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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MAPRIK - EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 3 : 1953/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

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[2] 2OF 1953/54	1-7	J.M. WEARNE	CPO	MAPRIK CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8		20.7.53 - 24.7.53
[3] 1OF 1953/54	1-11	J.M. MACGREGOR	CPO	GAWANGA AREA	8		23.7.53 - 13.8.53
[4] 4OF 1953/54	1-12	B.A. RYAN	CPO	WORA CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8	MAP	27.8.53 - 3.9.53
[5] 5OF 1953/54	1-6	F.V. REITANO	A.D.O	SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8		16.9.53 - 21.9.53
[6] 6OF 1953/54	1-8	J.M. WEARNE	CPO	ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP SUB DIVISION	8		9.9.53 - 22.9.53
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[8] 8 OF 1953/54	1-11	J.M. WEARNE	CPO	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA AND TIMAUI SUB DIV.	8&9		11.1.54 - 25.2.54
[9] 9OF 1953/54	1-11	F.J. MARTIN	PO	WAM, SAHIK AND BUMBITA, MUHIANG SUB DIV.	9		10.2.54 - 8.4.54
[10] 10 OF 1953/54	1-10	F.J. MARTIN	PO	YANGORU AREA	9		2.4.54 - 22.5.54
[11] 11 OF 1953/54	1-9	F.J. MARTIN	CPO	DREIKIKIR	9		26.5.54 - 27.6.54
[12] 1OF 1954/55	1-18	K.A. BROWN	PO	NORTH WOSERA, CENSUS	9		5.7.54 - 23.7.54
[2] 2 OF 1954/55	1-12	M.R. ~~BROWN~~ DUNCAN	CPO	MAPRIK, WORA, YAMIL CENSUS	10		29.7.54 - 19.8.54
[3] 3 OF 1954/55	1-24	K.A. BROWN	PO	SOUTH WOSERA AND TIMAUI	10		8.9.54 - 29.9.54
[4] 4 OF 1954/55	1-11	M.R. DUNCAN	CPO	ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP CENSUS SUB DI	10		13.10.54 - 28.9.54
[5] 5 OF 1954/55	1-11	K.A. BROWN	P.O	MAPRIK CENSUS DIVISION	10		28.3.55 - 16.4.55
[6] 6 OF 1954/55	1-13	A.T. CAREY	ADO	NORTH WEST MAPRIK AND SOUTH EAST DREI	11		29.4.55 - 14.5.55
[7] 7 OF 1954/55	1-3.1	K.A. BROWN	PO	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB DIVISIO	11		1.6.55 - 30.6.55
[9] 1 OF 1955/56	1-9	K.A. BROWN	PO	WORA CENSUS DIVISION	11		10.10.55 - 19.10.55
[10] 3 OF 1955/56	1-9	K.A. BROWN	PO	YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION	11-12		24.10.55 - 5.12.55

PATROL REPORT OF: MADRIK - EAST SEPIK

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 3 : 1955/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 21

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[21] 4 of 1955/56	1-11	K.A. BROWN PO	ALBIGES CENSUS DIVISION	12		4.1.56 - 13.1.56
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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK PATROL REPORTS 1953/54 1954/55 1955/56

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol.	Area Patrolled.
1-53/54	F.V. Reitano	North Wosera Census Sub. Div.
2-53/54	J.M. Wearne	Maprik Census Sub. Div.
1-53/54	J.M. Macgregor	Gawanga Area
4-53/54	B.A Ryan	Wora Census Sub. Div
5-53/54	F.V. Reitano	South Wosera Census Sub.Div.
6-53/54	J.M. Wearne	Albiges and Mamblep Sub. Div.
7-53/54	J.M. Wearne	Urat No. 1 & 2
8-53/54	J.M. Wearne	Nth & Sth Wosera & Tmaui Sub. Div.
9-53/54	F.J. Martin	Wam-Sahik & Dumbita-Wahiang Sub. Div. Urim
10-53/54	F.J. Martin	Yangoru Area
11-53/54	F.J. Martin	Dreikikir Area
1-54/55	K.A. Brown	North Wosera Census Sub. Div.
2-54/55	M.R. Duncan	Maprik, Wora, Yamil Census Sub. Div.
3-54/55	K.A. Brown	South Wosera and Tmaui Sub. Div.
4-54/55	M.R. Duncan	Albiges & Mamblep Census Sub Div.
5-54/55	K.A Brown	Maprik Census Sub. Div.
6-54/55	A.T. Carey	Nth West Maprik& Sth East Dreikikir Areas
7-54/55	K.A. Brown	Nth & Sth Wosera Census Sub. Div.
1-55/56	K.A. Brown	Wora Census Div.
3-55/56	K.A. Brown	Yamil Census Div.
4-55/56	K.A. Brown	Albiges Census Div

1 of 53/54
N. Leitano.
Mouth NOSERA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATT/NH

PR 1/53-54

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
20 JUL 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Sepik District,
MAPRIK.

14th July, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK - NO. 1/53-54

MR. F.V. REITANO a/D.O.

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: Paragraph [illegible] - For some months only one officer of the Department of Agriculture has been stationed at Bainyik Agricultural Station. Recently Mr. McCrossord returned to the Sub-District from recreation leave and more frequent visits to rice plots will be carried out in the immediate future.

Paragraph 22:- I will be visiting Maprik next week when Tamburran activities will be discussed with the Assistant District Officer.

Allan Dunstan Temperley

(A.T. TEMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MARAIK 1/53-54

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.V. BRITANO ACTG.A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED: NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINIS-
-TRATION.

DURATION: 19TH JUNE TO 4TH JULY 1953.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr.J.MEARNS CADET PATROL OFFICER
CONST.BIN R.P. & N.G.C.
L/CPL.WAPI " " "
CONST.UPCHU " " "
N.M.O. YEMBINGGI
N.M.O. DOSIBI

DIARY:

19th June: Departed Marrik and proceeded by Landrover to Kunchingini No.1.Arrived 10 a.m. Proceeded to PANGLEGU slightly south of area to be patrolled to exhume body of woman reported to have been unlawfully killed. Returned to Kunchingini No.1 6 p.m.

20th June: Proceeded to Kunchingini No.[illegible] and Adamit. Revised census of these villages and returned to Kunchingini No.1. Revised census Kunchingini No.1.

21st June: At Kunchingini No.1.Conducted inquest into death of female whose body was exhumed at PANGLEGU.

22nd June: Revised census of Guiningi,No.1Mikau,No.2 Mikau and No.2 Tugmaiken.Remained night at Tugmaiken.

23rd June: Revised census of Chigiangu,Tondegun,Bobangun and Kwambandu.Remained night at Kwambandu.

24th June: Revised census of No. 1 and 2 Kaugiak,Maigamaga, No.1,2 and 3 Rubangan and Maundu.Spent night at Rubangan.

25th June: Revised census of Bulanta,Gwairaru,Talangu and Kange.Remained night at Kange.

26th June: Revised census of Kutigun and proceeded to Tugaukin.Revised census of Isogun.

27th June: At Marrik.

28th June: At Maprik.

29th June: Revised census of Tugaukin and Numamun.Spent night at Tugaukin.

30th June: Revised census of Stapigun,Saragun,Kwatangun and Gulukin.Stayed Saragun.

1st July: Revised census Jambitanga and Wabindumagak. Spent night at Wabindumagak.

2nd July: Revised census Jibako, Manjukwarui, Pa-apuna, Ugutakwa and Jibakin. Spent night at Jibakin.

3rd. July: Revised census Umonoko, Bapandu, Tatumba and Kulungu. Spent night at Kulungu.

4th July: Revised census Kununagum Hos. 1, 2 and 3 and returned to station 4 p.m.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The first partially successful attempt to bring this area under administrative control was made in 1948. Previous to that date, the population had resisted government control and fled every time a patrol entered the area.

Since 1948, two patrols other than the present one have been in the area and it seems that it can be said now that control is fairly strongly established. I think this may be attributed to a number of factors:

1. The presence of the R.C. Mission at Kunchingini Hol.

2. The two previous patrols were concerned with assessment and payment of war damage and people who had previously avoided the patrols were undoubtedly induced by prospects of compendation for their losses (which were considerable) to present themselves for census.

3. The departure of many young men to work at the main centres of the Territory and the consequent development of awareness of the Administration's power, the strength of the white man generally and the material benefits of western civilization.

At the outset of the patrol an exhumation of a female body at a village named Pengiagu, slightly south of the area patrolled, created a profound impression. This, as far as is known, is the first time this has been done among these people and should strengthen control over them. The woman had obviously been beaten to death and an attempt had been made to hush the affair up and settle it by compensation. The accused in the case are now awaiting trial.

During the patrol four escapees from gaol who had been convicted for threatening behaviour towards a luluai and a policeman who later investigated the luluai's complaint, voluntarily gave themselves up and are now back in the Wapnik prison.

The people as a whole impressed me as very backward and extremely apathetic to the idea of changing their way of life and uplifting their standards of living. This is no doubt to be expected amongst a group numbering over 8000 who have only recently come under control.

The desire for material goods of a type available in trade stores is real enough, as evidenced by the outbreak of cargo cult activities a few years back. This outbreak has subsided, but it is difficult to assess to what extent the idea of the magical production of material goods has been weakened. Education and chiefly the explanation of the relationship of cause and effect is probably the only way to overcome these situations, but the peoples intellectual horizon has not widened enough, and probably will not do so for many years to come, to grasp this fact.

One catechist who conducts what he terms a school, told me that the people in the village where he was stationed had the attitude that they were happier as wild men than being told by the Mission and Government what to do in their own interests, and certainly were not interested in formal schooling. The pattern is, of course, a familiar one.

These people are living in part of the region inspected last year by Mr. Poggendorff, of the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, who reported favourably upon the prospects of the development of flooded rice culture for the Sepik plains area as a whole, that is, climatically and ecologically. But the problem remains a sociological one. The climate and soil will produce rice well enough, but the problem of stimulating the natives' enthusiasm in such activities is a tremendous one.

In some parts of this sub-district, quite a deal of success has been achieved and prospects are encouraging, but despite a number of visits by the Agricultural officers stationed at Bainyik, very little dry rice has been planted; and one of the D.A.S.F. officers remarked to me that from his observations, the tendency was for interest to decline than to increase.

The general picture is not very bright, and serves to indicate the necessity for more frequent visits to the people by officers of D.A.S.F. and D.A.S. & N.A.

Wosera North is the most thickly populated region in the entire Maprik sub-district and with the proximity of the Maprik-Marui road, Mayfield airstrip and good conditions agriculturally for rice production, I feel that no effort should be spared to encourage the people into the production of cash crops. Whether or not any positive results will eventuate, only time will show.

It will be recalled that Fr. Vlasig, one of the resident missionaries at Kunchingini No.1, was committed for trial a few years back on a charge of arson arising from the burning of a number of tamboran houses. His subsequent acquittal in the Supreme Court may possibly have strengthened his hold over the population in the vicinity of his station, because it seems that he has to a large extent suppressed the tamboran activities. Whether those villages who no longer have tamboran houses in them, have such houses in the bush or not, I do not know, but it is very apparent that Fr. Vlasig wields very considerable influence amongst the people. At a few of the villages some distance away from the mission station, deputations of village officials requested me to give them notes to authorise them to re-commence the tamboran activities, as they did not feel inclined to indulge in this ritual without some authority from the Government addressed to the Mission.

Generally the people seem to live together amicably, although they are crowded together in a relatively small area.

Two land boundary disputes which have been bones of contention since pre-war days were raised in an endeavour to settle them; but as is often the case in such disputes neither side

could agree on the boundaries that were in existence before the disputes began. It was therefore impossible to arbitrate successfully in the disputes.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Large communal gardens for each village group are cultivated with the customary range of crops for this area under cultivation: nami, yams, sweet potato, edible pit pit and sago are the staple foods. A few small plots of rice were observed.

The livestock situation has not yet recovered from the depredations of the Japanese during the war. Pigs and fowls are kept, but not in sufficient quantities, apparently, for the needs of such a large population.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

Is solely in the hands of Frs. Vlaeig and Neumann at Kunchingini No. 1. They conduct an elementary school with 160 pupils enrolled, although if the daily average is 80 to 100, they are well satisfied.

English, History, Geography and Arithmetic are taught.

Several requests were received from young men to go to the school at Boram. For some reason, they were not much interested in enrolment at Balupwine Government school, not far away from the Government station at Maprik. However, they were told to visit Mr. Neve of the Dept. of Education at Balupwine and discuss the matter with him.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Apart from the Maprik-Marui jeep road, on which the area patrolled borders, the roads are foot tracks which, as is usual, were especially cleaned for the patrol. The country is undulating and walking is very easy.

Bridges consist of logs thrown across small streams. The larger rivers of AMIK, AMAGU and NANU have to be forded.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the main, they appear to have very little influence. There were one or two exceptions, but almost all of them complained that the people in their villages ignored them when it came to matters of taking sick people to hospital and constructing latrines and cemeteries.

The system of lulumis and tul tuls, although an artificial form of chieftainship, has worked moderately well in the past from the point of view of the Administration; but it is apparent that some time will elapse before the Wosera North officials will have much authority.

Pre-war there wasthe inducement of exemption from tax to make a lulual's or tul tul's position attractive, but now there is no financial attraction whatsoever. Village officials cannot be recruited for work, but as going away to work is the only way they can obtain any material goods, many resign their positions to take up employment as labourers. It was noticed that a number of officials have done this in Wosera North.

CENSUS:

The response was very good. A few absentees were noted and a warning given that on the next patrol any absentees would be brought before a Court and dealtk with.

The enumerated total of the Maprik sub-division (divided into 8 census sub-divisions) is a little over 25,000. Almost one third of this figure is in Wosera North.

On the previous patrol Wosera North and South were pa rolled together and the villages then divided into North and South Wosera census sub-divisions.

It was found that many villages marked as South Wosera are in actuality in North Wosera. A compass was used on this patrol to plot the positions of the villages, which are very close together; and their relative positions to eachother often made confusing by winding tracks and overcast days when the sun cannot be used to fix one's position.

Altering the list of villages in North and South Wosera sub-divisions was unavoidable in the interests of thoroughness; but from this patrol the villages will be rigid.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The social organisation is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. A few cases of polygyny were noted, but in the main monogamy prevails, evidently through shortage of sufficient females to permit x many men to have more than one wife at any time.

The traditional items for the bride price; shell currency, often madeinto rings, dogs teeth and trochus shell necklaces, and pigs are still very much in vogue. Money is sometimes used as a supplement to the traditional items, but is not used to a great extent.

There is no mutual exchange of gifts by the parents of both sides to the marriage. The husband's people, if he is young, pay the bride price and that completes the deal.

Land is socially owned, but as is customary under such circumstances, there are well established rights of cultivation of well defined areas.

It appears as though the institution of Levirate is in existence here. During the census revision, it was noticed that frequently a woman whose husband had died had married his brother and if the brother did not want her as a wife, if he were already married, he took herinto his household and looked after her.

Husbands and wives seem to change around quite a deal, particularly when a young man goes away to work. Many times changes had to be made in the village books when the wife married somebody else in the village or else married and migrated to another village.

The people wear no covering whatsoever unless a European is in the vicinity and then they appear in lap laps and blouses(the latter worn by the women).Only the very old men and the young children appeared for census as Natu e created them.

Despite a seeming lack of modesty,the moral code seems to be strict.Adultery is frowned upon and people with loose morals are ostracised.

MISSIONS:

As mentioned under the Native Affairs heading,Frs. Vlasig and Neumann of the S.V.D.Mission reside at Kunchingini No.1 and have considerable influence over the people in both North and South Wosera.

They have catechists stationed in many villages conducting what they term as schools,but in reality,these serve as centres for religious instruction only

PATROL MAP.

A tracing of the ~~intersection~~ 4 miles to the inch Army sheet(WEWAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J. V. Keogan

C.V.KEOGAN.

Actg.Assistant District Officer

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A REPORT OF A PATROL TO MOSERA NO TH CENTRAL SUB-DIVISION NO. MAPRIK 1/53-54.

(19th June 1953 - 4th July 1953)

Superficially, the health of the people seemed good. A few cases which were later diagnosed as yaws, scabies and tropical ulcers were seen and despatched to the Native Hospital at Maprik for treatment.

A small number of people requiring treatment endeavoured to escape presenting themselves for census and thus avoid being sent to hospital. Such cases were rounded up and sent off to the Maprik hospital.

Two native medical orderlies from the Native Hospital conducted the medical inspections and they appeared to be quite efficient. They treated minor sores and ailments in the villages.

The latrine and cemetery situations still leave a lot to be desired. It seems to be a tremendous task to break the old insanitary and disease producing habits.

I regret to say that though this is the most thickly populated area in the sub-district, not one European Medical Assistant has patrolled it. Medical patrols, properly conducted, are of inestimable value in strengthening government control over natives and I hope that in the future, an E.M.A. will be able to tour the area.

I. V. Kirano
(F. V. KIRIA O)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

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

(PART OF REPORT MAPUK 1/53-54 WOSERA NORTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION)

Reg. No. 2599 L/Cpl. MAPI - Capable and reliable and handles natives well. Knows the area patrolled well, having been there with every previous patrol and is held in respect by the natives.

" " 3904 Const. BIR - A strong character and very reliable. Is quiet and handles natives well. Has been previously recommended for promotion.

" " 1987 " UCHU - Conscientious, but inclined to bully, and had to be restrained from using force under very slight provocation on more than one occasion.

I. V. Kaitano

(I.V. KAITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

Mapsick 2 of 53/54

J. Healne C.P.O.

Mapsick Census S.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATT/NH

P R 2/53-54

DEPT. OF DIST. SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
16 AUG 1953

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th August, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO. 2/53-54

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

Mr. J.M. Wearne, C.P.O., was recently posted to the Sepik District and this report is the first to be submitted by this officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature, only.

(A.T. TEMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: KAPARIK Dof 53/54.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: KAPRIK CENSUS SUBDIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: J.M. PLAYSON C.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED: KAPRIK CENSUS SUBDIVISION.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) CENSUS REVISION
(2) RECEIPTS OF VILLAGES
(3) CHECK TO ASCERTAIN IF ALL VILLAGE OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY APPOINTED TO THEIR POSITIONS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: CONST. DIR R.P.&M.C.C.
CONST. SOME " " "
CONST. TAMU " " "
CONST. GENANA " " "
N.M.C. ACENYAL

DIARY:

20th July: Departed KAPRIK 0830. Proceeded to CHERAGUM, KUMINIMIL 2, and KUMINIMIL No. 1. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at KUMINIMIL No.1.

