is not suitable for agricultural purposes.

Although there have been no actual figures obtained as to the annual rainfall in this area it is felt that due to its close proximity to Yangoru it would also have an approximate average annual rainfall of 90" to 100". The usual midday temperature around the 30 degrees centigrade mark and most nights cool to around the 20 degrees centigrade mark.

The soils of the area are in general of a Podsollic nature, the topsoil of which is usually made up of a deep humus component. Most ridges have a river bed stone outcrop indicating that this area has been

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

A. INTRODUCTION CONT.

subject to a geological uplift at some point of time in the past. The presence of this gravel should prove to be useful in the construction of the proposed Yarbain - Warabung road.

Historical Prior to the Second World War there was very little contact activity carried out in the Hindopolye census division. Apart from periodic expeditions by labour recruiters and an occasional contact patrol little was seen or heard of from the outside world and the first sighting of anything from the "other world" was that of a plane flying over for most of the people of this area. When talking to the older people about these sightings many and varied accounts are told as to the peoples reactions to these mysterious Balus's and the many attempts to capture one of them.

During the course of the Second World War especially towards the end this area was subject to a great deal of military activity firstly with the Japanese occupation of the area and then with the allied takeover. All that is needed is a mention of the War and a barrage of stories of all degrees are forthcoming and it is truly an education to hear some of the every day occurrences that these people lived through during these years of turmoil.

Since the establishment of a permanent Patrol Post at Yangoru shortly after the end of the war the people of this area have become accustomed to the "wonders" of the modern world. Today the Hindopolye Census Division is a well served area with a good access in the form

*of the Sept Highway and the opportunity for schooling  
no more available.*

A. INTRODUCTION CONT.

-available for almost all of the children of the area.

---

R. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

The current population of the Hindopolye Census Division including absentee's is 2559. This represents a total net increase of 73 people on the last census this being mainly due to migrations in. The large percentage of absenteeism can be attributed to two main reasons, firstly during this Patrol the children attending schools were recorded as being absent and secondly due to the large number of people working in other districts on plantations etc. Some of the later group have been absent for many years and it is doubted that some of these will ever return to their respective villages. This aspect will have to be seriously taken into account if any real idea as to the total national population is to be obtained as by now many people would have been registered twice thus throwing out the overall figures.

The overall population density is approx. 19 people per sq. kilometre which is above the average Wewak-Sepik area density of 6 persons per sq. kilometre. However most of the population is centred in large village hamlet groups therefore the density figure given is not a really good indication of the actual density in the living areas a figure twice the one given would be far more accurate. All of the villages are a formation of several small hamlets which contain two or three direct family groups, these hamlets are then grouped in one big area which constitutes a village unit. A striking characteristic of this area being that in any one village there is no big establishment of houses to form the main part of the village but a series of these

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS CONT.

family group households.

Six of the ten villages in this census division are situated adjacent to the Sepik Highway and all are well within a half hours drive of the Yangoru station. The remaining four villages of Yaraboin, Nambari No. 1 & 2 and Hindepolye are within thirty minutes walking distance of the old Yangoru access road starting at Kwolik village.

The current Council works program includes a road link between X Yaraboin on the old road to Warabung on the Sepik Highway connecting up all of the four villages. So on completion of this project all of the villages of the Hindepolye area will be accessible by road, thus being the first such census division in the Yangoru area.

Since the last census revision which was carried out in 1973 there have been 33 recorded deaths and 69 births this giving a net natural increase of 36 people. This represents a percentage increase on the total population due to births over deaths of a little over one percent which has now become a fairly static net increase for this area over the past few years. This stability points to the effectiveness of the maternal child health clinics being carried in the area under the guidance of the sisters attached to the Yangoru Catholic Mission. This natural population increase of one percent per annum is expected to remain static for the foreseeable future as until the living standards are raised it will not be possible to alter the neo-mort-

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS CONT.

-ality rate to any great extent although the incidence of death amongst children will become less prevalent.

---

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The traditional unit in this area is the extended family although the conducting of the everyday activities and decisions in a village the immediate family is the operative unit. In matters concerning land rights or policy decisions involving long term affects the extended family is the functional unit.

In the Hindopolye Census Division there are two language groups, JAMA to the west which is spoken by the people of Balmo, Owiningi and Agingin and DUC which is spoken in the Eastern sector by the remaining seven villages. Jama is a widespread language group and is understood throughout a large area of Neprik and also to a fairly large extent in the eastern Western area. Duo is understood to the east as far as the Wewak area. As is the case in most areas these people living close to the boundaries of these language groups can understand and talk the other language. This ability to communicate, naturally, becomes less the greater the distance from these boundaries although all villages number a few men who can at least hear the language of the other groups even if they cannot speak it.

As a result of the second world war the what was once a large conglomerate village of Balmo has split into three separate villages. The original village of Balmo remains however two off-shoot villages of Agingin and Kamenjan (Sepik Plains) have been founded. Why this second village has been grouped in Sepik Plains is any ones guess as for all intents and purposes they are part of what was once Balmo and therefor should be grouped with same.



C. SOCIAL GROUNDING CONT.

Customary marriages are still performed as always and most of the matchings are made internally within the village group. This mainly being so as all parties concerned understand and are governed by the same obligations in the marriage which is not the case if a marriage if ~~is~~ a marriage is undertaken by two parties of different village groups. In general it was found that most of the complaints on marriage problems brought forward during this patrol were from the this later group so this in itself points to the wisdom of marriages within the village.

B. LEADERSHIP

With the advent of the Yangoru Local Government Council and the instituting of some of the traditional guides for the selection for the various village leaders has changed. Whereas in times gone by the leaders were chosen for their various war skills and their shrewdness in battle the need for shrewdness in debate has now become a major factor.