21st July: Departed KUMINIMIL No. 1 at 0810. Proceeded to MELIKUM, IKIVIA, WAIGOMIL and YAMIKUN. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at MELIKUM.

22nd July: Left YAMIKUN at 0700. [illegible] Proceeded to J/MI, KONDI and MARANGA and J/MLAKU. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at KULAKU.

23rd July: Departed KULAKU at 0810. Proceeded to MALAGA and KAMBANGWA, thence to KAPRIK STATION. Revised census of KAMBANGWA.

24th July: Left KAPRIK STATION at 0800. Proceeded to KAPRIK No. 1 and KAPRIK No.2. Revised census and returned to STATION.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

This area has had close contact with European since 1936 when gold was discovered in the Maprik area. No part of the subdivision is more than two hours walk from the station, and the fact that the area has been a source for recruited labour has helped to broaden the outlook of natives in this area.

From the western end of the subdivision many native Medical Orderlies have been recruited, and a group from [illegible] have started a small hamlet of houses, raised above the ground and with timber floors and walls. The native dwelling typical of the Maprik area is about 18ft. long, tapering to the rear from a height of 18ft. at the forward end to 3-4ft. at the rear end.

The area is densely populated and hence mostly most villages have little or no hunting lands. The only true hunting lands are owned by but three groups of villages, [illegible] and IMBIA. This land lies to the North of these three villages and extends to the northern boundary of the subdistrict.

Village hygiene in the [illegible] is fair with the very marked exception of MAPRIK No.1. This village though only ten minutes walk from the "overseer" station had obviously not been cleaned up since the last census was taken thirteen months ago. A days work by the [illegible] to remedy this state of affairs.

Cemeteries throughout the area were all clean and free from flies. In the eastern end of the subdivision the grave is dug about four feet deep, the corpse laid to rest, and a covering of timber slats placed over the mouth of the grave. The spoil from the grave is then heaped on top of the slats, about 18 inches above the timber roof. Pit latrines were but recently installed and were lacking in covers. Short talks were given in an effort to remedy this state of affairs.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Yam is the staple crop in this area, a certain ceremonial significance being given to the cultivation of this vegetable. The cultivation of the yam is strictly limited to male members of the community. Taro, sweet potatoes and edible pit pit are also cultivated. Bago is a small fresh fish are of the usual wild variety. Eggs of a reasonable standard are sold.

Since the wartime ravages of the Japanese pigs and poultry have not multiplied sufficiently for the needs of the population.

[illegible]

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

A total of 12 male students exist from this subdivision attend the Government school at [illegible]. The Assemblies of God Mission run the schools in the area, one at KULAMU in the east and one near [illegible] in the west. The central portion is tapped by the Roman Catholic Mission school at MAPRIK. There is a total of 36 males and 6 females attending Mission Schools in the subdivision.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Apart from [illegible] small sections of the MAPRIK - [illegible] AND THE MAPRIK-KAUWENIS roads, the route of the patrol lay over fairly good native tracks. Bridges on the sections of motor road traversed were in good condition, but the stream such as the [illegible] and the MAPRIK have to be forded.

Blurred Document

[illegible]:

The response was very good. There were a few cases of attempted abortion, brought about by an attempt to hide a case of sickness. However, in one village, [illegible], it was found that out of a total of 17 patients from the village at a relief kit post nearby, 14 had gone to the Post only one day before the village was consumed.

Despite a certain amount of inter-village migrations which went out over the subdivision.

This area has been regularly censused since the War and thereby new names are made up entirely of births and migrations into the subdivision.

[illegible]:

The social organisation is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. Monogamy is customary, although there are usually a few cases [illegible] of polygyny in each village. This latter practice is indulged in chiefly by the older men of the villages.

Garden lands are owned by individual families, hunting lands however are owned by an entire village.

The local system of "bride price" entails the payment of six or seven shell rings by the husband to the parents of the bride, and a reciprocal gift of food, generally a pig and some vegetable foods, to the new husband. These shell rings are cut from pen-shell with an outer diameter of 9-10 inches and an inner diameter of 7-8 inches. European coinage is gradually taking the place of this former currency.

System of brother-sister exchange operates both within and between villages. This entails the eventual marriage of the sister of husband A to the brother of wife A. If husband A cannot meet this stipulation, an additional payment to the parents of wife A is necessary.

Two villages, [illegible] and [illegible], use the [illegible] dialect. All other villages in the subdivision speak what they term [illegible] dialect.

[illegible]:

As mentioned under [illegible], the Assemblies of God Mission have two stations in the subdivision, one near [illegible] in the western end of the subdivision and the other at [illegible] in the east. I attended a service at [illegible] on the same night as a "sing-sing" in the village there was a congregation of about 100 men, women and children. The influence of this mission seems to be [illegible] restricted to the two villages of [illegible] and [illegible], the latter village being in the [illegible] subdivision.

The S.D.A. mission based at [illegible] is the only influence in the central portion of the subdivision.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All village officials in this area seem to have held office for at least four years and all claim appointment by District Services officers. However, whether all have been appointed as per N.A.R.'s is not known. The name of the official in the Village Book presents the only information available.

An extract from the Village Book of [illegible], entered by a member X of District Services field staff and dated 7/2/38, states, "Made a new Tultul [illegible]".

Most Village officials exert some influence with regard to hygiene but most are sadly lacking in their [illegible] readiness to send sick natives to hospital. In many cases officials refrain from sending their own children to hospital when they are sick.

PATROL MAP.

A tracing of the 4 miles to the inch Army sheet ([illegible]) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J. M. Wearne

[illegible] C.A.D.O.

Blurred Document

REPORT ON MEDICAL ASPECTS OF A PATROL TO

[redacted]

(20th July 1953 - 24th July 1953)

The general physical condition of the natives was good, perhaps owing to the proximity of the native hospital at [redacted].

The ailments noted included : grilles, yaws, scabies and the usual percentage of tropical ulcers. Several cases of malaria were also noted.

Excellent results are in the main manifested in this subdivision in regard to the children of these districts who are suffering from tropical ulcers.

A.D.O. [redacted] accompanied the patrol and carried out an inspection while the census was being revised in each village.

J.W. Pearce

(J.W. PEARCE) D.M.O.

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

(PATOL REPORT MAPRIK 2 of 53/54 - MAPRIK CENSUS SUBDIVISION)

Reg. No.	3904	Const. WIP	A fine type, very reliable, handles natives very well.
" "	2197	Const. SOME	Very quiet while about his duties MXXXXXXX the execution of which can be relied on.
" "	7623	C onst. DARUAM	Keen and reliable.
" "	6444	Const. GURA	Willing and a good man with natives.

(J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.)

Waikiki 1 of 53/54

J. W. Macgregor.

Tauranga

P&R Maprik 3/53-54
(Dreikikir sub-division).

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

2nd September 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
17 SEP 1953

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL OF GAWANGA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION - J.J. MACGREGOR P.O.

Four copies of the above patrol report, which was received at this office on the above date, are fowarded herewith please.

The GAWANGA sub-division has not been subjected to a great deal of administrative activity and Mr. MacGregor's patrol should have beneficial effects throughout the area.

Dreikikir station is now without an officer following the departure of Mr. MacGregor on transfer on 26th August 1953.

It is most unfortunate that the staff shortage gives rise to this situation from time to time with Dreikikir. The temporary closure of the station, that is, from this Department's point of view, there still being a Medical Assistant there, can only have a tendency to weaken administrative influence over people who have recently come under control.

Providing the staff position at Maprik sub-district headquarters remains as it is at the moment, patrols of the Dreikikir area will be conducted from this office.

Both the Cadet Patrol Officers stationed here (they arrived early in June this year), are far too inexperienced to assume control of the station, but patrolling of the area will at least serve to offset to an extent the detrimental effect of there not being an Officer in Charge of the Post.

It is appreciated that the staff shortage is acute throughout the Sepik District, and as the Departmental Staff Posting List shows, in other Districts as well. However, it is hoped that not a lengthy period will elapse before a Patrol Officer with sufficient experience to assume control of Dreikikir arrives at Maprik.

F. V. Keitano
(F.V. KEITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GW/NH

P.R. WKD 1/53-54

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

7th September, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIA WKD 1/53-54

J.W. Macgregor, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

It is, generally, a well compiled and informative report, but Mr. Macgregor must take greater pains with his composition and spelling. Often times, bad phraseology results in misconceptions of his true meaning, let alone making bad reading.

Village Officials: Mr. Macgregor's attention is being drawn to the provisions of Native Administration Regulation 105, particularly Sub-regulation 5. He seems to be under a misapprehension concerning the functions of Tultuls.

Roads: No statutory provision can be found in either the Native Administration Regulations 1924 or the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1922 - 1938, regulating the width of any roads.

Anthropological Data: This section of the report is particularly interesting in the light of recent statements by missionaries and others concerning the performance of inhumanitarian practices by natives in the traditional rituals.

(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

TH E TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT OF A PATROL

OF

GAWANGA AREA

Conducted by :	J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.
Accompanied by:	D.A. RYAN C.P.O.
Duration:	From 23/7/53 to 13/8/53 22 days
Last Patrol	D.P.S. November , 1951 Medical January , 1953
Native Personnel:	6 R.P.&M.G.C. 1 N.M.O.
Objects:	Census Division, Gawanga Area Routine Administration What Contact Natives in the Lower Gawanga had with Aubunti Natives. The best route Through to Aubunti.

———oOo O oOo———

DIARY

23/7/53 : Left Dreikikir Patrol Post 0830 hrs accompanied by Mr. B. A. Ryan C.P.O. and arrived TAUHUNDOR Village 1300hrs, 4½hrs. Census revised , housing inspected, no complaints. Stayed the night.

24/7/53 : To TAUHUMBIER a few minutes away. Census revised, thence to KUBRIWAT 2½ hrs away. Minor matters settled, housing and sanitation inspected. Stayed the night.

25/7/53 : Kubriwat Census revised, left for BONGOS 1330hrs arrived 1600hrs 2½hrs. Housecook built old one in state of disrepair. Stayed here Sunday also.

26/7/53 : Sunday observed, Visited nearby mission .

27/7/53 : BONGOS Census revised, to WOGIA 15 mins away. Discussed Tambaran customs with the old man. Housing inspected. Stayed the night.

28/7/53 : WOGIA Census revised, minor matters settled. C.P.O. Ryan to WASAMBU to take Census Dar. Writer to inspect Aidpost at Melbenge. House marked out on request. Absentees from Census checked upon. CPO. Ryan returned thence to KUATENGIEK. AUCHELX and SAUKI Census revised here. Minor complaints settled. Stayed the night.

29/7/53 : KUATENGIEK Census revised by Mr. Ryan. Writer visited Mission school on request. Mr Ryan arrived patrol then proceeded to KUYOR a few mins away. WENON awaiting Census at KUYOR also . Census recorded of both . Some new names added. Stayed here the night. Latrines built under supervision, at KUATENGIEK.

30/7/53 : To FUMATAMBU arrived 1000hrs , 1½hrs. One Police Court. with bad fever. Census revised . Condition of some of the Hamlets filthy. Latrines built under supervision. Natives wanted to run me away but quietened down. Stayed the night.

31/7/53 : To AKONMASI arrived 1100hrs, 2hrs. AMASBI waiting also. Census recorded, housing inspected. New names added to AMASBI, also AKONMASI. Some Natives which had previously lined at BONGOL-MASI now included in AKONMASI. Stayed here the night.

1/8/53 : To BONGOLMASI 1½hrs. Census revised stayed here the weekend. Preliminary investigation as to the route to be taken to Ambunti.

2/8/53 : Sunday observed.

3/8/53 : With Native guide from BONGOLMASI left at 6. 30 by Native pad to ABLATAKA. Ambunti Area. Arrived 1400hrs only two Natives sighted at first. 8hrs from BONGOLMASI to ABLATAKA. Stayed here the night. Some carriers from BONGOLMASI ran away. Word sent through to ABUKENIA for carriers. Some food bought with trade. Two only arrived that night.

4/8/53 : Next morning after much delay in exchanging carriers the patrol set off to KUWAKA by AMAKI, at 6.am. The patrol eventually arrived at KUWAKA after much delay in finding the track at 1700hrs. It was a very hard trip through Sago swamps most of the way. The carriers from BONGOLMASI returned.

5/8/53 : Next day at 8. am the Patrol left Kuwaka to walk down to the Canoe waterway. By changing canoes eventually arrived at Ambunti Government Post at 8.pm.

6/8/53 : At Ambunti Station

7/8/53 : CPO. Ryan left for Maprik.

DIARY (Contd.)

8/8/53 : Left Ambunti Post by dugout canoe to AVATIP Village.

9/8/53 : By canoe left AVATIP Village at 6.45 am and traveled up the Screw for 1½hrs then landed and proceeded on foot with the Natives of BIAMAMBO carring the cargo. Crossed the river some 3Hrs up stream and arrived at BALIAMBU Village 12.o'clock. From here proceeded by bush track and arrived at ABUKENIA Village at 5.30pm Stayed here the night.

10/8/53 : On our way at 6.am by Native pad and arrived MASALAGA in the Dreikikir area at 12. 30. MASALAGA and ABUSU villages Census recorded that afternoon. Housing inspected. Minor complaints settled.

11/8/53 : To BAINA arrived 8.15, 2hrs. Census recorded, Housing inspected. Onto HUNGWALA arrived 12 noon. Natives didn't seem to be aware of our coming. Waited till all assembled for Census. Onto WAIKOR 30 mins away . Stayed here the night.

12/8/53 : Census WAIKOR revised thence onto YURANOKOR 3hrs away caught by heavy rain. Waited till rain finished and recorded Census YURANAKOR (1), (2) and APANGAI also lined here. Housing inspected for three Villages. Stayed the night.

13/8/53 : Next day left YURANOKOR 6.30 am to ASINAKOR 1hr. Census recorded Housing inspected, thence to INAKOR a few mins away. Census revised. Latrines built under supervision. Thence to ANGS 1½hrs Census recorded, housing inspected. Then by MUSSENDAL, and bush track to DREIKIKIR Station arrived 4.30pm.

INTRODUCTION

The GAWANGA Area lies approximately south from Dreikikir Patrol Post. The country falls away from the steep ridges on the inland fall of the Coastal Divide and becomes more undulating till it comes upon the Sepik plains at th e southern extremity of the area. The main river passing through the area is the BONGOS or the OM; called by the Natives the IPUNDA. This river on its way down to the Screw collects the water of the rivers on the southwestern side of the Dreikikir Area.

The Patrol's aim in walking through to Ambunti was to find the best route, and what contact the Lower Gawanga people had with the Ambunti Area Natives as from reading through previous Patrol Reports, The Officers had mentioned the Natives of the Lower Gawanga living in isolated Hamlets in the sago palm country only returning to their Villages for short periods.

Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. B.A. Ryan accompanied the Patrol for a period of two weeks to gain experience in patrolling a census work . He is now fully conversant with census work.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The GAWANGA is considered the most backward area in Dreikikir as only a few Natives understand "Pidgin" and tribal fighting stopped only a few years ago. But in reality the progress made in some Villages as regards their attitude towards the Government and the general condition of the Villages would be an example to the more sophisticated "savvy talks" around the Post.

The Village of BONGOMASI has hamlets as far as 6 to 7 hours walk away from their main Village where they go to wash sago. The same applies t o MASALAGO, ABEGU, DAINA and NUNGALA, AKONMASI. The people of BONGOMASI are intermarried with some of the Natives of ABLATAKA. One of the Natives informed the Patrol that some years ago they had attended a "Tambaran " ceremony at ABLATAKA. The Natives guide from BONGOMASI which showed the Patrol the way through spends half his time with the ABLATAKAS. The main Trade Route through to the Sepik passes through MASALAGA down to ABUKWNIA, MASALAGAS were previously enemies of the ABUKWNIAS in the Ambunti Area. To the southwest from AKONMASI Village the Natives refered to some people who had not previously been censused. They wash sago on a joint basis, but according to them they cannot make themselves understood except by sign language. It seems to be improbable that they cannot interpret it slightly, as other Villages with different dialects usually do in close proximity with each other. The AKONMASIES also mentioned that some of the men had been away to work and had come back. Whether these people are like the ABLATAKAS living down in the sago belt or above on the "strong fella graund" which the Natives term the firmer ground that does not become inundated by water in the wet seas on the Patrol was not informed. This differentiation marks the natural boundry between the Dreikikir Area and Ambunti. These people are refered to as t he "WUNS". This Patrol passing through the sago belt should bear fruits in dissuading the Lower Gawanga people in hiding down in the swamps and evading census.

Oly a few minor complaints were settled by the Patrol as the peop l e are still primitive and the authority of the " Old Men" in these minor matters which should be settled in the Village still exists yet. One of the main things which causes disputes are the wives of men away at work. In this area instead of the man waiting till he comes back from work to be married, he marries first.

Villages and Housing

The housing throughout the area was quite good considering how backward the people are. Some houses in a very bad state of disrepair at TAUHUNDOR,AUCHELBI,FUMATAMBU,MASALAGA, NUNGWALA and APOS were destroyed by the Natives under the Patrol's supervision. Houses which needed attention and rebuilding as soon as possible were marked by a " TANGET" (coloured scrub), these were to be checked by a Police Constable in two weeks time from the return of the Patrol to Dreikikir.

Villages and Housing(Contd.)

The houses are similar to the type found throughout Dreikikir, the inverted boat style roof Thatched by sago leaf, ref my Dreikikir Patrol Report 7/-52, only the ones in the Gawanga are longer and longer and seem lower to the ground without any visible walls except an odd house or two. Some are up to 40ft long. ~~EK~~ In the southeastern side of the Gawanga the houses tend more to the Maprik style of a house.

The Villages were well brooned and clean except for isolated Hamlets which were cleaned under the Patrol's direction. The sites for the most part are good, as unlike the other parts of Dreikikir there is more level ground. The Bongos group of Villages: BONGOS, WO-GIA, KUATENGISE AUCHSELMI, SAUKI, KUYOR, and WESOR are all very close together. The ridges for and area of 500 to 1000acres are covered with coconuts and houses, in this small area there over a thousand Natives.

Village Officals

The two Natives listed below are recommended for appointment to replace the deceased Luluai of BONGOMASI and the Tultul of MASALAGA who wishes to retire from his duties as he has become a cripple through sickness.

MAUWALA	appointment	to the	Luluai of	BONGOMASI
AIYANGO	" "	" "	Tultul "	MASALAGA.

The Village Officals throughout the area are keen but even some of the Tultuls..... whose main function is to act as interpreter are not very conversant with "Pidgin". For this purpose the Tultul of KUBRIWAT and Tultul of KUYOR accompanied the Patrol. The Luluais for the most part were old men but as regards them being influencial it is very hard to say.

CENSUS

An approximately 98% present ~~mx~~ census was taken of the area. By remarks in Village books there were less absentees than any previous Patrol. In Villages were there were absentees the Village Officals were given instructions to bring them into the Post to be seen as soon as they returned from hiding in the bush. Some 40 to 50 new names were added . At AKORMASI where most of these new names were added they seemed quite enthusiastic. At AKORMASI also a group of people which had previously lived at BONGOMASI, though they belonged to AKORMASI, were added to the AKORMASI book.

ROADS

In GAWANGA the tracks are in good order and cleared the regulation width. It could be seen that the grass had been cut regularly and not only for the Patrol's benefit. Walking was very pleasant due to the undulating nature of the country, with only a few steep pinches here and there. Little drainage work had been carried out so in the wet season patrolling would be a different matter. Also the many large streams encountered would hold up a Patrol's progress for days.

The best route to the Sepik is through MASALAGA Village. The Patrol was led through by Native guides who had to stop every now and again to pick up the track which was only a very faint native pad. On the way down the Patrol went from BONGOMASI to ABLATAKA and then to KUWAKA. This was a very roundabout route and in any sort of wet weather this way is impassable with so many sago palm swamps to pass through. From AKORMASI there should be a more direct route to KUWAKA but the Natives would not tell us.

AGRICULTURE

The staple diet is the MAMI (very similar to the Yam). At the time the Patrol passed through the area most Villages had not harvested their crop of yams and mamies as in the areas around the Patrol Post. This staple is helped by Taro, of two varieties, and very lastly by sago. Pigs did not seem to be plentiful, those seen were in good condition. Fowls were nearly non-existent with and odd one or two of the Native variety being seen. By far majority in the livestock was the dog. Wild pigs and Cassowaries and oth er forms of game were plentiful throughout the area. Villages such as TAUHUNDOR nearer to Dreikikir had taken s ome interest in rice and had planted small plots, but when the Patrol passed through there seemed to be a lot of kunai with the rice. When these people become more advanced rice should be introduced it would probably do well and the Natives have large areas of land in which to grow it.

MISSIONS

The religious well-being of the Natives in the area is administered by Father Swartz SVD. who is stationed at Bongos. While in the area Father Swartz requested me to come and pay a visit to the school. On full attendance it has 106 pupils but of course the average daily attendance is a good deal below this. The children from the surrounding Villages of BONGOS, WOGIA,KUATENGISE,AUCHELEI,SAUKI,KUYOR and WEBOR come, as the Villages are nearby . There is also Native teachers stationed at TAUHUNDOR, KUBRIWAT and WAS/MBU.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Bongos Area was on the eve of big Tambaran(spirits) ceremonies when the Patrol passed through. With the help of the Tultul of Kuyor and the two old men of Wogia who were organising the affair the writer was given some details on how these ceremonies are conducted. The two old men who were responsible were returning a ceremony held years previously for for their relations.

The night before the Tambaran ceremonies are held a big Sing Sing(dance) is held. Next day the men and boys who are to enter the Tambaran ceremony must go down to one of the small rivers near the Village and follow it along overcoming the obstacle course of fallen trees , felled to block their path, without knives till they reach the appointed place where the preliminary stage of the ceremony is held. On arriving at the site they are assailed by Natives dressed up in their full war regalia with spears and bows and arrows carrying pigskin shields, these represent the (birrawas or enemy spirits). They advance threatening the Tambaran men throwing mud and water over them, another body of Natives who represent the friends of the Tambaran men advance and the birrawas are repulsed. The old men who are in charge of the ceremonies then cut the penises of the Tambaran men who are seated in a row. In this wound is rubbed a mixture of various native paints with the spittle of a women and the birrawas advance again , the friends of the Tambaran men ran away, then the birrawas beat the Tambaran men with "sarat"(very painful kind of stinging nettle) over the back and breast . The Tambaran men or Sac Sac men as the name of the Tambaran is called go and sit and wash themselves in the river. On returning to the "haus tambaran" site food is ready. All the best food with plenty of meat. After the Tambaran men eat they go inside the haus tambaran(spirit house), to do this they must approach on all fours like a dog;go through one of the old men's legs in charge in single file, The skins of the Tambaran men are blacked with charcoal, they cannot drink or wash in water.....this also applies to the mother and father of the men, they must not move outside the small cordoned area of the haus tambaran and no women are allowed in the vicinity or to see them. All food prepared by the mothers of the men and boys inside is left outside the area. The men and boys who are permitted to enter the Tambaran ceromony are not restricted to the Village in which the Tambaran is held but can enter from any of the Villages in that Tambaran circuit. Anyone who enters must be wealthy enough to return one ~~pig~~ pig for the food received. These Tambaran ceremonies last for three to four months, in this time eat meat and the best of food in great quantities and listen to the lecture of the old men. These ceremonies mean especially a great deal

ANTHROPOLOGY(Contd)

deal of work for the women in preparing large quantities of ffood and carring from their Villages to site of the Tambaran ceremony and the men in hunting game.

At the completion of the ceremony the Tambaran men go down to the river and wash. Their penises are again cut and this time red, white and yellow paint, with the sap of a tree used to stun fish, and acts as an irritant making the part very sore and inflamed. The Tambaran men then go to a hidden part of the bush to prepare their full dance headdress es and regalia. Meanwhile the SingSing has started with the people from the surrounding Villages. The Tambaran men put the stems of bansna leaves in their armlets to make their arms swell and give them a fat and well fed appearesnce. If a man who has taken part in the Tambaban ceremony is not in good condition and his skin glowing with good health he is ridiculed by the people. At lastthe big moment arrives and the Tambaran men approach the Singsing in their full dress, of feathered headdress, painted on the face and body in various intricate designs and as many colours of the rainbow and xx necklaces of shells, dog xand pig's teeth. Coloured scrubs adorn their bodies. On nearing the Singsing the people show them with leaves from coloured scrubs. When the time comes for the Tambaran men to eat, the garamuts (hollow logs used for signalling and dances) and and drums are beaten everyone runs away. On completing their meal the Tambaran men again dress up and the people return and the Singsing goes on. This goes on till all the accumulated food is eaten and may last for upwards of six days.

When all this is over each Tambaran man retuns home but he may not talk or be in the company of women. This state existstill he has completed clearing his garden site burning it off and planting the yam, mahies and taros. All food is set down away from the family group and he eats and sleeps by himself. When he is finished he goes to the river and washes and he then can fraternize with the women.

There are four types of Tambaran ceremonies in this area, each one more exclusive than the other. The first one which has just been described with the second is called the Sasaac Tambaran. Number three is called the "bilac boxis" or flying fox Tambaran. To pass through this ceremony a man is intitled to wear the wing of a flying foxx on his fore. head. The lastand most exclusive is the "Gwari". On completing this a man is intitled to xxxx wear shell the size of a tobacco tin on his breast and a small shell on the leftHand side of the nostril.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

See APPENDIX (a)

J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.

APPENDIX (a)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the area is fair. A few cases of scabbies , sores and yaws were sent to the Aidposts for treatment. Some small babies who were suffering from malnutrition were sent to the Native Hospital at Dreikikir. The Natives have yet to learn the benefit of the Whitemans medicine as numberous cases of bad sores were found in hidden. The NTT's on the eve of the Patrol sent droves of patients to the Aidposts.

There are two Aidposts in the area, both these were visited. One at Melbongo just down from Wasambu on a small river and the other at Yubanakor which has just been reopened after being closed for some time. The Native Medical Assistant in Charge of Melbongo , Tomi, is a very capable Native and has done a lot to get the respect of the Natives.

The sanitation in the Villages is still rather poor. Latrines when built have very shallow pits and are never covered over properly. Indeed one or two small hamlets had no latrines at all. These were built under the supervision of the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied the Patrol. The necessity of covering holes was fully explained.

J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.

4 of 53/54

B. A. Ryan

NORA

P.R. 4/53-54

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

23rd September 1953.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.4/53-54 MAPRIK - MR.B.RYAN C.P.O.

Forwarded herewith are four copies of a report of a patrol to the WORA census sub-division conducted by Mr.B.Ryan,Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mr.Ryan arrived at Maprik in early June this year and this was his first solo patrol.The report reveals that he intsrested in his work and is observant.His work generally is very satisfactory.

The apathetic attitude of the people is general throughout the Maprik area.However,it is offset to a certain extent by the interest being taken in the production of rice and peanuts for cash.

This movement seems to be gaining momentum and,what at first sight seems to be a completely gloomy picture,shows on closer analysis some tendency towards improvement.

As advised in Mr.Ryan's memorandum,illness prevented the early submission of the report and a further delay was occasioned by the fact that I proceeded on patrol shortly after Mr.Ryan returned to the station,and the report had of necessity to be held in this office pending my return.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
Actg.Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GW/NH

P.R. 4/53-54

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
5 - OCT 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th September, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1953-1954

B.A. RYAN, C.P.O.

Forwarded in triplicate is the abovementioned report.

Mr. B.A. Ryan, C.P.O., was recently appointed to the Sepik District and this report is the first to be submitted by this officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature only.

Native Affairs:

With the existing staff at Maprik, the apathetic attitude of the natives should be overcome by constant patrolling. Up to date staff there has presented difficulties but these are by no means insurmountable now.

Village Officials:

The recommendation that YIAPIMI be appointed Luluai of AUPIK No. 2 is endorsed and your favourable advice would be appreciated.

Census:

It is assumed that Mr. Ryan means in his third paragraph that immigrations exceeded emigrations, and that previously uncensused natives exceeded the difference.

Roads and Bridges:

No doubt the contents of this section of the report will have already been brought to the notice of Mr. R. Bannon, Road Overseer, by the Assistant District Officer.

War Cemetries:

The information supplied conforms with Circular Instruction 162. This is the first information of its kind received at this office from outstations who are being reminded to supply the information as early as possible.

Native Agriculture:

The introduction of rice growing in the native community is commendable in respect of initiative only. The ideah should be watched closely and be supervised carefully if the interest of the natives is to be maintained. I suggest that the crop be used as a supplementary food crop rather than as a cash crop and that the activities of the natives be directed towards this end.

Mr. Ryan has obviously carried out a well conducted patrol but his attention could be drawn to typing and neatness of presentation of his report.

for (A.T. TIMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

...ADA AND NEW GUINEA

WKD 29/2

Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR,
Sepik District.

20th August, 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT : MAPRIK 4/52-53

The following reasons set out below are responsible for the delay in submitting Patrol Report Maprik 4/52-53.

1. On return from the patrol the Coronation Celebrations had to be organised which meant that only preliminary work in the census figures was completed.

2. A bout of malaria which was lurking in the background on Patrol finally caught up and wasted another four days.

3. After the Celebrations many minor disputes which had been building up in my absence, and held in abeyance until after the Coronation were brought to the Office, to be settled.

4. The road programme to make the Dreikikir - Maprik road trafficable with the commencement of the dry weather, was put into gear. This meant I was continually besieged with Village Officials for picks and shovels and wanting to know how a certain part of the road would be done.

5. A further delay was caused when Gibbes Auster crashed in my area.

6. A short Patrol in the Kombio of two days to settle disputes was carried out as it had been promised to the natives previously and the natives were continually at the Office asking about it.

It will be seen with all these constant interruptions and delays, which are not usual, the Patrol Report could only progress slowly section by section. A promptly submitted Patrol Report is important, but in this case not having the opportunity to get down to it properly, the contents would have suffered with a hasty, ill-planned Report.

Sgd. J.W. MACGREGOR,
Officer in Charge.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st September, 1953.

For your information, please.

for (A.T. TIMPERLEY)

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office
Maprik
Sepik District
4th September.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.3 OF 1953.

A report of the WORA census subdivision, an area south and west of MAPRIK Station.

Conducted by: B.A.NYAN C.P.O.

Area patrolled: WORA census subdivision
Map-Newak 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of census
Investigation of Village Officials.
Hygiene of Villages.

Durations 27/8/53 to 3/9/53

Personnel accompanying: Reg. No.3504 Const. BIR. I/C
Reg. No.7623 Const. DARUAM
Reg. No.0444 Const. GEBURA
N.M.O. M-YANDI

DIARY

27 August. Left MAPRIK by jeep, arrived WORA 45 mins. Jeep 10 mins. walking. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To NUSAKUM 10 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To SERAMBU 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. One child to Maprik infected sores. To NELIGOM 35 mins. Camped.

28 August. Revised census. Inspected village. Unsatisfactory. Village put to work constructing latrines cutting grass etc.. To GATNIGUM 20 mins. Revised censur. Inspected village. Fair. To NINDINO. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. Moved to SANGIK camped.

29 August. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. To SERAGIKIN No1 30 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To SERAGIKIN No. 2 20mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. Camped.

30 August. Sunday. Observed.

31 August. To NUSGALIMBI 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village Fair. Six to Maprik with infected sores and T.Us.. To APERINGA 45 mins.. Revised census. Inspected village Unsatisfactory. To LEMINGA No2 20 mins.. Revised census Inspected village. Good. To LEMINGA No1 15 mins.. Camped.

1 September. Revised census. Inspected village. Unsatisfactory. Village put to work making new cemeteries, latrines and cutting grass. Const GEBURA reported ill and relieved of duty. To AUPIK No. 2 30 mins. Revised census. Inspected

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DINKY Cont.

1 September village. Also revised census for AUPIK Bol. Camped.

2 September To GWELIGUM 45mins. Inspected AUPIK Mol Satisfactory. Revised census and inspected GWELIGUM Pos. 1 and 2. Satisfactory. One child to Maprik, malnutrition. Camped

3September Returned to Maprik 2 hours.

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INTRODUCTION. The last patrol through this area was in March '51. The villages of KWANABANDU Nos. 1 and 2, BOMMAGUM, CHEBIANDU, KAUGIAK, TWEDIGUM, TUGAIKUM and NIKAU Nos 1 and 2 and GWLAYINGI, previously included in this area had been censused earlier during the North Wosera Patrol(No 1 of 1953) as they more rightly belong in the WOSERA census sub-district. On this account the total number censused decreased by 1160, while a comparison of the village totals shows inmost cases, a considerable increase.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The most outstanding characteristic of the people in this area is the apathetic attitude towards any change.They have little desire to change their mode of living and regard the infrequent visits of Patrolling Officers as just another interuption to their existance. When told they will clean their villages, but all villages were obviously cleaned only to the extent they imagined would satisfy.

A large number of men have been away to work, but have brought very few new ideas into their villages. The only tangible importations were the wealth of tools, knives axes etc., and the fact that all but the really old men were conversant with Pidgin.

Although the area is heavily populated the people appear to have considerable hunting grounds.This is more noticeable towards the south of the area, where the hunting grounds are not only larger but also contain more game.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING. The villages on the whole were fair. The central portions around the rest houses were without exception swept and clean. This was also the the case with those small hamlets close to the main road.

In the smaller out of the way hamlets no attempt had been made to make them presentable. Grass grew close to the houses, and in many cases quite new dwellings had been destroyed by grass and vines growing over them. A number of old disused houses were ordered to to be pulled down and the debris carted away to a safe place and burnt. Many others were ordered to be repaired after all overgrowth had been cut away.

All villages had latrines, but they were so old and dirty that most were ordered to be removed and new ones built. New sites were marked out and the work started under Police supervision. Only frequent Patrolling can ensure that these are used. They are certainly seldom used at present. The benefits derived from regular use were always stressed.

The villages themselves were well laid out in pleasant surroundings, on the crest of the ridges. Three or four hamlets of perhaps twenty houses each, comprising a village.

The rest houses in the area are small and stuffy. AUPIK and GWELIGUM however had large and airy rest houses. The people said that they intended building new rest houses but I expect the next officer visiting the area will find the same accomodation.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. The Village Officials throughout the area seem totaly without influence, except in one or two villages. The most noticeable of these was the Luluai of GWELIGUM No 2 . The rest in addition to their lack of influence and interest had only the vaguest idea of what was required of them apart from the actual lining of their people for census purposes.Even this was not often done well owing to the ignorance, or lack of co-operation of the village officials.

As per Patrol Intructions a special care was taken throughout the patrol to ascertain the validity of the appointments of all Luluais and Tultuls. All appear to have held office for a number of years and to have been appointed upon recomendations of Officers stationed at Maprik.

The Luluai and Tultul ofSERANDU have exchanged positions. A recomendation to this effect was obtained in the last patrol of this area.No1 of 1953.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. The native gardens throughout the area are large and supply the villagers with adequate amounts of yam taro and manioc, their principle diet. In addition bananas pawpaws and coconuts are plentiful. The villages all have a small supply of sago.

The ground is a red clay and as the gardens are on steep hill sides nearly all the surface loam has long since washed away.

The villagers of AUPIK NO.1. have started growing rice. Small areas only have been planted and although the crop itself appears quite healthy and the grain a fair size the total yeild will not be above one or two bags. The natives do not appear to understand rice culture well and some grain will be lost if the crop is not harvested soon.

Pigs were seen in all villages, although not plentifully. There are numerous wild pigs in the area.

Fowls are plentiful though they yeild very few eggs and appear to be seldom killed for eating.

Native tobacco, betel nut, tulip trees are everywhere to be seen.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS. Very few children attended school from the area, there being no mission in the area proper. The Assemblies of God at BAINYIK have two students from WORA, while at Maprik they have two from AUPIK.

There is one student from AUPIK who is attending the Government school at BANUPWINE.

The influence of the missions is very small, the WORA people being the only ones into whose lives it enters at all.