This is in evidence when looking at the types of persons that have been elected to the various ward seats since the inception of the Council. At first the traditional leaders, the elders of the village were put into the positions of councillors, these men having been selected under traditional standards and being put into office because of their compliance with these standards. Now as a need for a more statesman like person and a more clued up person is becoming evident the swing is towards younger more educated men with an idea of the new systems. Overall basically the way of selecting the leaders has not changed to any great degree but it is more that the standards and qualifications for selection has changed with the times.

However within the village groups and with the matters concerning village policy and overall in matters concerning the village people and the conducting of their everyday life the traditional leaders are very much in control and are still important men in the village group. Therefore it is felt that leadership in these villages is on a two tier basis. Firstly the new type leaders i.e. the councillors are th

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

Traditional Leaders

who is the leader in outside negotiations other parties primarily  
the Government and secondly the leaders concerned with the internal  
activities of the village those being the traditional leaders.

---

Land Tenure and Access

Land tenure throughout this area is patrilineal, land being passed down from father to son. If a man has no heirs by his wife or wives he usually adopts the second son of one of his brothers so as this tenure system can be carried on. In general each village has several large areas of land to which a number of people have rights and claims over the whole section. Upon his father's death the son inherits his rights of access to this land. This land is considered community land and any thing taken from eg. animals must be made known to the other people and in some cases must be shared with them.

Cash cropping is carried out in all villages but not to any great degree and it is only a few go-ahead people that do some, the rest seem to be quite contented with their subsistence type life. The main and practically only crop being cultivated is Coffee although some men have commenced commercial growing of Cocoa. As a result of this patrol several persons have indicated their willingness to commence Rice growing but only time will tell as to the outcome of this willingness.

The scope for the future development of cash cropping is virtually limited only by the land available as at least 90% of the land in this area is suitable for cash cropping purposes. At the moment it is estimated that less than 10% of the arable land is being utilised for this purpose, reasons being firstly the general lethargic attitude of most of the people and also to an extent the lack of real extension work by the officers of D.A.S.F. in this area.

PASTURE RESOURCES AND USAGE CONT.

At the moment there are only four Cattle projects in operation in this area but it is felt that due to the landforms and the vegetation this area would be ideal for this activity and the possibility of expansion in this field would definitely warrant a closer inspection when future thought is given to the economy of this area. One area of land previously owned by the people of Bein and Sam villages is incorporated in IM a subdivision for future large scale cattle projects so if this gets underway a resulting awareness and increase in the number of cattle projects could be forthcoming throughout the rest of this area.

In this area there are two parcels of alienated land the first being the Kanauki subdivision and the second the land that is occupied by the St. Michael's Catholic mission at Warabung which is approx. 21 hectares. A third small sector of alienated land is occupied by the Warabung Retail Traders Store and is of approx. 0.2 hectares.

---

E. LITERACY

There is only one school located within the Nindopolye Census Division that being at the Catholic mission Warabung. However schooling facilities at Yangoru and at the A.C.C. Mission at Wingai are within an hours walking distance of the villages so an above average schooling opportunity is available to all the children of the area.

The one school at Warabung is a government recognized primary school and has stands des one to six inclusive. The breakdown of students per class is as follows :-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	23	9	32
2	23	10	33
3	24	7	31
4	23	8	31
5	26	5	31
6	19	4	23
<u>Total</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>181</u>

The literacy percentage amongst the residents of the area and not actually involved at present in schooling would be approximately 2% in English and about 5% in Pidgin, most of this number would be made up of standard six dropouts. At the moment there approximately 37 students attending High schools, 10 attending further technical

F. LITERACY CONT.

and Teacher training courses and at the moment there are seven students from this area attending University. One of these students David - Kingigo is currently attending Nairobi (Africa) University doing courses allied with the agricultural field. Another student David-Nelson is believed to be soon going to Canberra to further his studies in Law.

At the present count of radios in the area there are 47 operational sets. The most popular station naturally being Radio Newak but among those owners that understand English a preference is shown to the National programme from Port Moresby. The radios are mostly used for tier entertainment value with listening to musical programmes being the most popular use but there is also a fair amount of tolerance or interest in the political programmes and council meeting broadcasts. The programme that possibly draws the largest (listeners) listener is the Tok Save which has proved to be a valuable means of communication on many an occasion.

Overall with the schooling facilities available and with the recent introduction of a Day High School at Yangoru the what is now above average literacy rate should improve substantially over the next few years.

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

F. LITERACY CONT.

Moves are afoot to commence a Vocational school at the Catholic mission Warabung but as of yet no firm information is available. Further and more accurate information should be forthcoming in the next area study updating.

---



G. STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing for the people of this area is proving to be a difficulty and will continue to be so in the future. This is due to the now greatly reduced life expectancy of a dwelling thus putting a heavier than normal drain on the supply of building materials obtained from the bush. This reduction in life expectancy of a dwelling has been brought about by the use of D.D.T. spray by the Malaria Control units in their eradication programme. Before a house had an expectancy of 6 or 7 years but now (NINE) 3 or 4 years is all that a house is good for, thus this aspect constitutes one of the main grievances of the people and complaints were forthcoming at all villages visited. As a result of this the houses in general are not in a very good state of repair and (NINE) there is not as much care taken in construction of the houses as otherwise would be taken.

As for sanitation, in some villages the facilities are well looked after and of good construction but in other villages there is a virtual disregard for the pit latrines and they are either not used or in some cases not even in existence. Very few rubbish pits were sighted and most rubbish was thrown away into the bush. This not being as bad as it first may seem as there is little of the refuse that is not utilised e.g. tin cans, the other rubbish in the form of Coconut husks etc. are regenerated into the humus. Consequently in a village system as such they do not encounter the pollution

G. STANDARD OF LIVING CONT.

problems of their twentieth century counterparts of the so called modern world.