ANTHROPOLOGY. The order of descent in the area is Patrilineal. Although the malechildren receive a larger share, female children can inherit property. Inherited land is worked by relations until the children are old enough to tend to it themselves. When a girl marries she can still benifit from the land if she is willing to help with the work of preparation.

If there are no children land goes to the deceased's brothers or nephews.

The language throughout the area the villages visited is the MAPRIK dialect, with the exception of APRINGA and LEMINGA Nos. 1 and 2 which speak the WANIL dilect.

Monogamy is usual but there are usually a few cases of poligamy amongst the older men. Often these second wives are wives of brothers who have died and the recipient has inherited the wife along with the other goods.

The brides are usually bought, the price being about six shell rings. Although occasionally a brother-sister exchange is instituted.

Barry A Ryan

B.A.RYAN. C.R.O.

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SEPIK DISTRICT MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

REPORT ON PATROL No 4 of 53/54 WORA CENSUS SUBDIVISION

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

The health in the area was generally quite good despite the insanitary conditions under which the people lived.

The few cases sent to MAPRIK (nine in all), were with one exception cases of small infected sores and small T.Us. The exception was a child of about two years suffering from debilitation. A large number of small sores were treated in the villages by N.M.O. M-YANDI who carried out his work most [illegible] efficiently. He was helped in one or two places by N.M.O.s on leave from Maprik. The aid post at GWELIGUM was inspected, but consisted only of a small hut with an earth floor. The only patients were those who had gone there the day before I arrived. Cases of small sores etc. and one of fever made up the total of patients and had been gathered I suspect to fill the hospital.

Although no cases of sick being hidden were encounted, a large number of sores had been plastered with the everpresent mud. Laplaps were draped around childrens' legs in order to hide sores.

Most villages had latrines which were old and were never used. New ones were ordered to be built and the people impressed with benefits of sanitation. In one case a child was about to use the bush behind his house. His father, seeing me lookin told him to use the latrine. The child had to be shown and have its use explained! Obviously his first visit.

The cemeteries generally were fair. In one or two cases they were too near houses. New ones were ordered to be made in these cases.

The Medical Tultuls were generally useless, having little idea of the correct procedure and even less authority over the general population.

Barry A Ryan

B.A.RYAN. C.P.O.

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APPENDIX "B"

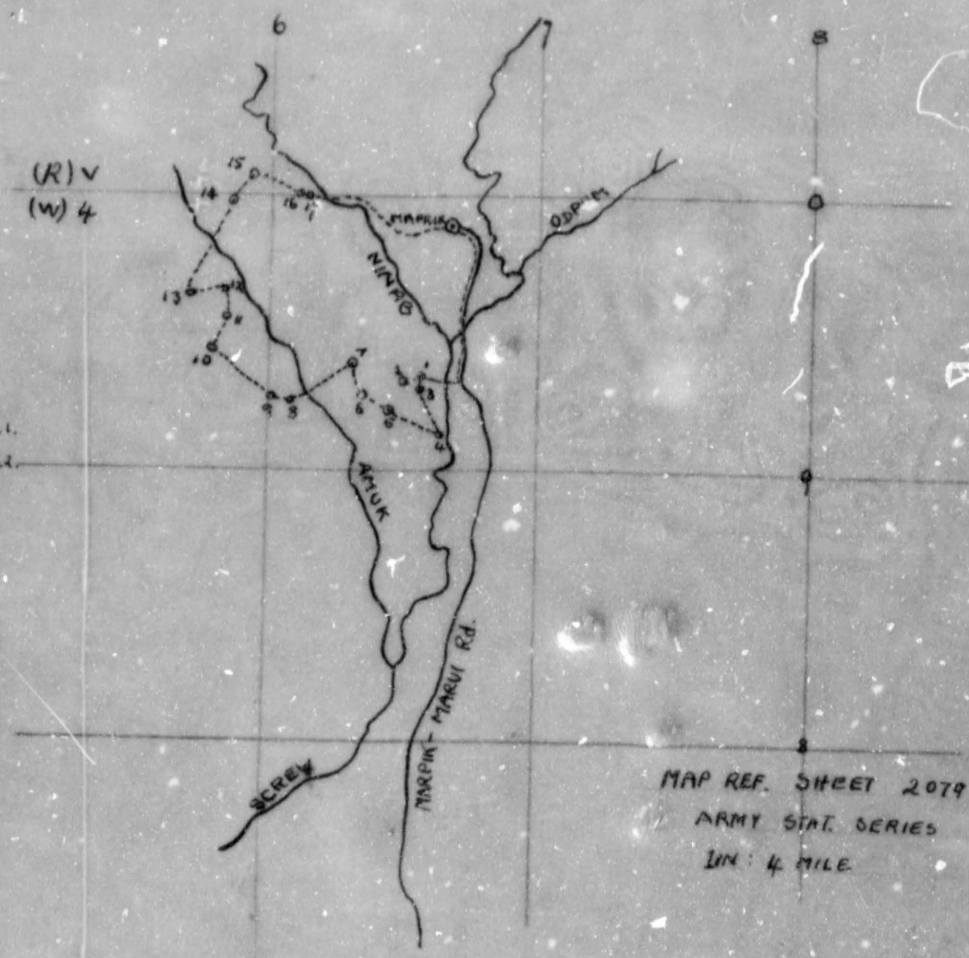
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL
(PATROL REPORT No 3 of 53/54- WONA CENSUS SUBDIVISION)

		Conduct	Remarks.
Reg No. 3904	Const. BIR	Excellent.	A fine type in all respects. Acted in charge.
Reg No. 6444	Const. GEBURA	Good.	Willing and able.
Reg No. 7623	Const. DARUAM	Good.	A conscientious worker under supervision.

Barry A Ryan
R.A.P.M. C.P.O.

(R) V
(W) 4

1. WORA
2. SERANDU
3. NUMAKUM
4. NINDIKO
5. NELIGUM
6. GATNIGUM
7. SAMOIK
8. SERANGIKUM No.1.
9. SERANGIKUM No.2.
10. NUNGALINGI
11. APERINGA
12. LEHINGA No.2.
13. LEHINGA No.1.
14. AUPIK No.2.
15. AUPIK No.1.
16. G'VELIGUM No.2.
17. GWELIGUM No.1.



MAP REF. SHEET 2079
ARMY STAT. SERIES
1IN : 4 MILE

5 of 53/54

South NOSCERA

F.V. Leitano A.D.C.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MAPRIK 5/53-54

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.V.REITANO ACTG.A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED: SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION: 16TH TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1953

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: L/CPL. WAPI R.P. & N.G.C.
CONST.NYAFALI " "
CONST.DALI " "
N.M.O. BOSOBI

DIARY:

16th Sep.: Departed Maprik and proceeded to SERANGWANTU by jeep. Revised census of SERANGWANTU,KAUSAGA,PALGE and MOUGUNGU.

17th Sep.: Proceeded to PATUKWA.Revised census of PATUKWA,then to YAKIWAR and NAINDA and revised census both places. Thence to KWANJUAMA No.1 and revised census of KWANJUAMA no.1 and KWANJUAMA No.2.

18th Sep.: Departed KWANJUAMA NO.1 and proceeded PUKAGO.Revised census.Proceeded NUNGWAIGO and revised census. Proceeded KWARINGIA and revised census.

19th Sep.53: Revised census APAMBI.Departed KWARINGIA and proceeded BANGLEGO.Revised census and thence to YAMBIKO AND JIPMAGO.

20th Sep.: Sunday -observed.

21st Sep. To WOMBISA and Revised census.Thence to MIKAU and WABINDIGUM,revised census,then to KUNCHINGGNI and by jeep to MAPRIK.

INTRODUCTION:

The South Wosera area was last visited in 1951 when it and North Wosera were patrolled at the same time and one patrol report submitted for the census of both sub-divisions.

North Wosera was patrolled in June-July this year (P.R. 1/53-54 Maprik) and this report with the accompanying census statistics finalises the census revision of the Wosera people for the current year.

This report will necesaarily be a brief one as most of the comments made under the various headings in P.R.1/53-54 apply to South Wosera as well-the people having a common culture.

In particular, the remarks made under "Native Affairs" relating to the backwardness and extreme apathy of the North Wosera people are applicable to the South Wosera people.

Since submitting P.R.1/53-54, rice grown by the North and South Wosera peoples has been harvested and, contrary to expectations, the result was most encouraging. Approximately 4 tons of paddy rice has been bought-the people being paid on the spot for their produce.

This development lightens what otherwise would be a gloomy picture. Most of this rice is awaiting hulling at Bainyik and will be used for rationing the D.A.S.F. labour line. Eventually it is hoped that Bainyik will be able to supply D.D.S.&.N.A. and P.H.D. stations in the Maprik sub-district with all their rice requirements.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As remarked above, the people are not interested in changing their way of life. They live together amicably enough, only minor disputes arising from time to time and these chiefly over bride price payments and pigs damaging gardens.

The R.C. Missionaries at KUNCHINGINI, Frs. BLASIG and NEUMANN, are a powerful influence, but they freely admit that they often become discouraged at the people's apathy.

It is a sine qua non for people to advance economically, socially and politically for the desire for change and progress to be felt by the people themselves before any advancement can be expected. It is very evident that these people do not feel that desire.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVSTOCK:

Communal gardens are the rule for each village with the usual range of crops grown: yams, taro, sweet potato, mami, sago and edible pitx pit. Separate rice gardens are cultivated.

A few fowls and pigs were seen. The recovery from the depredations of the Japanese is proceeding very slowly as far as livestock is concerned.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

As mentioned in P.R. 1/53-54, the R.C. Mission at KUNCHINGINI conducts an elementary school with 160 pupils enrolled. There is no other school operating in the area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads and foot tracks which were cleaned for the patrol and bridges are logs over small streams and through sago swamps.

The AMAGU and NANU Rivers have to be forded and with the approach of the wet season sometimes present a problem. The NANU often becoming an impassable torrent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Most of the officials have little influence in village affairs and do not apear to be greatly interested in discharging their duties with even a modicum of efficiency.

Particularly do they fail to assist medical tul tuls to send natives requiring medical treatment to hospital. A warning was given that any future cases of this arising would be dealt with under the N.A.R.

CENSUS:

Gnerally, the attendance was good. A few attempts at evasion were made, but the people involved were quickly rounded up with the exception of a few who could not be found.

Their names and villages were noted and action will be taken when they are apprehended.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The anthropological notesare identical with those in P.R. 1/53-54. They are not repeted here to avoid needless repetition.

PATROL MAP:

A tracing of the 4 miles to one inch Army Sheet(WEWAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
Actg.Assistant District Officer

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A REPORT OF A PATROL TO WOGERA SOUTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION NO.MAPRIK 5/53-54

Numbers of cases of neglected yaws,scabies and tropical ulcers were observed and sent to the Native Hospital at Maprik for treatment.

As at the date of writing(two days after completion of the patrol), a number of natives who were listed to be sent to Maprik have not arrived.If they should fail to report,action will be taken.

The medical tul tuls seemed quite hopeless in the main.There were many obviously long standing neglected cases particularly among young children,and when questioned as to why they had not been hospitalized,the reply was received that they could be better looked after in the village.

The Native Medical Assistant stationed at the Aid Post at SERANGWANTU did not impress.There were far too many bad cases in his area which he had not made the slightest attempt to treat or to report to Maprik.

In theory,M.T.TS. in villages and N.M.As. on Aid Posts is a sound system,but in actual practice from my observations results are most disappointing.

A contributing factor to their inefficiency is no doubt the stubborn refusal of the natives to go to hospital,coupledwith the lack of assistance of luluais and tul tuls.

Nevetheless,if they were sufficiently interested in their work, regular reports to wither a member of P.H.D. staff or P.O. or A.D.O. would soon eliminate cases of neglected sores etc. being left in villages for long periods.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
Actg.Assistant District Officer

P.H.D.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & L.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO WOSERA SOUTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION (P.R. 5/53-54 MAPRIK)

Reg. No. 2599	L/Cpl.	WAPI	Efficient and reliable.
" " 7760	Const.	DALI BOSIL	Young and keen, is quiet and handles natives well.
" " 7732	"	NIWAREI	Energetic and forceful.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
Actg.Assistant District Officer

6 of 53/54.

J. M. Meaure C.P.O.

ALBIGES & MAMBLEP.

P.R. 6/53-54.

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

30th September 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
12 OCT 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP SUB-DIVISIONS.
MR.J.WEARNE,CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Herewith a report of a patrol to the ALBIGES and MAMBLEP census sub-divisions conducted by Mr.J.Wearne.

The report is an informative one and the patrol appears to have been well conducted.

(F.V.REITANO)
Actg.Assistant District Officer

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PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MAPRIK NO. 6 OF 53/54

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: ALBIGES and MAMBLEP CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) Census Revision.
(2) Payment of War Damage.
(3) General Administration.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: SGT. MAMBU R.P.&N.G.C.
CONST. DARUAM "
" WONGI "
" BAMING "
N.M.O. BOSIMBI

DIARY

Sept. 9th Departed MAPRIK 0930.Along DREIKIKIK ROAD to APANGAE. Hamlets unclean.Cleaned under supervision.Spent night at APANGAE.

10th To YAMBLIKUM 40 minutes. Inspected,lined and took census. Paid War Damage.One sick to MAPRIK.To NINGALIMBI and AMAHOP.Inspected,lined and took census.

11th To WALAHUTA 20 minutes.Inspected, lined and took census. Left WALAHUTA 1230 to SUPARI Rest House 50 minutes. Visited Mission and Mission School.To SUPARI 25 minutes. Lined and revised census. To HIGIABIN from Rest House 25 minutes. Inspected,lined and took census. Returned to Rest House.

12th Departed Rest House 0825 to WOMBAK No. 1,1 hour 20 minutes Inspected, lined and took census.
To WOMBAK No. 2, 50 minutes.Lined, tookcensus and inspected village.

13th Sunday- observed.

14th Left WOMBAK No.2 0715 toAMAM 1½ hours.Revised census. Departed AMAM 1200, 3hours to NILU.Lined and took census. Village clean,but latrines very poor. New latrines built under supervision.

15th To BUTIKA XXX 1 hour.Thence to DAHABIGA 8 minutes.To MISANGAI andAMI 35 minutes. Inspected,lined and censussed all villages. Visited Aid Post at MISANGAI.

16th To KULELIGUM 30 minutes and MAGAPITA. Inspected,lined and revised census of both villages.Outlying hamlets of MAGAPITA filthy.3 War Damage claims paidin MAGAPITA. Visited Aid Post at KULELIGUM.
To AUNYELIM, and SAHALI .Inspected,lined and took census.

17th ToSUPA 5 minutes. inspected,lined and revised census. XX Paid 2 War Damage claims.
To NUNGALIM 45 minutes.Lined, took census, and inspected v village.
To WAIKIM 70 minutes. Inspected village.
To KULUNGE 20 minutes. Inspected village.
Spent night at WAIKIM.

18th Lined and took census of WAIKIM and KULUNGE.
Left WAIKIM 1030 to XXXXXX MILAK 15 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. Latrines too few. Instructed to build more.
Left MILAK 1300 to GWOINGWOIN 15 minutes. Inspected, lined and revised census.Spent night at GWOINGWOIN.

19th To SAULIK and MAPUTMA.Inspected lined and revised census.

20th Sunday-observed.

21st To WAMBAK and KUKWAL.Inspected,lined and took census. KUKWAL very untidy. Cleaned under supervision.Slept at CHIGINAMBU.

22nd Inspected,lined and revised census of CHIGINAMBU X and BONGIONA. Both satisfactory. Returned to MAPRIK

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INTRODUCTION

The object of this patrol was to patrol the ALBIGES and MANDLEP Census Subdivisions, lying to the north-west of MAPRIK Station. This area was last visited by Mr. P.C. Jefferies in October, 1952.

War Damage (11 claims) was paid to returned indentured labourers who had been absent at the time of the last payments.

Attached are the census figures for the ALBIGES and MANDLEP Census Subdivisions.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A difference is very noticeable in the outlook of the people of these two neighbouring subdivisions.

The natives of the ALBIGES subdivision speak the BUTor coastal dialect and are quite progressive [redacted] the HAVING at the moment a small but nevertheless promising interest in [redacted] commercial production of rice.

On the other hand, in the MANDLEP subdivision the bulk of the natives, of MAPRIK dialect, stick to the ways of their forefathers, planting just sufficient food for their existence, and have but little or no interest in any commercial ventures involving a little additional work.

Both areas have a large proportion of returned indentured labourers. In the ALBIGES subdivision these men form the group most intersted in the rice project. To the MANDLEP area repetriates bring a little goods and cash but few ideas for the progress of community.

The ALBIGES villages are amply supplied with hunting grounds, particularly those villages on the northern and north-western edges of the subdivision, where vast areas of virgin bush extend along the main divide.

The MANDLEP villages, being much closer to one another, have but little hunting ground available, except in the case of those villages on the northern edge of the area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The work of cleaning villages, cutting roads, etc., is obviously not done regularly. The aim of most villagers seems to be to clean their village to the extent that will satisfy the patrolling officer and no further.

Areas immediate to the Rest House in all villages were spotless but the more outlying hamlets in some cases were lacking in latrines and houses were surrounded by tall grass and scrub.

Such villages as WOMBAK and MELU on spurs of the main divide, being above the level of kunai grass, are quite easily maintained. Here a type of couch grass flourishes and a few straggly varieties of European flowers give these villages a relatively delightful aspect.

Cemeteries throughout the area were well tended. Graves were obviously well dug due to a complete absence of flies and stench.

There is a slight difference in burial customs between these two subdivisions. In the ALBIGES area the body is buried and an ornamental shrub planted at the head of the grave. In the MANDLEP SUBDIVISION, the grave is dug, the body placed in the grave, and a covering of limbon slabs placed across the opening. The spoil from the grave is then heaped on top of these slabs where it stops till such time as the limbon rots, when the spoil falls in on the body.

Latrines on the average were fair and well-used. A few villages had an insufficient number of latrines, and in these villages more latrines were constructed under supervision. In several villages trench latrines were in use. Flies were abundant. These were filled in and new deep pit latrines constructed.

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VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont.)

The housing throughout the area is more or less uniform.The typical house is a structure about 15 feet wide at the base, and 15 feet high, at the front of the building,but is tapering away to the ground at the rear.The houses are sometimes as much as 60 feet long.They have an earth floor and a sago palm thatch extending down to the ground on both sides.About 7-8 feet from the entrance is a wall with a small opening to the main part of the house.Though warm at night, these houses have no ventilation and the interior is very dark and damp.

With slight variations the type of house described above is found throughout the entire area, with the exception of AMAM in the north-west corner of the ALBIGES subdivision.

Here, the most common type of house has walls of limbon slabs to a height of 5-6 feet arranged horizontally giving a "log-cabin" effect.The roof is of sago palm thatch. The houses are quite large, having a floor area of about 18feet X 20 feet. The floor is earthen.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

In the ALBIGES area,under the leadership of the Paramount Luluai, TERAPIN, most village officials enjoy a certain amount of prestige, receiving co-operation from their fellow villagers.

The Tultuls of SAHALI,MAGAPIT and MISANGAI have become indentured labourers.The Tultul of WANKIM is now deceased.

Village officials of the MANDUBU area share in the apathy,characteristic of the area, toward anything suggesting a change in their way of life.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As well as a section of the MANDUBU-DREIKIKIR DREIKIKIR road, there are roads suitable for Jeep traffic from AMAHOP to SUPARI Mission and from the DREIKIKIR road to a creek just past GWOIKOWOIN,where the Assemblies of God Mission from Maprik is building a school-cum-church. All of these roads are essentially dry weather roads.They are kept well cut by the natives through whose area they pass.

Bridges are almost non-existent.The larger streams are fordable under normal conditions and small culverts are allthat is necessary for the numerous sharp gullies in the area.

All other roads are footpaths which were well cut but obviously just prior to the advent of the patrol

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Apart from the customary subsistence crops of yams,bamboo,and taro,in the ALBIGES area every village has at least one and in most cases several plots of rice. At the time of the patrol's visit there were some 75 bags of unhulled rice in a central store at SUPARI. Most of the villages have small amounts of 5-6 bags in their own food stores.

The natives of this area are in frequent contact with SINGUE at DAGUA MISSION on the coast to whose establishment the younger men often go for periods of about two months.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont.)

In the MAMBLEP area some rice is grown but in very small quantities, the accent being on the staple subsistence crop of yams.

Though there are numerous stands of the sago palm very little is worked.

Very few pigs were seen, all seen being of the long-snouted wild pig type.

Poultry, almost wholly male, seem tobe kept solely as a source for tail-feathers for use as decoration.

Dogs, due to constant inbreeding, are generally of very poor type; however a few good kelpie cross-breeds have been brought to the area by repatriated labourers.

MISSIONS

There is a Roman Catholic cathecist at APUNGAE, controlled from Maprik, and also one at WOMSAK No.1 and at AMAM. These latter two are controlled from the YAKAMUL Mission station in the Aitape sub-district.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission has two men, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Burgess, stationed on the Amak River near the Supari Airstrip.

The Assemblies of God Mission operate in the MAMBLEP area and at the moment are building a school-cum-church HE near GWOINGWONI.

EDUCATION

There is one male from AMAM attending the R.C. Mission school at Yakamul.

The school at Supari conducted by the S.S.E.M. has an average attendance of 28 boys and 13 girls. Ages range from 10-16 with a few men in their twenties. This school is run in "pidgin"; printing, writing and counting being taught in that order. Mr. Pearce stressed the fact that attendance is extremely irregular; the boys in particular spend on the average one month at school and the next working in their parents' gardens, thus taking a long time to learn but little. Natives from the villages of of MIBANGAI, AMI, ARNYELIM, SUPA and MUNGALIM attend the school.

In the MAMBLEP area 13 attend the Assemblies of God school near CHERAGUM, and 3 males attend the Government school at Balup iao.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

CENSUS

There is a difference of 119 between births on the one hand and deaths and migrations on the other.

The villagers of KULENGE, formerly censussed as a hamlet of SAULIK, requested that they be lined as a separate village. Due to the population, 109, a new book was issued.

Approximately 20 natives had not previously been censussed. Many of these were young men, new indentured labourers who had not lined on previous patrols.

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WAR DAMAGE

11 claims were paid to returned indentured labourers. The only outstanding claims in this area are those of men still absent working under contract.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Although the area is made up of peoples of two different dialects, BUT in ALBIONS, and MAPRIK in MAMBERE, except for the lack of the MAPRIK type "Haus Tamberan" in the ALBIONS area, and other slight variations in styles of headress,etc.,there is but little difference in the customs of thesepeople.

Natives of the ALBIONS area have what they call "Haus Tamberans" but are actually merely shelters in which they hold certain of their "sing-sings".

The social organisation is patrineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. Monogamy is customary, although there are usually a few cases of polygyny in each village.This latter practice is indulged in chiefly by the older men of the villages.

Garden lands are owned by individual families; hunting lands however are the common property of all members of a village.

The local system of "bride price" entails the payment £5/-/- or equivalent value in shell rings, by the husband to the parents of the bride, and a reciprocal gift of food, generally a pig and some vegetable foods, to the new husband.

A system of brother-sister exchange operates both within and between villages.This entails the eventual marriage of the sister of HUSBAND husband A to the brother of wife A, and vice versa.

This practice of brother-sister exchange is very rigidly followed in the ALBIONS area.

PATROL MAP

A tracing of the 4 miles to the inch Army sheet (MOMAE) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J.W.Watson

(J.W.WATSON) C.P.O.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A PATROL TO

ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS, MAPRIK NO. 6 OF 53/54

(9th September 1953- 22nd September 1953)

Health in the area is generally good.Small sores are common but tropical ulcers are few. Grillae, yaws and scabies were encountered but not often.

There are Aid Posts conducted by Native Medical Orderlies at AMI, KULELIGUM, WAIKIM and GWOINGWOIN.At the time of the patrol these Posts had an average attendance of about 6 patients each. Most of these had small sores.

Most use of these Posts is made by outpatients who come for daily dressings.

Unfortunately, while doing a MMEEN good job on minor ailments, the N.M.O.'s conducting these Posts are not usually successful in persuading natives with more serious diseases to go to the native hospital at Maprik.

J.M.Wearne

(J.M.WEARNE) C.P.O.

7 of 53/54

J. Lin. Weather C.P.O.

VRAT. No. 192.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/NH

PR 7/53-54

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
14 DEC 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd December, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK No. 7/1953-54

CADET PATROL OFFICER J.M. WEARNE - URAT NO. 1
AND 2 SUB-DIVISIONS - DREIKIKIR

The above report, of a routine patrol of nine days duration, together with the covering comments of the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, is forwarded, please.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and adequately reported by Mr. Wearne. A possible criticism is that on several days, as many as three villages were censused daily but this is somewhat offset by the fact that in these cases the villages are only a few minutes walk apart.

The preparation of population statistics mentioned by A.D.O. Maprik, should reveal considerable interesting information.

The ratio of 184.4 births per 100 deaths disclosed by the census of 3421 persons would seem to be a satisfactory one.

(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

Patrol Report No: MAIRIK No. 7 OF 53/54

Report of a Patrol To: URAT Nos. 1&2 (DREIKIKIR)

Officer Conducting Patrol: J.M.WEARNE C.P.D.

Patrol Accompanied by: 3 members R.P.&N.G.C.

1 Native Medical Assistant

Objects of Patrol: 1. Censs Revision

2. General Administration

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol covered both the URAT No.1 and the URAT No.2 Census Subdivisions.The former lies to the east of DREIKIKIR station,and the latter to the west.

The topography is that of steep-sided narrow ridges which are in most cases interconnecting.In fact the whole of URAT No.2 may be patrolled while remaining on the tops of these interconnecting ridges.

DIARY.

16/10/53 To DAIHUNGEI,10 minutes.Census revised and thence to MSEMBILEM?15 minutes.Completed census and thence to MOSINGWIK,10 minutes. Completed census.

17/10/53 To MUSINGWA,40 minutes.Revised census and thence to NANAHAN,30 minutes. Completed census and moved on to MULUNGE,10 minutes.Revised census.

18/10/53 Sunday - observed.

19/10/53 To MUSILO.Revised census and thence to YERMAIN and MIWAK,10 minutes.To DUMAM,35 minutes and stayed overnight.

20/10/53 Revised census of DUMAMand NYAMBOLEI and moved on to MUSENG,2¾ hours. Stayed overnight.

21/10/53 Revised census of MUSENG and thence to MUSINDAI, 30 minutes.Completed census of MUSINDAI and thence to station, 2 hours.

22/10/53 To MUSINAU,20 minutes.Revised census and thence to MAISYUH,40minutes.Took census and moved on to PEREMBIL. Stayed overnight.

23/10/53 Revised census PEREMBIL and thence to ASILING,10 minutes.Took census and thence to MISIM, 10 minutes. Completed census and stayed overnight.

24/10/53 To EMUL,50 minutes. Revised census and thence to PELNANDJ,20 minutes. Completed census and returned to DREIKIKIR.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives of this area are what may be termed semi-sophisticated. Indentured labourers have been leaving the area in large numbers since pre-war days. All males except the very old speak "pidgin", and since many of the young and middle-aged men took and active part in the fighting against the Japanese in this area, these natives are extremely worldly-wise.

This is evidenced in a numberof trade stores owned by individual natives. These stores carry little stock but this is sold at exorbitant prices.

Due to a campaign by the previos patrolling officer against "HAUS PAMUKS", to which the young maids of the village go and invite the young men of the village to sleep with them, natives are very non-committal when questioned about this matter. However, it is extremely unlikely that the practice has ceased and since it is a custom of the area it is not likely to in the near future.

All disputes brought forward involved failure on the part of one of the four parties concerned, to adhere tothe system of sister - exchange which operates in this area. These disputes, in all cases, were merely aired before an outsider, the solution, having been tentatively agreed upon prior to the presentation of the dispute.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Villages are situated on narrow clay-capped ridges about 30 yards wide. Drainage is naturally good but erosion presents a serious problem. Each house has its external drains buts where the water runs is apparently nobody's responsibility. Gullies 3 and 4 feet deep run through the middle of some villages. Retentive grasses have been introduced into some places and have definitely slowed the spread of erosion but the natives just could not care less. Drainage systems have been established in the past but have not been maintained. Constant patrolling is about the only answer to this problem.

The housing throughout the area for the most part was poor with but a few new houses. The standard type of house is about 20feet long by 9feet high and10 feet across at its widest point. The ends are semi-circular and the house in general appearance is not unlike an upturned boat. The walls are of flattened sago palm stems and the roof of sago palm thatch. There is a door at each end providing limited ventilation and the floor is earthen. At night the entire family retire inside behind closed doors, including sundry dogs, pigs, fowls and young cassowaries. Some houses are about 12 feet square with a type of porch in front formed by a low rail fence. A few houses of the MAPRIK type were seen in URAT No.1. A marked improvement is probable in the beds used. Although most natives still use the customary sheet of bark, laid straight on the ground, quite a fe few are first constructing a couch made of 2 ft lengths of sago stem laid side by side for the length of the bed, and then putting the bark on top.

Cemeteries are apparently well used, there being no marked deficiency inthe number of recent graves compared with the number of deaths registered.

Latrines were in most cases stinking and fly - ridden. New latrines were dug under supervision and short talks were given on the necessity to construct deep latrines and use covers.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials are helpful and most are reasonably influential in those matters apertaining to their [illegible] offices.

The Paramount Luluai of the area, NIKLU of DUMAM, is quiet-spoken, capable, and [illegible] by young and old alike. He is a keen supporter of the Administration and generally an excellen type. Unfortunately he has of late cotracted tubercolosis, a not uncommon complaint in this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only motor road through the area is a portion of the Maprik - Dreikikir road which runs through [illegible] EMUL PELNANDU and MUSINAU [illegible] to DREIKIKIR. This road, unfortunately, becomes entirely untrafficable after rain, due to the clayey nature of the soil and numerous steep gradients.

Natives of nearby villages are responsible for th the maintairance of the road. The natives of MUSINAU have construct a detour? involving considerable work, round the side of a ridge to bypass their village. Formerly the road ran through the village and vehicles picked their way through and over gullies formed in soft sandstone outcrops.

Footpaths in the area are at the moment in very poor shape. Instructions have been given in all villages concerned to restore roads to their former condition. This was, and still is in some cases, a pathway about 3ft wide withdeep drain on each side.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Yams, mamies and taro are the staple crops. Bananas, pawpaws and the two varieties of upa, a herb or condiment for flavouring soups, etc., serve to supplement the diet.

In the gardens of MUSENDAI and MUSING large [illegible] quantities of sugar - cane are grown. In other villages it is grown in much smaller quantities.

There are stands of the sago palm throughout the area to which the natives can always turn in lean times.

Fowls are of a good type, quite as big and healthy as any of the larger Australian breeds. These birds, particularly the males, have a rather colourful plumage. They are said to have been introduced from Dutch New Guinea.

Dogs are of the usual scraggy type but serve a useful purpose as scavengers. Pigs, predominately wild types, are quite numerous at this time of year and held in numbers of about one pig for every 20 - 30 people in readiness for the big "Christmas sing-sings".

Young cassowaries are caught in the bush when about a foot high and kept in the villages till they are almost fully grown, when they are killed for food. 5 to 10 were seen in each village.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

There is one native from DAIHUNGEI and 3 from MUSINDAI attending the Government school at BALUPWINE, near MAPRIK.

Father Schwarz, stationed at BONGOS in the GAWANGA area, a good day's walk away, frequently comes up to the mission station at DREIKIKIR to conduct school. However he says he gets a negligible response.

The 5 mission students absent from the area are distributed among the S.V.D. Mission centres at BONGOS, YAKAMUL and KAIRIRU.

There is but little active mission influence in the area. The South Seas Evangelical Mission were at one time established near the station and operated in Nol URAT but withdrew some years ago.

CENSUS.

There has been an increase of but 1% in population since the last patrol 21 months ago.Deaths were mainly in the ear early and late age groups.

A few new names were enteredall of which were those of yo young men, now atbwork on plantations, who had not previously lined.It will be seen from the census figures that 28% of the eligible males are at work.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix "A".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The social organisation is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is, inthe main, patrilocal. Monogamy prevails in the main but there are usually a few cases of polygyny ineach village.

As will be seen from the census figures there is a small surplus of men and, as mentionsd under Native Affairs sister exchange is practised throughout this area.

Garden lands are subdivided amongst individual families but usually the entire village will clear one or two large plots which are subdivided. With the native system of rotation eventually each man's land is used.

There is one dialect in use in these two subdivisions although a slight difference in accent can be detected.

Burial procedure is as follows.In burial the body of the deceased must not tough earth.A bed of the stems of the sago palm is lain at the bottom of the grave.The body wrapped in banana leaves is lowered onto this bed. Another bed of the same type is rested on top of the body and timber slabs placed across the mouth of the grave.The spoil from the grave is heaped on top of these slabs, making the grave airtight; the spoil remaining on toptill such time as the timber rots when the spoil falls in on the body.

MAP.

A tracing of the area patrolled from the WEWAK 4 miles to the inch sheet is attached.

J.M.WEARNE (C.P.O.)

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

General health throughout the area patrolled is good, doubtless due to the proximity of the Native Hospital at Dreikikir.

Small sores are common. A few abscesses were seen usually on the feet and legs. In the villages of PEREMBIL, ASILING, MISIM and PELNANDU goitre in the females is not uncommon. These villages lie on one ridge overlooking the NANU.

All sick requiring treatment were sent in to the Native Hospital, DREIKIKIR.

J.M. Wearne

J.M.WEARNE (C.P.O.)

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO URAT AREA

3904 Const. BIR	Very reliable in every respect.
6444 Const. GEBURA	Good worker.
4212 Const. MUMUN	Has a high sense of duty.

J.M. WEARNE (C.P.O.)

8 of 53/54
J. M. Meaine
Nth. & Sth. Moeara
& Simani

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
23 MAR 1954
WEWAK

P.R. 8/53-54

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th March, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL NUMBER 8/53-54 CONDUCTED BY

J.M. WEARNE - C.P.O.

Submitted for your information, please.

The patrol covered the census Sub-division of North and South Wosera and Timaui. The total population of the three areas is more than 15,000 people. The densest of the three being the Wosera North Sub-division.

The patrol has obviously been conducted leisurely and Mr. Wearne appears to have completed his task in a very thorough manner.

Native Affairs: There appears to be a tendency for villages and hamlets to break up into smaller groups and this has been discussed both with Mr. Wearne and Mr. Reitano, the Assistant District Officer at Maprik. Circular instruction No. 40 of 46/47 has some bearing on this and the attention of Officers has been drawn to it.
It was not until 1950 that the Wosera people came under complete census and it is apparent that they are feeling the benefits of Administration control. It is hoped that they appreciate the advantages to be derived from larger village units and that they will do something about it.

Native Agriculture: During February of this year, the luluai of Sorangwantu died and the usual rumour of sorcery being the case it was suggested his interest in rice cultivation had some bearing on it and that the same thing would affect those other people who continued with the rice cultivating which was then getting under way.
I personally heard such rumours at Wewak and have taken some interest in the combatting of such absurd nonsense. Mr. Wearne spent a considerable time in an endeavour to counter the rumours. It was also made generally known that anybody spreading false reports was liable to prosecution. I feel that an agricultural patrol through the area would do a lot of good and Mr. Reitano has suggested to Mr. McCrickard, the Officer-in-Charge at BAINMIK, that perhaps he may be able to arrange this. Mr. McCrickard has gladly agreed to this.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

Patrol Report No: MAPRIK No. 8 of 53/54

Report of a Patrol to: NTH. & STH. WOSERA and TIMBUI S/DIVISIONS.

Officer Conducting Patrol: J.M. MARUS C.P.O.

Patrol Accompanied by: 4 members R.P.N.G.C.

Objects of Patrol:
1. General Administration and maintenance of the Maprik - Marui Road.
2. Give short talks to sustain the peoples interest in rice growing.
3. To develop support for the Administration school at Kalugwine.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol covered the Wosera North, Wosera South, and Timbui Census Subdivisions which have a combined population of over 15,000 natives.

These three subdivisions were last patrolled in June, September and October, respectively, of 1953.

North Wosera consists of low timbered ridges with sago palms in the water-courses. West of the MARU River the ridges are higher and the population not as dense.