Most people are dependent on the subsistence type agriculture and there is very little money available to buy such luxury items as tinned fish or meat, the little money available being needed for other more pressing needs such as Council tax payments, school fees and clothing. The staple diet of mami, taro and sago is only offset occasionally by the supply of meat, this taking the form of pork at celebrations and on the odd occasion when somebody is lucky enough to shoot some game. This latter source is rapidly depleting and unless some real form of conservation is carried out now before it is too late the future generations may only be able to read about the wildlife as is the case in many other parts of the world at the present.

The ratio of traditional type housing to the European style housing is 70-30 at the present. This again is influenced by the fact that a traditional house is easier to build than a box type style therefore as they need replacing each 2 to 3 years more people opt for the traditional style.

Overall it was found that most villages were clean and tidy and in general on a par with the other areas throughout the Maprik Sub-district.

---

Religion

Although there is only one mission located within this census division that being the ST. Michaels Catholic Mission at Warabung there are three others located close to the boundaries that have an influencing affect on the people of the area. These missions are the Assemblies of God and the Catholic missions at Yangoru and the Assemblies of God mission at Wingei.

By far the the greatest affect of all of these missions is in the field of education and it is felt that this is the only reason for many when they progress their illigences with the various missions. As for actual active members in each village (VMP) they would only number approx. 15 to 20 percent of the total population. No conflict was witnessed between the active members and the other people of the villages and it seemed to be a we wont worry them if they dont worry us relationship. The non-christians seem to regard the whole aspect of christianity as a bit of a laugh particularly in the cases where the mission has taku's on working etc. .

At the Warabung Catholic mission there are two expatriate Priests and six indigencous teachers. It is not known how many other people are employed as the size of the workforce depends on the work at hand so it can vary accordingly.

In general I feel that as long as the missions continue to provide

TO WILLING TO CONT.

the schooling and to some degree medical services the people will continue to accept their presence and continue to pay them some degree of lip service. If however these services were discontinued and the missions remained I would seriously doubt that the following would remain as large as now is the case and only the small number of true believers would remain faithful.

---

PATROL REPORT NO. 26 of 1973/74

Station..... YARCOBU ..... Officer Compiling..... R.G. BRAY  
 District..... East Sepik ..... Subdistrict..... HAIRIK  
 Census Division..... HEDEPOLYE ..... L.G. Council..... YARCOBU

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

Govt. Print.—1694/40000.—9.72.

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Objects of Patrol

The objects of this patrol were to conduct the annual Census revision and to obtain the necessary information to enable the re-Compilation of the Area Study for the HEDEPOLYE Census Division. Political education talks were given at all villages visited and general administration work was carried out wherever necessary.

Introduction

This patrol was conducted over a period of ten days the first five of which being single day trips and the remainder being camped out.

An additional object of this patrol was to enable two newly recruited Traice Patrol Officers to gain an idea of what happens and as to what work is carried out during the course of a normal patrol. Also accompanying the patrol was one member of the R.P.R.C. Constabulary and one member of the R.A.S.F. who carried out a cash crop census in conjunction with crop inspection and extension work.

Attitudes Towards the Patrol

Most people appeared to be pleased to see the patrol and only on two occasions was it necessary to wait for the people to assemble before work on the census revision could be commenced.

Overall I feel that the people are pro-Government although the majority of the adults have paid their membership to the Pali Association. This mainly being because of their in general

AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX B. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Village	Coffee Gardens	Cattle Projects	Cocoa Gardens
Agingun	2	-	3
Balno	-	-	8
Boin	22	1	-
Owiryingi	7	1	-
Kealyik	21	1	-
Hambard No. 1 & 2	13	1	-
Hindepolye	13	-	6
Sara	28	-	6
Yaraboin	9	-	-
Total	115	4	23

# PATROL REPORT

Location: YANGORU Subdistrict: <del>MARPIK</del> District: EAST SEPIK Report No: 5 <sup>A</sup> of 1973/74 Conducted by: R.G. BRAY Designation: A.P.O. Duration: 10 DAYS (Broken) No. of Days: 4/3/74 to 15/3/74 Census Division: NINDEPOLYE	Population: 2559 Court Area: YANGORU House of Assembly Electorate: YANGORU- SAUSSIA Map Reference: MILIT. SH. 7590 Last Patrol: NOV. 1972 Objects of Patrol: CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY UPDATING, POLITICAL EDUCATION GENERAL ADMINISTRATION WHERE NEG.
--	---

MEMBER OF THE  
 CHIEF MINISTER  
 AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 15 APR 1974  
 DISTRICT OFFICE  
 EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

*Whitey*  
 The District Commissioner,  
 East Sepik District,  
~~MARPIK~~ MARPIK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios <del>2</del> <i>10</i>	( <del>2</del> )
Patrol Instructions,	( <del>1</del> )
The Report and my comments,	( )
Area study,	( <del>X</del> )
Updating of area study	( )
Situation Reports Nos <i>1-only</i>	( <del>X</del> )
Patrol map,	( <del>X</del> )

DATE: 2/5/1974.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( <del>✓</del> )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos <i>1-only</i>	( <del>✓</del> )
<i>PATROL MAP.</i>	( <del>✓</del> )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average ✓
	Below average

DATE: 27/6/1974.

*[Signature]*  
 DEPUTY District Commissioner





PATROL REPORT No. 43 22/15/14

Station.....YANGORU.....Officer Compiling.....R.G. BRAY.....  
 District.....East Sepik.....Subdistrict.....MAPRIK.....  
 Census Division.....NINDEPOLYE.....L.G. Council.....YANGORU.....

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

Govt. Print.—1694/4000.—9.72.

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Objects of Patrol

The objects of this patrol were to conduct the annual Census revision and to obtain the necessary information to enable the recompilation of the Area Study for the NINDEPOLYE Census Division. Political education talks were given at all villages visited and general administration work was carried out wherever necessary.

Introduction

This patrol was conducted over a period of ten days the first five of which being single day trips and the remainder being camped out.

An additional object of this patrol was to enable two newly recruited Traiee Patrol Officers to gain an idea of what happens and as to what work is carried out during the course of a normal patrol. Also accompanying the patrol was one member of the R.P.N.G. Constabulary and one member of the D.A.S.F. who carried out a cash crop census in conjunction with crop inspection and extension work.

Attitudes Towards the Patrol

Most people appeared to be pleased to see the patrol and only on two occasions was it necessary to wait for the people to assemble before work on the census revision could be commenced.

Overall I feel that the people are pro-Government although the majority of the adults have paid thier membership to the Peli Association. This mainly being because of thier in general

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

Attitudes Towards the Patrol Cont.

lethargic attitude and their loathe of hardwork consequently the promises of something for nothing by the Peli were considered worth the membership fee and too good to miss if something did everuate.

All of the patrol personnel were treated with the respect due their respective office's . It was interesting to note that the two T.P.O's one of whom comes from this census division and the other from an adjoining division were given respect and not treated as ordinary young men from the village. To what degree my presence influenced this attitude is not able to be guaged but it is believed that it did so to a certain extent.

Health

As this patrol was not accompanied by a member of the P.H.D. staff the following are merely observations made by the writer during the course of the patrol.

Skin diseases as usual are in evidence in all villages visited but more so in the villages of Yaraboin, Nambari No.1 & and Nindepolye where during the dry months the supply of water is short. Tropical ulcers and the like as usual were predominant among the younger children but in most of the more serious cases these were already under treatment at either the Aid Post at Warabung or at Yangoru. Wherever it was thought necessary I gave instructions for people to be taken for treatment and on many occasions strong emphasis was given to the need for prompt action in the treatment of sickness but only time will tell as to what notice was taken of these words. Overall I feel that the health of the people of this area is on a par with most other areas and there was no abnormal numbers of any one type of disease witnessed in any one village.

Law and Order

Once again due to the proximity of this census division to the Yangoru patrol post any matters of law are brought to the attention of the officers there and not saved up until a Patrol visits the area. The disputes and complaints re non-payment of Bride Price's and the non-payment of Pig purchases as usual were brought to the attention of the Patrol and most of the spare time not devoted to other work was spent in attempting to mediate in these disputes.

Conclusion

The people of this area were found to be friendly and co-operative as long as this co-operation didn't involve too much in the line of work. There seems to be a universal affliction of talking about the great things and great deeds that were performed in the past but little time is devoted to the future and as long as thier stomach's are full they appear to be happy.

*Raymond*  
Raymond

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1972/74

A. INTRODUCTION

Geographical The Nindepolye Census Division is a 135 square kilometre tract of land in the southern foothills of the Prince Alexander Range, the eastern boundary of which being approximately 5 kilometres south-west of the Yangoru Patrol Post. This census division which is approximately 8 kilometres wide in a north-south direction and 16 kilometres in a east-west direction is bisected by the Sepik highway running in general in the later direction.

Overall the terrain is ~~(XXXXXX)~~ a series of hillocks being indispersed with a number of minor water courses in a north-south direction. The afor mentioned hillocks mostly range between 50 and 70 metres and are covered mainly in secondary growth of Kunai grass with an occasional stand of primary growth of tropical forests remaining on the land that is not suitable for agricultural purposes.

Although there have been no actual figures obtained as to the annual rainfall in this area it is felt that due to its close proximity to Yangoru it would also have an approximate average annual rainfall of 90" to 100". The usual midday temperature <sup>is</sup> around the 30 degrees centigrade mark and most nights cool to around the 20 degrees centigrade mark.

The soils of the area are in general of a Podzolic nature, the topsoil of which is usually made up of a damp humus component. Most ridges have a river bed stone outcrop indicating that this area has been

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

A. INTRODUCTION CONT.

subject to a geological uplift at some point of time in the past. The presence of this gravel should prove to be useful in the construction of the proposed Yaraboin - Warabung road.

Historical Prior to the Second World War there was very little contact activity carried out in the Nidepolye census division. Apart from periodic expeditions by labour recruiters and ~~(and)~~ an occasional contact patrol little was seen or heard of from the outside world and the first sighting of anything from the "other world" was that of a plane flying over for most of the people of this area. When talking to the older people about these sightings many and varied accounts are told as to the peoples reactions to these mysterious Balus's and the many attempts to capture one of them.

During the course of the Second World War especially towards the end this area was subject to a great deal of military activity firstly with the Japanese occupation of the area and then with the Allied takeover. All that is needed is a mention of the War and a barrage of stories of all degrees are forthcoming and it is truly an education to hear some of the every day occurrences that these people lived through during these years of turmoil.

Since the establishment of a permanent Patrol Post at Yangoru shortly after the end of the war the people of this area have become accustomed to the "wonders" of the modern world. Today the Nidepolye Census Division is a well served area with a good access in the form of the Sepik Highway and the opportunity for schooling is now av-



## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

The current population of the Hindepolye Census Division including absentee's is 2559. This represents a total net increase of 73 people on the last census this being mainly due to migrations in. The large percentage of absenteeism can be attributed to two main reasons, firstly during this Patrol the children attending schools were recorded as being absent and secondly due to the large number of people working in other districts on plantations etc. Some of the later group have been absent for many years and it is doubted that ~~some~~ some these will ever return to their respective villages. This aspect will have to be seriously taken into account if any real idea as to the total national population is to be obtained as by now many people would have been registered twice thus throwing out the overall figures.

The overall population density is approx. 19 people per sq. kilometre which is above the average Wewak-Sepik area density of 6 persons per sq. kilometre. However most of the population is centred in large village hamlet groups therefor the density figure given is not a really good indication of the actual density in the living areas, a figure twice the one given would be far more accurate. All of the villages are a formation of several small hamlets which contain two or three direct family groups, these hamlets are then grouped in one big area which constitutes a village unit. A striking characteristic of this area being that in any one village there is no big establishment of houses to form the main part of the village but a series of these family group hamlets.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS CONT.

family group hamlets.