In Wosera South the villages lie in the forests v fringing the main rivers. MAPRIK in the south is situated on a knoll surrounded by 3 to 4 feet of water at this time of the year. The road to MARIENA village is not used in this season by the local natives and this village was not visited by the patrol.

The northern villages of the TIMBUI subdivision are in the southern foothills of the coastal ranges, but the southern villages are situated in belts of timber separated by vast areas of grassland. The grass here, west of the Maprik-Marui Road, is not kunai but a short grass about 2 feet high, rather like Australian Mitchell grass. Native Companions are numerous.

DIARY.

11/1/54 Departed MAPRIK 1100 for KUNJINGINI by Jeep. Inspected No. 1 KUNJINGINI.

12th To [illegible] KUNJINGINI No.2, MIL and returned to KUNJINGINI No1. Thence to ANGIF, GWINGLOK and MIKAU No1. Inspected and gave short talks upon patrol instructions at these villages. Slept at MIKAU No.1.

13th Inspected and gave talks to MIKAU No.2, TUNAIKUM, WAIGANAGA and KUNUGAL.

14th Departed KUNUGAN 1000 hours. Constable left at KUNUGAN TO SUPERVISE supervise construction of latrines. Patrol to KAMBAK and KWAMBAMBU, inspected, and thence to BOMBAGUN and CHIGINIANGU. Slept at CHIGINIANGU.

15th BOMBAGUN and CHIGINIANGU cleaned up and latrines built under supervision.

16th To MAPIL.

17th At MAPIL.

18th To TEMBAGUN, Cleaned up under supervision and latrines constructed. Slept at CHIGINIANGU.

19th At CHIGINIANGU, BOMBAGUN and TEMBAGUN supervising construction of latrines. Departed BOMBAGUN 1745 hours for KWAMBAMBU, where the patrol spent the night.

20th Supervised cleaning of [illegible] and latrines

DIARY (contd.)

20th — Supervised cleaning of MAMBAMBU and KAUGIAK till 1530 hours and thence to KUMUNAGUM No's 1 &2. Slept at KUMUNAGUM No.1.

21/1/54 — Village area cleaned and latrines constructed at KUMUNAGUM No's 1,2 & 3. Departed 1430 for TATUMBA. Slept at TATUMBA.

22nd — Latrines built and village cleaned at TATUMBA. Thence to KULUMBU, where the patrol spent the night.

23rd — One latrine built at KULUMBU and thence to PAPAMBU. PAPAMBU cleaned up under supervision and the patrol spent the night at MUK (IMBIKIKIR).

24th — Sunday - observed.

25th — To UKONOKO 1½ hours. Six latrines built and village area cleaned. One sick to MARIK. To JIPAKIM 40 minutes. Slept at JIPAKIM.

26th — Latrines built at JIPAKIM. Visited and inspected UKUPAGWA and PA-APPUMA. Slept at JIPAGO.

27th — JIPAGO cleaned under supervision. MANJUKWARUK visited and cleaned up. Patrol slept at WARINDUMAGAK.

28th — WARINDUMAGAK XX inspected and found to be in good condition. To JAMBITANGA, KWATNAGUM, GULAKIM and SARAGUM. Slept at Rest House, SARAGUM.

29th — Again visited the four villages mentioned above and gave short talks in accordance with patrol instructions.

30th — To STAPIGUM and TUGWAIKUM. Found to be in good order. To MARIK for supplies.

31st — At MARIK.

1/2/54 — Public Holiday.

2nd — Writer bitten by centipeds while returning to TUGWAIKUM. Returned to MARIK.

3rd — At MARIK.

4th — To TUGWAIKUM. Inspected NUMANAKA and ESOGUM. Found to be in good order.

5th — Visited and inspected KUTIGUM and KARAM. Slept KARIK.

6th — To RUBUMAN Rest House. Visited and inspected MOMBU, RUBUMAN, TALAMBU, GWAIWARU and WALAMYA. Slept RUBUMAN.

7th — Revisited [illegible] villages Sunday - observed.

8th — Revisited the five villages mentioned above. Satisfactory.

9th — To WARINDIGUM, MIKAU and YINKUKO. Now in the South Wesera subdivision. All three villages satisfactory.

DIARY (cont.)

10th — To WORTUMA. Inspected. Across the HAHU River by raft to YAMBIKO and JIMAGO. Slept YAMBIKO.

11th — Departed YAMBIKO 8 a.m. To YANGLEGO 10 mins. Satisfactory. Thence to KWARIMB 2 hours. Slept KWARIMB.

12th — To APANTI 2 hours. Found to be satisfactory. Slept at KWARIMB.

13th — AMAGU River crossed by raft. Thence to KUKWAIGO and PUKAGO. Satisfactory. Slept at PUKAGO.

14th — Sunday - observed.

15th — To KWANJIANA, MOUGUNGU, SERAKWANTU, and MAIMA. Short talks given re rice production. All villages satisfactory with very marked exception of SERAKWANTU.

16th — SERAKWANTU cleaned up under police supervision. Writer to PAIGE, PATUMA, YAKIMAR and KAIBAGU. All satisfactory. Slept SERAKWANTU.

17th — To MAIA 2 hours, satisfactory. Thence to KUPMARIT 2 hours. Night spent at KUPMARIT.

18th — Departed KUPMARIT 0230 hours to SERAKWANTU 4 hours to investigate reports of sorcery. Returned KUPMARIT.

19th — To MANGUL. Cleaned up under supervision.

20th — Departed KUPMARIT for YAKWAIJUNGEL, satisfactory. Thence to BAGASIK.

21st — Sunday - observed.

22nd — To KOMYEMUNO, SUAMENGA, and KWIMBU. All in fair condition. Slept KWIMBU.

23rd — To DUMPIT, satisfactyry. Thence to KUNAMBU. Slept.

24th — To MARAMBO, BUGILARA and MAIBA. All in good condition.

25th — To WAIKHARUM and KWARINGU. Both satisfactory. Thence to HAYFIELD airstrip and by aircraft to MADANG.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the area patrolled is reasonably good. Many minor disputes over payment of bride-price and general husband-wife troubles were brought to the attention of the patrol, but, as is usual, most cases were due to lack of adherence by one party to the native customs governing such matters.

Sac-sac forms the staple diet in this season and several cases of sac-sac "poaching" were aired. Monetary re-imbursement is the accepted solution in this area.

In the past hostile neighbors necessitated one big village for reasons of defence. With the outlawing of tribal fighting there has arisen a tendency for villages to break up into smaller groups, the original village still maintaining its position only as a meeting place for census, etc. Natives often claim allegiance to the hamlet rather than the main village.

This breaking up of villages is usually due to disagreement over such things as wives or pigs.

An example of this tendency is the village of MALA This village, with a censussed population of 128, until recently occupied one small ridge. Due to trouble over the payment of bride-price, the villagers took sides and both factions left the village, one group moving north and the other south. We now have two hamlets anhour apart, one headed by the Tultul and the other by the Lulumai.

The original dispute is long since settled but feeling is such that causes for scraps are being invented continually.

Generally the tendency is not as marked but small hamlets ranging in size from 2 to 10 families are springing up in the bush adjacent to the larger villages. Many villages now known as No. 2 originated in the same way. These hamlets are in many cases overgrown by bush and many village officials do not regard them as part of their flock but merely as visitors for purposes of census, etc. The undesirability of these small hamlets was pointed out when the occasion arose.

Sorcery, through "poison" is at present very common throughout the area patrolled. This is discussed in succeeding sections of the report.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most houses are of the Maprik tent-like shape about 30 feet long and sloping from front to rear. Many of the younger men with blankets and mosquito nets build raised houses of the coastal type. Another type of dwelling with a sleeping "attic" about 12 feet above the ground is often encountered. In the more southern parts beds are raised 4 -5 feet above the ground and fires burnt underneath at night to discourage the everpresent hordes of mosquitoes.

With the exception of those of North Wosera the villages were reasonably clean and well drained. Houses were well laid out usually surrounded by decorative shrubs.

Villages in North Wosera are in the main poorly drained, constantly wet due to the nearness of the bush, and generally decadent. The earthen floors of many houses were partly reduced to mud but MXfamily in X families in North Wosera seem to prefer this inconvenience rather than dig serviceable drains. Apparently the guiding principle is to build a house and dig a drain and use the house tillit falls down or the village pigs break it up by charging through the thatched walls.

These villages were cleaned up prior to the arrival of the patrol but much work had yet to be done in many cases. This was completed under police supervision.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont.)

Cemeteries appear to be used although they are not always fenced and therefore become the playground of the village pigs. North Wosera lagged again in the matter of latrines. Most villages had none that were usable and many were built under supervision.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials of North Wosera are mostly incapable or unco-operative but are gradually gaining recognition as spokesmen in inter-village disputes. In their own villages on matters affecting village hygiene they are often ignored.

Village officials of South Wosera and Timani subdivisions are average with a few outstanding and respected figures. MOURUK, the Luluai of KUSAHABU village is the guiding force behind ten or twelve villages in the vicinity of KUSAHABU.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Social organisation and inheritance systems have been fully discussed in earlier reports, viz, Maprik P.R. No. 1/53-54.

The Maprik dialect is spoken in all 3 subdivisions. The people of TATUMBA village speak the ARAPESH or coastal dialect, while the people of PA-APPUMA village speak the dialect of the M GAWANGA (BRSIKINIR) area. People of these two villages are naturally bi-lingual but speak one tongue amongst themselves which is the one mentioned above.

The "tamberan" cult flourishes throughout the area patrolled with the notable exception of all villages in the vicinity of the mission at KUNJINGINI. In other villages new "HAUS TAMBERANS" were frequently seen mostly of the high Maprik type but many "HAUS TAMBERANS" differed in no way from the ordinary dwelling.

The "HAUS TAMBERAN" when initially built has a limbon floor about 5 feet above the ground thus forming two separate rooms. The young men are schooled in the customs of their forefathers in the upper room but not till this schooling is complete are the initiates allowed into the lower room where freshly painted wooden carvings of men, birds, snakes, etc. are arrayed round the walls usually with one large carving, sometimes 10 or 12 feet long occupying a central position.

In one village the central figure was of clay modelled round a stick framework.

For some months after the ceremony the "HAUS TAMBERAN" remains in this condition and then the limbon flooring and front covering of the house are removed and the building becomes a men's clubhouse. In some cases the building remains in its original condition till it falls down through decay.

Most deaths in this area are attributed to "poison". This belief in "poison" is very strong throughout the area. A brief account of the necessary procedure is as follows.

The instigator of the deed must firstly get hold of some object personal to the proposed victim, eg. a cigarette butt, a dressing from an open sore, etc. This is then processed by another native, usually an old man, by wrapping it in certain roots and leaves and then heating the bundle over a fire. It is this processing which allegedly causes the victim to take sick and die. The native doing the

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont.)

Cemeteries appear to be used although they are not always fenced and therefore become the playground of the village pigs. North Wosera lagged again in the matter of latrines. Most villages had none that were useable and many were built under supervision.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials of North Wosera are mostly incapable or unco-operative but are gradually gaining recognition as spokesmen in inter-village disputes. In their own villages on matters affecting village hygiene they are often ignored.

Village officials of South Wosera and Timaul subdivisions are average with a few outstanding and respected figures. MOUREK, the Luluai of KUBANABU village is the guiding force behind ten or twelve villages in the vicinity of KUBANABU.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Roman Catholic Mission at KUNJINGINI has a certain amount of influence over North and South Wosera. On the whole the natives have not responded and abandoned "catechist stations" are numerous.

The school at the head station has a daily attendance of 15 - 20 regular pupils with a much larger "floating" attendance.

The missionary from KUNJINGINI also visits MALA, DUMBIT and YAUWANJUNGEI in the Timaui area. A little south of YAUWANJUNGEI No 2 a small airstrip is under construction and several buildings including a store, school-cum-church and a catechist's house have been completed.

In the villages of WAIKWAKUM and MAIMA schools are run by Assemblies of God Missionaries from stations near Hayfield airstrip and KALANU village respectively.

Several natives, principally from North Wosera keen on attending the school at Balupwine were sent in to Mr. Hammersley. Mr. Hammersley has recently told us that most of ~~THEM~~ them have run away from the school.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Health.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Social organisation and inheritance systems have been fully discussed in earlier reports, viz, Maprik P.R. No. 1/53-54.

The Maprik dialect is spoken in all 3 subdivisions. The people of TATUMBA village speak the ARAPESH or coastal dialect, while the people of PA-APPUMA village speak the dialect of the M GAWANGA (DUSIKIKIR) area. People of these two villages are naturally bi-lingual but speak one tongue amongst themselves which is the one mentioned above.

The "tamberan" cult flourishes throughout the area patrolled with the notable exception of all villages in the vicinity of the mission at KUNJINGINI. In other villages new "HAUS TAMBERANS" were frequently seen mostly of the high Maprik type but many "HAUS TAMBERANS" differed in no way from the ordinary dwelling.

The "HAUS TAMBERAN" when initially built has a limbon floor about 5 feet above the ground thus forming two separate rooms. The young men are schooled in the customs of their forefathers in the upper room but not till their schooling is complete are the initiates allowed into the lower room where freshly painted wooden carvings of men, birds, snakes, etc. are arrayed round the walls usually with one large carving, sometimes 10 or 12 feet long occupying a central position.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL (cont.)

processing, during the proceeding which can last for several days is not allowed to touch water for drinking or washing, is not allowed to shave, is not able to indulge in intercourse with his wife and can not eat food cooked in a saucepan. Failure to observe these "taboos" destroys the effect of the"poison". The news that this is going on is then conveyed to the proposed victim usually by rumour.

The victim then sends gifts of shell rings, pigs, etc. to the suspected "poisoner" the acceptance of which by the "poisoner" is capable of destroying the effect of the "poison".However should the gifts be returned the victim often dies.

A result of the existence of this cult is that in the eyes of the native few, if any, deaths are due to sickness.

Wayward wives are often controlled by their husbands by the husband's possession of some object of the wife suitable for "poisoning"the wife.

PATROL MAP.

A tracing of the four miles to the inch Army sheet (WEWAK) showing the route ofthe patrol is attached.

J.M.Wearne

J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX.

MAPRIK P.R. 8/53-54

Influenza swept through several villages ih the area about 2-3 months ago but apart from the usual tropical ulcers, yaws and scabies cases the health of the people is now quite fair considering the low standards of hygiene observed in the villages.

Most Medical Tultuls and even two N.M.A.s at MAPAMDU and SUAMOKUM regard themselves principally as "boss boys" for their Inluais and have little or no interest in their Medical duties.

The N.M.A.at SAGASIK is a good type and has the support of the people of the local villages. Unfortunately the moral of the N.M.A.s stationed atMARAMBO and at SEPANGWANTU is at a very low ebb.

A Medical Patrol would do much to raise the moral and the prestige of N.M.A.s in this area.

J.M.MEARES C.P.O.

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

MAFRIK P.R. No. 8/53-54

5194B L/Cpl MOHUNGA - conscientious and reliable.

3411 Const. CHILOBOYAN - a steady worker.

4169 " SIPUL - very reliable.

7732 " MIWAREI - always alert.

J.M.Wearne

J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.

9 of 53/54

F.J. Mathis.

Main Wan-Lahik

Bumbita & Muhiang.

SES/MH

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
3 - MAY 1954

P.R. 9/53-54

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

27th April, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 9/1953-1954

BY F.J. Martin - Patrol Officer.

Forwarded for information, please.

The southern part of the Muhiang Area, as Mr. Martin states, came under census only during 1950. This is illuminating and accounts for many things.

Actually, the whole area has not had the attention it should have had and under the circumstances conditions may be classed as reasonable.

The attitude of the Sunahu people was found to be due to a dispute which had occurred over bride price payments some months ago.

An ex member of the R.P. & N.G.C. who had been dismissed from the Force was involved in the matter. When a member of the Maprik Detachment was sent to Sunahu to bring him to the station together with other parties involved in the dispute, opposition was encountered and it was necessary to send another Constable to assist him.

The Patrol Officer visited the village again towards the completion of the patrol and found the people quite friendly.

From the number of people who reported for census for the first time at Ilakita and other places, it seems to me that they can only be classified as semi-controlled. Much more work is needed in the Dreikikir Area. The post has been closed, due to staff difficulties, since last August.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

Copy to A.D.O., Maprik.

TARRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1953-54.

This Patrol was carried out in the URIM, WAM-SAHIK and BUMBITA-MUHIANG Census Sub-Divisions. The Urim area forms the western boundary and the Wam-Sahik and Bumbita-Muhiang form the Eastern boundaries of the Dreikikir area.

O.I.C. Patrol F.J.MARTIN. P.O.

Objects of Patrol. (1) Census revision and general administration.

(2) Propaganda talks to dispel any false rumours regarding the reasons for the closure of the Dreikikir Patrol Post and to counteract any misunderstanding of the happenings at Telefolmin.

Accompanied by
Reg. No. 5194B Sgt. Nemo
Reg. No. 3897 Const. Mason
Reg. No. 4182 Const. Bining
N.M.O. Jon
N.M.O. Sayib

Duration 10.2.54 - 8.4.54

DIARY OF PATROL.

Feb. 10th. : Left Maprik by jeep. To Amuk River. Walked to Bele 1hr. Stayed night at SSEM Mission house Bele.

Feb. 11th : Left Bele for Dreikikir. Arrived after 8 hrs.

Feb. 12th : At Dreikikir.

Feb. 13th : At Dreikikir.

Feb. 14th : Sunday.

Feb. 15th : Left Dreikikir for YAUATONG. 4 hrs. Road very muddy. Stayed night.

Feb. 16th : Lined and censused YAUATONG. On to ALBILUM. ROAD fair 20 mins. Lined and censused. Left for WINYAMON 35 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To KILMANGLEN 45 mins Road very steep. Stayed night.

Feb. 17th : KILMANGLEN lined and censused. On to KRUNGUNAM 30 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. PINANG lined and censused at Krungunam. Stayed night.

Feb. 18th : Left for PINANG. Inspected place. Left for MIMBIOK. 50 mins. Lined and censused. On to YAGRUMBOK No.1 90 mins. Road bad owing to very heavy rain. Stayed night.