Six of the ten villages in this census division are situated adjacent to the Sepik Highway and all are well within a half hours drive of the Yangoru station. The remaining four villages of Yaraboin, Nembari No. 1 & 2 and Nindepolye are within thirty minutes walking distance of the old Yangoru access road starting at Kwelik village.

The current Council works program includes a road link between X Yaraboin on the old road to Warabung on the Sepik Highway connecting up all of the four villages. So on completion of this project all of the villages of the Nindepolye area will be accessible by road, thus being the first such census division in the Yangoru area.

Since the last census revision which was carried out in 1973 there have been 33 recorded deaths and 69 births this giving a net natural increase of 36 people. This represents a percentage increase on the total population due to births over deaths of a little over one percent which has now become a fairly static net increase for this area over the past few years. This stability points to the effectiveness of the maternal child health clinics being carried in the area under the guidance of the sisters attached to the Yangoru Catholic Mission. This natural population increase of one percent per annum is expected to remain static for the foreseeable future as until the living standards are raised it will not be possible to alter the neo-mortality rate





C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The traditional unit in this area is the extended family although the conducting of the everyday activities and decisions in a village the immediate family is the operative unit. In matters concerning land rights or policy decisions involving long terms affects the extended family is the functional unit.

In the Nindepolye Census Division there are two language groups, JAMA to the west which is spoken by the people of Balmo, Gwiningi and Agingin and DUC which is spoken in the Eastern sector by the remaining seven villages. Jama is a widespread language group and is understood throughout a large area of Maprik and also to a fairly large extent in the eastern Wosera area. Duo is understood to the east as far as the Wewak area. As is the case in most areas those people living close to the boundaries of these language groups can understand and talk the other language. This ability to communicate, naturally, becomes less the greater the distance from these boundaries although all villages number a few men who can at least hear the language of the other groups even if they cannot speak it.

As a result of the second world war the what was once a large conglomerate village of Balmo has split into three separate villages. The original village of Balmo remains, however two off-shoot villages of Agingin and Kamanjan (Sepik Plains) have been formed. Why this second village has been grouped in Sepik Plains is any ones guess as for all intents and purposes they are part of what was once Balmo and therefor should be grouped with same.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS CONT.

Customary marriages are still performed as always and most of the matchings are made internally within the village group. This mainly being so as all parties concerned understand and are governed by the same obligations in the marriage which is not the case if a marriage (~~if ~~is~~ a marriage~~) is undertaken by two parties of different village groups. In general it was found that most of the complaints on marriage problems brought forward during this patrol were from the this later group so this in itself points to the wisdom of marriages within the village.

D. LEADERSHIP

With the advent of the Yangoru Local Government Council and the instituting of some the traditional guides for the selection for the various village leaders has changed. Whereas in times gone by the leaders were chosen for their various war skills and their shrewdness in battle the need for shrewdness in debate has now become a major factor.

This is in evidence when looking at the types of persons that have been elected to the various ward seats since the inception of the Council. At first the traditional leaders, the elders of the village were put into the positions of councillors, these men having been selected under traditional standards and being put into office because of their compliance with these standards. Now as a need for a more statesman like person and a more clued up person is becoming evident the swing is towards younger more educated men with an idea of the new systems. Overall basically the way of selecting the leaders has not changed to any great degree but it is more that the standards and qualifications for selection has changed with the times.

However within the village groups and with the matters concerning village policy and overall in matters concerning the village people and the conducting of their everyday life the traditional leaders are very much in control and are still important men in the village group. Therefore it is felt that leadership in these villages is on a two tier basis. Firstly the new type leaders i.e. the councillors, are th

Report No. 5 1973/74

D. LEADERSHIP CONT.

who is the leader in outside negotiations, <sup>with</sup> other parties primarily the Government and secondly the leaders concerned with the internal activities of the village those being the traditional leaders.

E. LAND TENURE AND USAGE

Land tenure throughout this area is patrilineal, land being passed down from father to son. If a man has no heirs by his wife or wives he usually adopts the second son of one of his brothers so as this tenure system can be carried on. In general each village has several large areas of land to which a number of people have rights and claims over the whole section. Upon his father's death the son inherits his rights of access to this land. This land is considered community land and any thing taken from, eg. animals, must be made known to the other people and in some cases must be shared with them.

Cash cropping is carried out in all villages but not to any great degree and it is only a few go-ahead people that do same, the rest seem to be quite contented with their subsistence type life. The main and practically only crop being cultivated is Coffee although some men have commenced commercial growing of Cocoa. As a result of this patrol several persons have indicated their willingness to commence Rice growing but only time will tell as to the outcome of this willingness.

The scope for the future development of cash cropping is virtually limited only by the land available as at least 90% of the land in this area is suitable for cash cropping purposes. At the moment it is estimated that less than 10% of the arable land is being utilized for this purpose, reasons being firstly the general lethargic attitude of most of the people and also to an extent the lack of real extension work by the officers of D.A.S.F. in this area.

E. LAND TENURE AND USAGE CONT.

At the moment there are only four Cattle projects in operation in this area but it is felt that due to the landforms and the vegetation this area would be ideal for this activity and the possibility of expansion in this field would definitely warrant a closer inspection when future thought is given to the economy of this area. One area of land previously owned by the people of Boim and Sara villages is incorporated in **XX** a subdivision for future large scale cattle projects so if this gets underway a resulting awareness and increase in the number of cattle projects could be forthcoming throughout the rest of this area.

In this area there are two parcels of alienated land the first being the Kanauki subdivision and the second the land that is occupied by the St. Micheal's Catholic mission at Warabung which is approx. 21 hectares. A third small sector of alienated land is occupied by the Warabung Retail Traders Store and is of approx. 0.2 hectares.

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

F. LITERACY

There is only one school located within the Nindepolye Census Division That being at the Catholic mission Warabung. However schooling facilities at Yangoru and at the A.O.G. Mission at Wingei are within an hours walking distance of the villages so an above average schooling opportunity is available to all the children of the area.

The one school at Warabung is a government recognized primary school and has standards one to six inclusive. The breakdown of students per class is as follows :-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	23	9	32
2	23	10	33
3	24	7	31
4	23	8	31
5	26	5	31
6	19	4	23
<u>Total</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>181</u>

The literacy percentage amongst the residents of the area and not actually involved at present in schooling would be approximately 2% in English and about 5% in Pidgin, most of this number would be made up of standard six dropouts. At the moment there approximately 37 students attending High schools, 10 attending further technical



F. LITERACY CONT.

and Teacher training courses and at the moment there are seven students from this area attending University. One of these students David - Ningige is currently attending Nairobi (Africa) University doing courses allied with the agricultural field. Another student David-Nelson is believed to be soon going to Canberra to further his studies in Law.

At the present count of radios in the area there are 47 operational sets. The most popular station naturally being Radio Wewak, but among those owners that understand English a preference is shown to the National programme from Port Moresby. The radios are mostly used for <sup>h</sup>tier entertainment value with listening to musical programmes being the most popular use but there is also a fair amount of tolerance or interest in the political programmes and council meeting broadcasts. The programme that possibly draws the largest ~~(XXXXXXXX)~~ listener <sup>audience</sup> is the Tok Save which has proved to be a valuable means of communication on many an occasion.

Overall with the schooling facilities available and with the recent <sup>f</sup>introduction of a Day High School at Yangoru the what is now above average literacy rate should improve substantially over the next few years.



G. STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing for the people of this area is proving to be a difficulty and will continue to be so in the future. This is due to the now greatly reduced life expectancy of a dwelling thus putting a heavier than normal drain on the supply of building materials obtained from the bush. This reduction in life expectancy of a dwelling has been brought about by the use of D.D.T. spray by the Malaria Control units in their eradication programme. Before a house had an expectancy of 6 or 7 years but now (XXXX) 3 or 4 years is all that a house is good for, thus this aspect constitutes one of the main grievances of the people and complaints were forthcoming at all villages visited. As a result of this the houses in general are not in a very good state of repair and (XXXX) there is not as much care taken in construction of the houses as otherwise would be taken.

As for sanitation, in some villages the facilities are well looked after and of good construction but in other villages there is a virtual disregard for the pit latrines and they are either not used or in some cases not even in existence. Very few rubbish pits were sighted and most rubbish was thrown away into the bush. This not being as bad as it first may seem as there is little of the refuse that is not utilized e.g. tin cans, the other rubbish in the form of Coconut husks etc. are regenerated into the humus. Consequently in a village system as such they do not encounter the pollution

G. STANDARD OF LIVING CONT.

problems of their twentieth century counterparts of the so called modern world.

Most people are dependant on the subsistence type agriculture and there is very little money available to buy such luxury items as tinned fish or meat, the little money available being needed for other more pressing needs such as Council tax payments, school fees and clothing. The staple diet of mani, taro and sago is only offset occasionally by the supply of meat, this taking the form of pork at celebrations and on the odd occasion when somebody is lucky enough to shoot some game. This latter source is rapidly depleting and unless some real form of conservation is carried out now before it is too late the future generations may only be able to read about the wildlife as is the cases in many other parts of the world at the present.

The ratio of traditional type housing to the european style housing is 70-30 at the present. This again is influenced by the fact that a traditional house is easier to build than a box type style therefore as they need replacing each 2 to 3 years more people opt for the traditional style.

Overall it was found that most villages were clean and tidy and in general on a par with the other areas throughout the Maprik Sub-district.

---

H. MISSIONS

Although there is only one mission located within this census division that being the ST. Michaels Catholic Mission at Warabung there are three others located close to the boundaries that have an influencing affect on the people of the area. These missions are the Assemblies of God and the Catholic missions at Yangoru and the Assemblies of God mission at Wingel.

By far the the greatest affect of all of these missions is in the field of education and it is felt that this is the only reason for many when they profess thier alligences with the various missions. As for actual active members in each village (XXXX) they would only number approx. 15 to 20 percent of the total population. No conflict was witnessed between the active members and the other people of the villages and it seemed to be a we wont worry them if they dont worry us relationship. The non-christians seem to regard the whole aspect of christianity as a bit of a laugh particularly in the cases where the mission has tatu's on smoking etc. .

At the Warabung Catholic mission there are two expatriate Priests and six indigenous teachers. It is not known how many other people are employed as the size of the workforce depends on the work at hand so it can vary accordingly.

In general I feel that as long as the missions continue to provide

H. MISSIONS CONT.

the schooling and to some degree medical services the people will continue to accept their presence and continue to pay them some degree of lip service. If however these services were discontinued and the missions remained I would seriously doubt that the following would remain as large as now if the case and only the small number of true believers would remain faithful.

---

---



J. COMMUNICATIONS

The Wewak- Maprik road passes through six of the ten villages in this census division, this road is an all weather road passible by sedan cars. Two of the remaining four villages are situated adjacent to the old Yangoru access road and the remaining two are situated within a half hours walk of same. This later road is passable by high wheel-based vehicles all year round.

In the current Yangoru Local Government Councils programme funds have been allocated for an access road from the old Yangoru road to the Sepik highway at Warabung. On completion of same it will be then possible to visit all of the villages of this census division by road.

There are no navigable rivers in this area. Likewise there are no operational airstrips in the area as the <sup>one</sup> previously at the Warabung Catholic mission has been converted into pastoral land and playing fields.

---



K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

At the time of the patrol no technically or clerically skilled persons were actually present within this area. Quite a number of the people listed in the Census book as absent are qualified as such but it would be virtually impossible to get an accurate figure. This being so as many families have been absent for a number of years and it is not known if or what skills are held by the children of these families as many left the villages at very early age.

It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area. It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area. It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area.

In the village was not visited at Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74. It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area. It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area. It is not possible to give a clear indication of the skills and qualifications that were present in the area.