Feb. 19th : Lined and cnesused YAGRUMBOK No.1. Left for YAGRUMBOK No.2 35mins. Left for PAKILO 30 mins Lined and censused. Back to YAGRUMBOK No.2. Stayed nig night.

Feb.20th : Lined and censused YAGRUMBOK No.2. Tide on river delayed patrol. Stayed night.

Feb. 21st : Sunday.

Feb 22nd. : From YAGRUMBOK No.2 to WOMGRIR 2 hrs. Road bad. Cargo stayed at WOMGRIR. On to NANGEN 50 mins. Road bad. Lined and censused, returned to WOMGRIR. Stayed night.

Feb. 23rd : WOMGRIR lined and censused. Left for LANINGUAP. Arrived after 3½ hrs.,via Yagrumbok 1 and2. Road bad. Stayed night.

Feb. 24th : LANINGUAP lined and censused. Left for Dreikikir via Kilmanglen,Winyamon and Yauatong. 6½ hrs.

Feb. 25th : At Dreikikir.

Feb. 26th : Left Dreikikir for LUWAITE. 4 hrs. on Maprik - Dreik--ikir road. Stayed night.

Feb. 27th : Lined and censused LUWAITE. On to BANA 90 mins. Road fair. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Feb. 28th : Sunday.

Mar. 1st : To WARELI 10 mins Road good. Lined and censused. on to HAMBINI 50 mins. Road steep and slippery. Lined and censused. On to SELNI 90 mins Road very bad Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Mar 2nd. : Rain delayed departure till 12 noon. On to WARANGAME 1¾ hrs. Stayed night.

Mar. 3rd : Lined and censused WARANGAME but heavy rain prevented departure. Guria strength 3 felt at 4.02 pm lasting 35 secs. Stayed night.

MAR. 4th : On to SELNAU Road in bad state due to weather. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

MAR. 5th : On to ARISILI 50 mins. Road very steep. Left cargo at ARISILI, went to TUMAMBE 45mins. Lined and censused. To BENGIL 1 hr. Road steep and muddy. Lined and censused. Back to ARISILI 15 min. Stayed night.

Mar 6th. : Lined and censused ARISILI. On to SUMUL 75 mins. Stayed night.

Mar. 7th : Sunday.

Mar. 8th : Lined and censused SUMUL. On to SAHIK 75 mins. Lined and censused. On to WAHLEN. Stayed night.

Mar. 9th : Lined and censused WAHLEN. On to Dreikikir 3½ hrs. over bad road.

Mar. 10th : At Dreikikir.

Mar. 11th : Left Dreikikir for BAMAMOI 4½ hrs along Maprik - Dreikikir road. Stayed night.

Mar. 12 : Lined and Censused BANAHOI [redacted] Left for Salata 30 mins. Road muddy. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Mar. 13 : Lined and censused ALUWINGEI, WA'AHUN, and WARANGOM at SALATA. Inspected Villages and stayed night at SALATA.

Mar. 14 : Sunday.

Mar. 15 : Went to SAROM, 20 mins. Road good Lined and censused. On to M'BRAS 25 mins, road muddy. Lined and censused. Left for TIMINGIR 35 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To URITA along overgrown bush track. 1½ hrs

Mar. 16 : URITA and SAU'UNES lined and censused at URITA. SAU'UNES visited and inspected. Stayed night at URITA.

Mar. 17 : On to BUMBITA 30 mins. Road fair. Lined and censused. to TAKUNUNGAS via INDIBI. 50 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. Back to INDIBI . Stayed night.

Mar. 18 : Lined and censused Indibi. Very heavy rain delayed patrol. Stayed night.

Mar. 19 : To KAMANAKOR 1¾ hrs. Road bad owing to rain. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Mar. 20 : Road reported unusable. Stayed at Kamanakor.

Mar. 21 : Sunday.

Mar. 22 : On to SUNAHU 1. Road very bad. Lined and censused. To [redacted] SUNAHU 2. 5 mins. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Mar. 23 : On to UTAMUP 50 mins. Lined and censused. Left for MOI. Stayed night.

Mar. 24 : Lined and censused MOI. 1. Started to line and census MOI 2 but found half the village had hidden in the bush. Unsuccessfully tried to locate them. Stayed night.

Mar. 25 : To MAPRIK for extra police.

Mar. 26 : From MAPRIK and found all natives had returned to village that morning.

Mar. 28 : Lined and censused MOI 2 . Arrested ex-Luluai and IO men as ringleaders and sent them to Maprik under escort. Stayed night.

Mar. 28 : Sunday.

Mar. 29 : On to INGAMBLIS 50 mins Road fair. Lined and censused. On to ILAHITA 1 hr 15 mins. To AUWI 30 mins lined and censused. Back to ILAHITA Stayed night.

Mar. 30 : Lined and censused ILAHITA 1, ILAHITA 2, ILAHITA 3. Large numbers particularly in ILAHITA 2, lined for for first time. stayed night.

Mar. 31 : On to MALAHOM 1½ hrs. Road very bad Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Apr. 1st.	: To ILAHOP 15 mins. Lined and censused. To OPIAMBIL via MALAHOM 30 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To BELE 50 mins Road fair. Stayed night.
Apr. 2nd	: Lined and censused BELE. To NUMANGO 50 mins Lined and censused. Back to BELE for night.
Apr. 3rd	: To No.1 ALBINIMA 15 mins Road bad. To No.2 ALBINIMA Lined and censused. To No.3 ALBINIMA 25 mins Lined and censused. Stayed night.
Apr. 4th	: Sunday
Apr. 5th	: To BULAMITA 25 mins Road good Lined and censused. Left for Dreikikir. 7 hrs.
Apr. 6th	: At Dreikikir
Apr. 7th	: At Dreikikir.
Apr. 8th	: Departed for Maprik. Road good . 11 hrs.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the Patrol was mainly to complete the census statistics of the URIM, WAM-SAHIK and TEMBITA-MUHIANG Census Sub-Divisions of the Dreikikir Area. These were last censused in June, November and April of 1952 respectively. Another of the purposes of the Patrol was to reassure the people that even though the Station at Dreikikir was unstaffed, they were not forgotten by the Administration, and as soon as the staff position in the District was back to normal an Officer would be sent to Dreikikir. Meanwhile the Office at Maprik was open to them at all times and regular visits would be paid to Dreikikir by the officers at Maprik. Also the facts of the happenings at Telefolmin were made known in order to dispel any false rumors that had been circulating in the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the areas visited appears to be quite good with perhaps the exception of the southern part of the Muhiang area. As the villages in this part are very primitive yet, having had only two previous census patrols through them, the first being in 1950 no alarm is felt as only time and constant patrolling of the area will bring them fully under Government influence. The NATIVES OF SUNAHU I whilst not openly hostile were very restive during the stay of the patrol in the village. Also, about half of the natives of MOI 1. fled into the bush at the approach of the Patrol, but all eventually returned after two days.

At the village of ILAHITA 2. approximately 180 natives who had previously hidden from census lined for the first time, and at other villagesin the area small groups of census evaders also turned up. This is taken as an encouraging sign and although it is felt that there are still numbers in the area who did not line for census, continued contact will eventually produce a full turn-up. In all the other areas visited the attitude of the natives was very co-operative. Very few disputes were brought to the notice of the patrolling Officer as most of the small arguments that arise are quite satisfactorily settled by the Village Offirials and elders of the Villages.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most villages in the area were found to be reasonably clean although it could be seen that most of the cleaning had taken place immediately before the advent of the Patrol. Instructions were given that villages were to be maintained in a clean condition all the time instead of having a spring clean for the benefit of a patrol visit.

In the URIM and WAM areas villages are situated on the crests of the sharp ridges which form the terrain of the slopes of the Torricelli Mountains. As these ridges are not very wide villages stretch for long distances along the tops. Steep climbs to and from villages makes walking at all times difficult and in wet weather very arduous. The BUMBITA-MUHIANG area is much flatter and the villages are much more compact, for although the villages sites are on small hills there are no sharp ridges in the area.

Two types of house were noticed noticed during the patrol. The Maprik type house with its tent shaped walls reaching to the ground and sloping from a height of ten feet at the front to three feet at the rear, is common to all of the areas patrolled with the exception of the three villages of Sumul, Wahlen and Sahik in the Wam-Sahik area. These people live in coastal type house with a raised floor of limbom, a single room and verandah and a roof of sago palm thatch. These people have much contact with the coastal natives and are gradually deriving much good from the more advanced people with whom they come in contact. A good percentage of the people in the Wam area have also copied this style of house, with the result that the villages of this area tend to look much neater and cleaner than those which build after the fashion of their forefathers.

In all villages visited latrines and cemeteries were inspected and in most cases were found to be adequate. Some villages were instructed to construct new latrines and refence their cemeteries and these instructions were carried out whilst the patrol was present. In some villages deserted houses which had fallen into a state of disrepair were pulled down and unusable material burnt.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A separate report is attached for submission to the Director of Health.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The Patrol was carried out at a time when the produce of last years gardens was almost exhausted and this years was not yet ready for harvesting. The diet in the areas visited is essentialy the same at this time of the year, consisting of Sago, Bananas and Pit-Pit shoots, together with the remains of the previous years stocks of Yams, Taro and Mamies.

In the lower part of the Muhiang area in the villages close to the Maprik border, the long Yam is grown after the manner of the Mapriks with all the attendant garden magic. No other villages in the areas visited seem to grow the long Yam, all prefering the short variety. Taro and Mamies are also extensively grown in the areas visited forming the main part of the diet of the people. Gardens on the average are of fairly large area and for the most part are enclosed by pig-proof bamboo fences.

In all the areas visited a moderate number of domestic pigs were seen and judging from previous reports it would seem that the natives are gradually replenishing their stocks of pigs. Small numbers of native fowls were seen in every village and it seems as if these too are making a comeback. They are bred merely for their tail feathers which are prized as sing-sing decorations, and not for food value. Numbers of half grown cassowarys were also seen in the Urim villages, where they are bred and when a convenient age, killed and eaten.

GARDENS,LIVESTOCK and AGRICULTURE. (Cont.)

Only one village in the areas visited has any rice growing at the moment and that is the village of Wareli in the Wam area, which has only a small plot. Not much interest is being shown in rice production in these areas althoughmuch activity is going on in the Urat area in Dreikikir and the Separi area in Maprik which lie on either side of the Wam-Sahik area.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

The roads in the areas passed over by the Patrol were for the most part in bad condition, although this was not due to any neglect on the part of the natives, but mainly to the time at which the Patrol was carried out. Continual heavy rain turned roads into quagmires and even the main Maprik-Dreikikir road was found at times to be very muddy and slippery. The roads are well made and in the dry season would be very good as a day or two of sunshine was enough to dry them out thoroughly. There are no bridges in the area patrolled all rivers and creeks being crossed by fording.

Rest Houses throughout the area were found to be adequate

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Taken as a whole the Village Officials throughout the area were found to be quite average with very few exceptions. The Paramount Luluai of Wam, MAHITA who resides at Waringaisehas a fair amount of influence in both the Wam and the Bumbita-Muhiang areas, but he is getting old now and does not move about as much as formerley. The Tultuls of KAMANAKOR in Bumbita-Muhiang, and YAGRUMBOK No.2 in Urim are men with a good deal of influence in village affairs, but apart from these , the other officials wield their power only when backed up by the presence of a Patrol Officer and policemen.

The village of MOI 2 has been without a Luluai for some time and GAIMU was elected to the position. His appointment is recommended.

CENSUS.

Census figures for the Urim,Wam-Sahik and Bumbita-Muhiang areas are submitted. The figures for Urim and Wam-Sahik are complete, but as has been stated previously, it is felt that there are many in the southern part of the Muhiang area who did not turn up for census, but this is something that can only be cleared up by continuous contact. From the figures provided it can be seen that the surplus of births over deaths is quite satisfactory,being as follows:- Urim, Births 111 Deaths 58, Wam-Sahik, Births 110 Deaths 39; Bumbita-Muhiang Births438 Deaths 228, an overall surplus of334. The population increases since the last census are Urim 51, Wam-Sahik62, and Bumbita-Muhiang 569. The large increase in Bumbita-Muhiang being due to the large number of people who lined for the first time.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Throughout the area patrolled inheritance is patrilineal, and marriage is patrilocal. Marriages are arranged by a system of brother sister exchange, which generally works out to the satisfaction of all concerned. In cases where a man has no sister or close relation to exchange for a wife, he can usually find someone who is willing to part with a daughter or sister for the locally fixed bride price of £5.

In the Bumbita- Muhiang area the " Haus Tambaran" cult of the Maprik area is practised by most villages, and the towering Haus Tambarans can be seen in every village and hamlet.

MISSIONS.

The only white missionaries in the area are the South Seas Evangelical Mission which two Mission Stations, one at Ilahita and one at Bele. Their influence extends only over those villages which are close to their stations. Both stations have a school and aid post attached. The school at Bele averages about 40 pupils a day and the school at Ilahita about 30 pupils a day. The Wam and Urim areas are under the influence of the Roman Catholic Mission who have Catechists stationed throughout the areas. Regular visits are paid by the Missionaries stationed at Bongos in the Gwanga area and at Yakamul on the coast.

Martin.

F.J.MARTIN P.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX TO A REPORT ON A PATROL TO THE URIMAWAM-SAMIK AND BUMBITA-MUHIANG CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE DREIKIKIR AREA.

The areas patrolled were found to be in a very good condition as far as health is concerned. This is due mainly to the intensive [illegible] during his period at Dreikikir. All the areas visited had had a Medical Patrol through them during the last twelve months. Although a large number of patients were sent to Dreikikir Hospital for treatment, they were in most casesfor minor treatments such as cuts, small T.Us, scabies and primary Yaws in children.

There is only one aid-post in the areas visited and that is near Kilmanglen in the Urim area. The Aid post at Wareli in the Wam area was washed out by a flood on the river Amuk, and all medicines have been withdrawn to the station pending the arrival of a Medical Assistant.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission maintain dressing stations at their mission sites at BELE and YLAHITA. An Infant welfare centre is also conducted at ILAHITA. t these two places much usefull work is carried out and the health of the people in the surrounding villages shows that the natives take good advantage of the services provided. The Infant welfare centre at Ilahita has been of very great assistance to mothers and their children and many who were sickly at birth and who would otherwise have died are now strong and healthy.

J.martin.

F.J.MARTIN P.O.

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

Reg. No.	5194 B Sgt. Nemo.	Excellent. A very thorough man who knows every inch of the area.
Reg. No.	3897 Const. Mason.	A good worker and dependable.
Reg. No.	4182 Const. Bining.	Can be relied on to do his duty well.

Martin
.....
F.J.MARTIN. P.O.

Mapuk 10 of 53/54

F. J. Martyn P.O.

Gangaru

P.R. 10/53-54

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

27th May 1954.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NUMBER 10/53-54 - F.J.MARTIN P.O.

Four copies of the above report are fowarded herewith,please.

The primary purpose of the patrol was to finalise all outstanding war damage claims in the Yangoru area,and in this respect Messrs.Martin and Wearne have done well to pay out a sum of almost £27,000.

The patrol was not carried out in the desirable leisurely manner due to the time limit placed on the payment of the war damage.A further £10,000 remains to be disbursed at Dreikikir and £3,000 at Maprik before the close of the financial year,and consequently the work has to done at pressure.Messrs.Martin and Wearne left for Dreikikir on the 26th May to finalise the claims in that area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The general picture reflects the absence of a resident officer at Yangoru.The Maprik sub-district is so vast and thickly populated that it is beyond the capacities of the present depleted staff to effectivey administer the entire sub-district.

Nevertheless,I am not satisfied that the position has deteriorated as sharply as Mr.Martin indicates.

The jeep roads he refers to are not used by jeeps-the main unused one is the loop of the Maprik-Yangoru road which passes through KABOIBIS.It was constructed by the Army during the war as far as the village named and completed by officers of the Administration after the war.

There are many very steep gradients in it and in parts it is very dangerous.It was abandoned for general use after the bottom loop which passes through WINGEI was constructed.

The road to Yangoru via Kaboibis was in a neglected condition when I assumed control of the sub-district last May,even though Mr.Martin himself was O.I.C. at Yangoru at the time.Following my instructions the bridges were repaired and the grass cut and other repairs carried out and eventually I traversed the entire to Yangoru by jeep.No doubt the grass has grown on it again.

I desire this road to be kept in a trafficable condition so that when Local R.P.S. at Yangoru and Nindipolye obtain transport they will be able to use these roads to bring rice to the milling centres and thus encourage natives who feel that the porterage involved at the moment is too much can be brought into rice producing activities.

The road to Yangoru that is regularly used by jeeps is the lower route which passes through WINGEI. It is a slightly longer route than the other-but it is much safer and is kept in good condition

The natives are now engaged on bringing the jeep track from Yangoru to MUNJI(on the border of the Maprik and Wewak sub-districts in an easterly direction from Yangoru) into trafficable condition and it is hoped that it will shortly be possible for a jeep to make the journey from Yangoru to MUNJI.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
a/Assistant District Officer

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED

P.R. 10/53-54 Maprik.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd June, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1953-1954 - MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT
BY F.J. MARTIN, P.O.

Forwarded herewith, together with covering memo by Mr. F.V. Reitano, Assistant District Officer.

Great strides have been made in the payment of War Damage in the Maprik Sub-District of late and there now remains only Maprik and Dreikikir areas to be settled up, which Mr. Reitano is endeavouring to do by the end of the financial year.

Other comments by the Assistant District Officer are self explanatory, but his staff situation has been augmented by the addition of a Cadet and he now has -

1 Assistant District Officer

1 Patrol Officer

2 Cadet Patrol Officers

Dreikikir and Yangoru are still not manned. The Department of Public Health, however, have officers stationed at both these centres.

As staff becomes available, it is hoped to place officers at both these centres, but it is not easy. I still have leave commitments and Green River, Vanimo and Burui, together with additional staff at Ambunti and Wewak, to find.

Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH) District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 1953-1954.

O.I.C. PATROL. : F.J.MARTIN P.O.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Completion of payment in the Yangoru area of all outstanding War Damage.

(2) Routine Administration.

Accompanied by : J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.

: Reg No. 7623 Const DARUAM
: Reg No. 6444 Const GEBURA

DIARY OF PATROL.