Interest in the subject is the Post-graduate and the Institute

I. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

At present as must be the case in all of the other census divisions of the Yangoru area the people have heard that many conflicting ideas about the topics of self government and independence that most peoples ideas of same are very confused and sketchy. With the Peli Association and its satellite groups in the area there have consequently been many and varied predictions as to what was going to eventuate at self government and what is going to happen at the time of independence.

As the writer was not stationed at Yangoru prior to self government it is not possible to give a clear indication of the beliefs and expectations that were present beforehand. However if they were the same as in other areas, widespread changes in who was going to run the country, the type and amount of tax's payable, the type of work that would be required from the people and in general a higher level of affluence were expected to come with the attainment of Self government. These views mainly Peli or Peli inspired have in time been dispelled and it is now felt that Political education talks with a strong emphasis on the need for hard work to attain the desired changes were listened to with a greater degree of credibility than was previously the case.

Interest at the moment in the Peli association and its satellite

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT CONT.

groups seem to be at a rather low ebb and most of the members say that they have finished with Mathias and his work. This may indeed be the case at present but I feel all that would be needed is a few more half plausible promises and a bit of activity from the leaders and a resulting resurgence of interest among the people would be forthcoming. Additionally I feel that due to the increasing swing by this group towards more political matters the interest of the normal person has not been held as most of the rank and file members are only interested in getting something for nothing and matters of state hold little interest for them.

Who is the government or what is it?, was a much asked question. Many people explained that they were well aware of the Australian government and work it has done and what it consisted of but were at a loss as to what the Coalition government was and who constituted it. Explanations as to the format of the government and what actually happened before and after self government were greatly appreciated. When it was explained that there wasn't going to be any sweeping changes in the way of doing things or in the work carried out by each department a great deal of relief was in evidence as changes were expected in a big way and most people would not have been prepared for it.

---

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

From the Coffee tree census conducted by the D.A.S.F. officer accompanying this patrol it was found that there are now 21,705 mature and 5,114 immature coffee trees in this census division. With an optimum level of production being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of parchment produced per mature <sup>tree</sup> a yield of 27,131 lbs would be expected, but due to wastage and poor management a yield of 21,704lbs (  $\frac{4}{5}$  the expected amount) would be more realistic. This would then give a monetary return at fifteen cents per lb ( average price for year) of approximately \$3225-00.

Currently there are 6,988 mature and 228 immature Cocoa trees in the area. These mature trees would under ideal conditions give a yield of approximately 67,200lbs with a return of ~~12,768~~ <sup>\$12,768</sup>, however a more realistic production figure would be approximately 10,000 lbs giving a monetary return of ~~12,000~~ <sup>\$2,000</sup> at the very most.

Income derived from the sale of items at the three markets in the area at Yangoru, Boim and ~~XXX~~ Wingel would be approximately \$3750. This being derived by multiplying the average income per person per week, 70cents, by the average number of people in attendance, 50, by the number of weeks per year hence the total.

Since the last area study updating in 1973 there have been two tradestores cease business and a third at Warabung in jeopardy as to its future. The four remaining stores are not of a large nature and it is estimated that the net income of each would be

## AREA STUDY

Yangoru patrol No. 5 1973/74

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONT.

approximately \$100, thus giving a total net income derived from this source of \$400.

Other miscellaneous forms of income are derived from the sale of pigs, the occasional payment for labour from the Mission at Warabung etc. and would be approximately \$2500. Money being sent back by people working outside the area only amounts to a very small figure and would be approximately \$500 per annum. Thus the annual monetary income of this area would be as follows :-

1. Coffee Parchment	3225
2. Cocoa Beans	2000
3. Market Sales	3750
4. Tradestores	400
5. Money sent Home	500
6. Miscellaneous	2500
Total	<u>12375</u>

This figure is then divided by the total population of 2559 to give a gross annual income per head of \$4.84. This then gives an average family of six a total gross income of \$29.04. N.B. This is only an estimate of the GROSS annual income the Net annual income would be bordering on the zero mark.

Also not mentioned in this breakdown are the Cattle projects as none of these have started giving returns so they were not included in this exercise.

AREA STUDY

Patrol No. 2 1973/74

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

Due to the lack of interest in cash cropping and the large amount of land the possibilities of expanding the economy in the agricultural field is only limited by the size of the land itself. However for this to become a reality I feel that an escalated extension work programme should be commenced by the department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The one officer of this department that is now stationed here is by no means enough to carry out the work required and until further staff is stationed here extension work will not be able to be increased. I understand that the reason for the presence of one member of this (XXXX) department being stationed here is because of the lack of interest by the people of this area but unless more officers are stationed here it will be impossible to generate new interest.

Cattle projects should come to the fore in the future and if the proposed Kanauki cattle sub-division is completed this should encourage local owners to follow suit and commence their own projects. With this in mind I feel that the economic future of this area lies in this field and on the whole I feel that the people would be more suited to this style of life than to that of cash cropping.

work carried out there is done by all and sundry whereas work done elsewhere is not seen by the majority of the population. As for this area the new provision of a tax of 35-50 per cent is high and I feel the new figure of 25-50 will be used much more easily.

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

D. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Most people felt that the Yangoru Local Government Council was neglecting them and they inferred that if something wasn't done soon they would refuse to pay tax's in the future. This feeling is believed to stem from the fact that nobody has ever really explained the function of the council to them before and that its object was to help all of the people of the Yangoru area not just one small section.

In general the people accepted the fact that they were substantially ~~XXX~~ better off than the other census divisions eg. Sepik Highway, and they could see after explanations <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ the Councils budget system, why at this point of time more ~~(more)~~ money is being spent in the other areas. Also the fact that the Council in its present works programme has set aside funds for the construction of the Yaraboin-Warabung road and that the availability of equipment is now the only holdup had a dampener effect on the complaints about the council.

Also and I feel justifiable so there was a fair deal of criticism about the amount of activity and council money that has been put into <sup>criticism</sup> and around the the Yangoru Station area by the council. This possibly being because Yangoru is the focal point of the area and any work carried out there is seen by all and sundry whereas work done elsewhere is not seen by the majority of the populace. As for this area the the previous council tax of \$8-50 was far too high and I feel the new figure of \$6-00 will be met much more easily.

---

AREA STUDY

Langoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

A general widespread lack of Knowledge of the Central Government and its component parts made it difficult to gauge the attitude of the people to same. This linked with the various Peli faction beliefs throughout the area made any knowledge of the central government warped and inaccurate. Self government as the name was widely heard of but what it actually was or is and what its effects would be remained a mystery.

Confusion as to what the Coalition government is was witnessed in all villages visited the people said that they know who the Australian government is and what they have done but who are these Coalitions? When this and also the process of the changover of the control of the various departments was explained a more relaxed feeling about this aspect was in evidence. Although there was a general widespread belief that "we" are not ready for self government and independence when it was explained that these would not entail widespread changes a number of these apprehensions were alleviated. However as is always the case unless constant followup work is carried out the understanding of this current situation will again become hazy and soon just some words heard on the radio again.

---



AREA STUDY

1953/54

9. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

All villages visited have quite adequate rest houses although some were very old and in ~~(some)~~ the case of Agingun in need of replacement. In the villages of Agingun Gwiningi and Boim the rest houses were considerable distances from the village proper ( 2 miles ) therefor it was very difficult to conduct the normal inspections and observations to obtain the necessary information for this report.

There are five tradestores in the area all catering for the basic necessities such as Rice, tinned meat and fish and sugar etc. with very few luxury items being observed by the writer when visiting same. The store at Warabung has a petrol pump but at the moment due to an owners dispute it is not operative but moves are afoot to recommence business so if this eventuates petrol will once again be available from this source.

Transport is no difficulty as all you need do is stand by the side of the road and stop one of the many Public Motor Vehicles that pass along the Sepik Highway Daily. Maprik is about one hours drive to the west and Wewak about two hours to the east.

AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX A. POPULATION

Date	Village	Present				Absent				Total
		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
March 1974	Agingun	15	16	28	30	27	21	20	15	172
	Balmo	35	50	58	65	33	14	35	15	303
	Boim	41	48	60	64	32	15	41	26	327
	Gwiningi	28	35	34	36	8	10	22	10	183
	Kwolyik	88	89	67	96	19	20	32	10	424
	Nambari No. 1	51	59	75	75	2	3	10	8	283
	Nambari No. 2	19	16	14	28	12	9	19	5	122
	Nindepolye	57	38	48	65	29	17	52	16	322
	Sara	32	34	50	53	25	8	33	4	239
	Yaraboim	32	34	48	31	2	12	23	5	187
	<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2559</b>

Total number of Deaths recorded this Census = 33

Total Number of Births recorded this Census = 69

Neo-Mortality Rate =  $\frac{33}{69}$

= 48.4%

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX B. SHOTGUNS

Name	Village	Serial No.	Licence No.	Expiry Date
Paskila - Gilngi	Balmo	142190	33753	21/10/74
Alwara - Mansigut	Balmo	069632	33750	16/11/74
Yaba'in - Walu	Balmo	7505	33854	5/1/75
Raka - Koilisik	Balmo	6845	24954	16/7/74
Nating - Hasingle	Boim	224879	24895	15/6/74
Aunangi	Gwinyingi	7076	24880	11/7/74
Mania - <del>(XXXXXXXX)</del> Nausalinga	Kwolyik	7568	33916	21/1/75
Luniyan - Kuyanyu	Kwolyik	7027	33943	20/1/75
Simani - Kogalai	Nindepolye	224113	25000	28/7/74
Kipan - Yiruwapie	Nindepolye	140611e	25106	16/9/74
Kwasen - Subundua	Sara	75915	24924	1/7/74
Yegrubukir - Mani	Sara	0224233	24896	28/6/74

Total Number of Shotguns = 12

APPENDIX B. (1) Permits To Carry

Name	Village	Licence No.	Expiry date
Yegiresause - Sausenyan	Kwolyik	1450	29/1/75

KEMERIX  
AREA STUDY

Yangaoru Patrol No. 3/15/74

APPENDIX C. TRADESTORES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Licence No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Labuninga - Yuainberi	Agingun	23483	June 1974
James - Bwisigu	Agingun	26785	June 1974
Hevie - Homolwara	Boim	26792	June 1974
Yegrasause - Sausenyan	Kwolyik	26791	June 1974
Kumani - Legi	Kwolyik	26778	June 1974
Toni - Kengirie	Nambari No. 1	23496	June 1974

One store at Balmo has recently ceased operation and is not expected to be reopened.

AREA STUDY

Yangoru Patrol No. 5, 1972/74

APPENDIX D. POSSESSIONS

Village	Radio	Tilly Lamp	Bicycle	Sewing Machines
Agiogun	1	-	-	-
Balmo	1	-	-	-
Boim	11	1	1	-
Gwinyingi	7	-	-	-
Kwolyik	7	9	3	3
Nambari No. 1 & 2	2	1	+	-
Nindepolye	5	2	-	-
Sara	11	-	-	-
Yaraboim	4	-	-	-
Totals	49	13	4	3

Kwolyik is the only village that possess<sup>o</sup>s a Cffee husking machine.

AREA STUDY  
Yangoru Patrol No. 5 1973/74

APPENDIX E. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Coffee Gardens</u>	<u>Cattle Projects</u>	<u>Cocoa Gardens</u>
Agingun	2	-	3
Balno	-	-	8
Roim	22	1	-
Gwinyingi	7	1	-
Kwolyik	21	1	-
Nambari No. 1 & 2	13	1	-
Nindepoiye	13	-	6
Sara	28	-	6
Yaraboim	9	-	-
Total	115	4	23