April 21st : Proceeded per Norseman to YANGORU Station with C.P.O. J.WEARNE

April 22nd : At Yangoru. Paid War Damage to Kumbiwingei natives £87.

April 23rd : Paid War Damage to Kwolyik, Wamaina. £1100

April 24th : Paid War Damage to Various natives £102.

April 25th : Sunday

April 26th : Preparing to depart on Patrol.

April 27th : Left Yangoru via KIARIVU, Negri Mission Station, SAUSENDUAN, BUKIENDUAN, for NYAKANDOGAN. 3½ Hrs. Stayed night.

April 28th : Paid War Damage to Neimo, Sasanambogu, Makambu, Nyakandogan, Karagora, Kininimbogu, and Nimbogu. £1896.

April 29th : Paid various War Damage claims £474. Then left via HARUWA and YEKIMBOLYE No.2 for KWAGAMA 2 Hrs. Stayed night.

April 30th : Paid various claims totalling £740

May 1st : After paying £125 various claims left via PAIMARU and KWAGWI for Yangoru. 3 Hrs.

May 2nd : Sunday

May 3rd : Paid Mambuk, Kiniambu, Balmo and Kwohi War Damage amounting to £611.

May 4th-9th : At Yangoru balancing vouchers already paid and preparing for next part of Patrol.

May 10th : Departed Yangoru via HARAPIA, KUVARI, AMBUKWON, KUMUN, KWAIAN, HIMBURU, BUKINARA, ALISU, KURAGUMUN, NIMBIHU, for MALABEIM, 4 Hrs. Stayed night.

May 11th : Paid War Damage to Malabeim, Miambauru, Wingei 1 Wingei 2, Buzitu, Walangei, Wagupma, Karagumun, and Alisu amounting to £7234.

May 12th : Mr. Wearne proceeded Maprik to obtain more silver and cash, returning same day.

May 13th : Paid War Damage to Kaboibus,Suanambo,Bepandu and Bubuamo. £2670.

May 14th : Paid various claims £161

May 15th : Departed for Yangoru via Ahiglium, Bubuamo,Bukinara, Himburux, Kwaian,Kumum,Amlukwon, Kuvari and Harapia. 3 Hrs.

May 16th-21st: At Yangoru Station. Paid various claims amounting to £434 finalising payments in Yangoru Area. Completed vouchers and balanced.

May 22nd : Returned from Yangoru to Maprik by MAL. Dragon.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this Patrol was to completely finish War Damage payments in the Yangoru Area. With this object in view the Patrol was planned to pass through as many villages as possible and to select central villages from which payments could easily be made. In all,25 villages were visited and the three villages of Nyakandogan, Kwagama, and Malaboim, being in the middle of large groups of population were selected as points of payment.

Before my arrival in Yangoru,Mr. J.M.Wearne CPO. and Mr.J. White Assistant Agricultural Officer had commenced payment of War Damage and had paid approximately £10600 at Yangoru. The remaining £16,000 was paid by C.P.O. Wearne and myself in the period covered by this report. Since payments began a total amount of £41800 has been paid in the Yangoru Area. No claims now remain to be paid. Much appreciation is due to Mr. J. White for his assistance in payments prior to my arrival.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

For some years now many natives in the Yangoru Area have been wondering whether they were ever going to receive their War Damage. And now the fact that they have been all paid should do much to enhance the prestige of the Government in the area.

During the Patrol it was very noticeable that the roads and villages had been neglected whilst there there has been no Officer stationed at Yangoru. Very little attempt had been made to clean villages through which the Patrol passed and this was in direct contrast to the usual tidy state of villages during previous periods of Patrol. Various other reasons also contributed to the general untidiness. Firstly the wet season was just finishing and also very short notice was given of the intention of the Patrol to proceed round the area.

As is usual in the Yangoru Area many disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol concerning Rings,Pigs and Wives. These disputes were,in all cases, trivial and easily settled.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As has been stated villages seen were showing many signs of recent neglect and village Officials were reminded that even though there was no Officer stationed in the area, it was still their duty to see that the natives kept the villages in good order.

Housing throughout the area visited is the usual Maprik type, which is tent shaped with walls reaching down to the ground and sloping from 12 feet at the front to 3 feet at the rear. This type of house whilst not looking very hygenic on the inside does at least provide a comfortable shelter from wind,rain and cold. All villages visited are provided with adequate rest houses

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Dealt with on Appendix A for submission to Director of Health.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the Patrol Most of the villages were almost at the end of the "time hungry" with the result that food was very scarce, the main items being bananas and sago, however the villages of Malabeim, Nimbihu, Kuragumun and Alisu had agood supply of food as they have introduced a system of staggering planting of crops. If this system could be introduced to all the villages it would completely eliminate the time hungry which is so detrimental to the health of the natives.

Many village pigs were seen by the Patrol and these whilst still not abundant are very near their pre-war level. Also there are many wild pigs throughout the area. They are hunted with nets and also by setting fire to the kunais and driving them into parts where the hunters are waiting for them.

Native fowls were seen in every village, but these are kept for the decorative value of their tail feathers and not for food.

Most of the villages visited are interested in the rice growing activities of the Yangoru Rural Progress Society. At present Mr. J White is residing at Nindui, near Paimaru where he has set up a threshing machine and a hulling machine, and is in the midst of hulling the rice accumulated during the last two seasons. Plans for the year include a much greater area planted and interest has been stimulated by the presence of an Agricultural Officer in their midst and also by the cash return from hulled rice sold to the government.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Patrol proceeded mainly along the main jeep roads and these were found to be uncut and unkept. This of course is due to the absence of a D.D.S officer at Yangoru. Very few bridges are encountered on these roads, most rivers being fordable. There are however numbers of small culvertswhich are in need of attention. These were pointed out to officials and they were instructed to repair them.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the area the village officials are a very average lot with the notable exception of Hauina the Luluai of Murumbunja. This man is one of the main forces behing the Yangoru Rural Progress Society, and is very anxious for the advancement of his people. He is very respected in the area and his influence extends through most of the villages in Yangoru.

MISSIONS.

There are three Missions operating in the villages visited. The Roman Catholic, the Seventh Day Adventist and the Assemblies of God.

The Roman Catholic Mission have Stations at Negrie, Yangoru and the western section of Yangoru is under the influence of the Priest stationed at Ulupu on the Maprik border.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is established at Kwalegun and Karagora in the eastern section of Yangoru but as they have only been established for 1 year they have not spread very far.

The Assemblies of God are established in the Wingei area and are building another Station near the Yangoru Patrol Post.

All the Mission Stations have schools attached to them with the following approximate attendances. Roman Catholic :

MISSIONS (Cont)

Negrie 200 pupils, Yangoru 45pupils. Seventh Day Adventists : Karagora 24 pupils, Kwalegun 20 pupils. Assemblies of God : Wingei 30 pupils. There are also a number of boys from various villages who are boardersat the Government Area School at Maprik.

H
ANTROPOLOGY.

The social life of the area is governed by the native money or rings. Theserings are made of two substances. The first type is the stone ring made by the forefathers of the present people. These are made from a special type of stone and are referred to as "Ring Maselai". The other type and more common ~~type~~ ring is made from the shell of the large clam which is imported from the beach.

The practice of buying with rings shows no sign of dying out inthe area, everything is bought with shell money. The price of a pig is set at seven large rings one for each of the head,legs,stomach and chest. The bride price is dependant on how much was spent by her relatives at the time of her first menstruation. The number of rings spent thenm having to be repaid by her prospective husband. It usually amounts to something like six large rings or "Kols" as they are called and anything from ten to forty small rings.

The main way to earn rings is by raising pigs. Many repatriates from Rabaul bring with them pigs that they have bought for £1 or £2 and commence to breed pigs when they come home. In this way many young men are now becoming rich and influential in the native eyes whereas before they would have had no chance of being s so.

The ring system is however a cause of unending disputes in the area. On every Patrol innumerable cases come up for hearing where the defendant has borrowed a ring for some purpose or other and has not returned after a period of one or two years.

It is the opinion of this officer that this system of buying by native money should be abolished, but in view of the dissension that would be caused by such action it can only be hoped that the custom will die a natural death as in other areas.

.....
F.J.MARTIN Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A' TO A REPORT OF A PATROL IN THE YANGORU AREA.
FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The general state of health of the people seen was of a high standard. This is due to the fact that the area has been completely medically patrolled in the last ~~three~~ seven months and in some ~~xxx~~ cases villages have had two Medical Patrols in that time.

A Medical Orderly ~~x~~ was taken on patrol and he paid visits to surrounding villages and conducted a medical inspection in each case. A few patients were sent to the Hospital at Yangoru ~~xxx~~ for treatment.

F.J.MARTIN Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A" TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.10 of 1953-'54.

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

Reg. No. 7623 Const. DARUAM	Conduct	: Good.
	Ability	: Good.
	Discipline	: Good.
Reg. No. 6444 Const. GEBURA.	Conduct	: Good.
	Ability	: Good:
	Discipline	: Good.

F.J.MARTIN Patrol Officer

11 of 53/54

F. J. Martin

Waikiki.

P/R No.11 Maprik

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK, 27th July 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.11/53-54 MAPRIK, SEPIK DISTRICT

Forwarded for your information please. I cannot imagine where it has been until now. Enquiries are being made.

The patrol was essentially a War Damage payment patrol and I am happy to say the task was completed.

I took the opportunity of visiting the area during the course of the patrol and I met both Mr. Martin and Mr. Wearne at Dreikikir.

Mr. Martin's comments on the Separi Rural Progress Society are of interest and the facts are known to me. The form of collective gardening he talks about is being eliminated and the family unit producer is now coming into being which should result in much greater production and a much happier community. The District Agricultural Officer at Rabaul recently visited Separi and there should be an entirely new impetus there now.

A new loop road too is being built through the area which will enable vehicles to serve the whole of the Rural Progress Society's holdings.

Sorcery or Sanguma is an evil throughout the Dreikikir area and it is essential that it be discouraged. Dreikikir men are found as far afield as Boiken on the Coast, acting as tutors of the art at a lucrative fee.

However, the matter is carefully watched and, I hope, quite under control.

Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

5m.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote No. P.R.11/53-54

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik,

10th July 1954.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.11/53-54 MAPRIK - F.J.MARTIN P.O.

Four copies of the above report are forwarded herewith, please.

The remarks made by Mr.Martin re three ex-Native Assistant Recruiters dominating the rice industry in the Dreikikir area will be investigated by Mr.McCrickard,OIC at Bainyik(DASF),andmyself and a report submitted on the situation.

If Mr.Martin's report is correct,action will be taken to place the position of the rice growers on a basis that will ensure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of their product.

War Damage payments for Yangoru and Dreikikir are now finalized and it only remains for a relatively small number of claims to be paid in the Maprik area for the war damage compensation for the entire Maprik sub-district to be finalized. This should be accomplished within a fewweeks of date of writing of this memorandum.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
a/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.11 of 1953-54.

O.I.C. PATROL : F.J.MARTIN. P.O.

Object of Patrol : (1) Payment of War Damage in the Dreikikir Area.

(2) Routine Administration.

Accompanied by : J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.

: Reg No. ~~XXXXX~~ 5196B L/cpl NOHUNGA
: Reg No. 3411 Const. CELOBOYAN
: Reg No. 3904 Const. BIR

DIARY OF PATROL.

26th May : Left from Maprik by jeep accompanied by C.P.O. J.M. WEARNE for Dreikikir. 4½ hrs.

27th-31st May: At Dreikikir preparing War Damage Documents for patrol.

1st June : Left for KILMANGLEN, Urim Area via Diahrungei, Musimbum, Musingwik, Nanahang, Yauatong, and Winyamon. 4 hrs. Stayed night.

2nd June : Paid Urim War Damage. Stayed night.

3rd June : Left for YAUNINBUM, Kombio Area via Kilmanglen, Penang, Soiaf, Yasumbore. 5 hrs Stayed night.

4th June : Started payment Kombio War Damage. Stayed night.

5th June : Paying Kombio War Damage.

6th June : Sunday.

7th June : Finished payment Kombio War Damage.

8th June : Left for Dreikikir via Tong, Maringe, Muyem, Samark and Yambes. 3½hrs.

9th June : Dreikikir Station visited by District Commissioner and A.D.O. Maprik.

10th June : Departed for WARINGAME via Pelnandu. 3½ hrs.

11 th June : Paid Wam War Damage. Walked to URITA, via Bana, Wareli, Bonahoi, Sarata, Wa'ahun, 2hrs 45 mins. Stayed night.

12th June : Paid War Damage at Urata.

13th June : Sunday.

14th June : To Ilahita, via Bubiesa, Indibi, Kamankor, Auwi, 3 hrs15m. Stayed night.

15th June : To BELE via Opiambil. 2hrs 10 mins. Stayed night.

16th June : Paid War Damage at Bele.

17th June : To Maprik re War Damage claims.

18th June : On to Pelnandu via Bonahoi,Luwaite,Emul. 3½hrs. Stayed night.

19th June : Paid Urat War Damage.

20th June : Sunday.

21st-24th June: At Pelnandu paying War Damage and completeing documents. Departed on 24th for Dreikikir.

25th-26th June: At Dreikikir.

27th June : To Maprik. 10 hrs.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of the Patrol was the payment of War Damage in the Dreikikir Area. In all,during the Patrol, 1500 claims amounting to £6200 were paid. As the payment of claims had to be completed before the 30th June, payments were made from central villages in the various sub-divisions,i.e. Kilmanglen in the Urim Area,Yaunimbum in the Kombio Area,Waringame in the Wam Area, Urita in the Bumbieta Area,Bele in the Muhiang Area and Pelnandu in the Urat area. Thus a good proportion of Dreikikir ,with the exception of the Gwanga Area,was visited by the Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole area seems to be quite good, even though the government Station is at present unstaffed. The main reason for this good state of affairs is the fact that this was the third Patrol through the Area since the Station was closed last August. The attitude of natives and village officials was always one of co-operation and I am sure that the apyment of the long awaited War Damage will also have a very good effect on the native situation throughout the whole area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As is usual in the Dreikikir Area all the villages seen were found to be in quite good condition. The terrain in all the areas visited, with the exception of Bumbieta-Muhiang, is composed of steep razorback ridges and the villages are for the most part spread out along the tops of these. In the Bumbieta-Muhiang area the country is more flat and undulating and as a result villages are more compact.

Housing throughout the Area follows the Maprik pattern with the exception of the Kombio and Wam groups. These people live in a beach pattern type of house raised off the ground, with limbom flooring and a small verandah. These people have much contact with the beach people and through such contact appear to be more advanced types than other Dreikikir natives.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Dealt with in Appendix A for submission to the Director of Health.

GARDENS,LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the Patrol, food throughout the parts

visited was in plentiful supply. The new gardens were being harvested and the main crops, Mamies, Yams and Taro were being placed in the food stores. The subsidiary crops such as bananas and paw-paws take longer to grow and will be bearing in a few months. Some european vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, cucumbers and watermelons are also grown. Gardens for the most part are about ½-1 acre in area and enclosed by pig-proof fences.

Many domestic pigs were seen during the Patrol as also were native fowls. The pig of course is a luxury food, being used mainly at sing-sings and ceremonial feasts. The fowl is not considered as food but as a supplier of feathers for decoration during sing-sings.

Since my last patrol of the area interest in the production of rice as a cash crop has increased enormously and nearly every village in Urat, Urim, Muhiang and Wam has a small rice plot growing. People from twentyfive of these villages have invested about £300 in the Separi Rural Progress Society. It was unfortunate that, at the time this sudden interest in ricegrowing arose throughout the area-and it has only gathered momentumin the last few months-there was no District Services Officer stationed at Dreikikir. As a result the whole venture has fallen under the control of three ex-native assistant recruiters who now run trade stores. These are Wangu of Waranname, Kokomo of Emul and Anton of Mucendai. The Maprik section of villages in the Separi Rural Progress Society have for some time now, been helped and advised by the District Agricultural Officer stationed at Bainyik, but the Dreikikir villages who have just recently joined the society have had no advice apart from that given by these three. And it is hard to imagine any of these 'Business boys' as they are called, being interested if it was not for the personal gain that they think they can get out of it.

Natives from villages with money invested in the Separi Rural Progress, besides growing their own small plots of rice close to the village, visit Separi quite regularly, and it means a two day walk for some of them, to cultivate rice owned by Kokomo, Anton and Wangu on ground owned by Separi village. As no record is kept of who works for how long at Separi, it is difficult to understand how payment for such work is to be made when the rice is harvested and sold to the Society. And it is also very difficult to find out if payment will be made or the money find its way into the pockets of the aforesaid Kokomo, Anton and Wangu. At the moment the amount of rice being grown throughout the whole Dreikikir area is very small and until the growing is properly supervised by an Agricultural Officer or a District Services Officerit seems that the natives with the meagre returns which must result from their small crops.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

The dry season is now in full swing and as a result the roads traversed throughout the whole of the Patrol were in very good condition. The main jeep road to Maprik was in the best state I have ever seen it. Patrol tracks were also well cleaned and cut.

Rest houses in all villages visited were quite adequate.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

The village Officials were on the whole very co-operative and helpful. Generally they seem to be a moderate lot with one or two exceptions. The man with the most influence in the area is the Paramount Luluai of Wam, MAHITA. His influence extends over the Wam and Bumbieta-Muhiang areas. WIHLU, the Paramount Luluai of Urat is also a man who is greatly respected throughout the Areas of Urat and Urim.

MISSIONS.

There are two Missions at present operating in the Dreikikir area. They are the Roman Catholic Mission and the South SEas Evangelical Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a priest stationed at Bongos in the Gawanga area and he pays regular visits to the Urat and Urim areas. At many villages there are Catechists stationed who run small schools and churches. Also the priest stationed at Yakamul in the Aitape area pays regular visits to the Kombio part of Dreikikir.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission have stations at Bele and Ilahita. Both stations have a school and aid post attached. The school at Bele averages about 40 pupils a day and the school at Ilahita about 30 pupils a day.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

In the Dreikikir area descent is Patrilineal and marriage is Patrilocal. A system of brother-sister exchange operates instead of bride price, but this system is starting to break down and a standard bride price of £5 is fixed throughout the area for cases where the exchange does not take place.

The people of the area firmly beleive that evil spirits called 'SANGUMA' dwell in parts of WAM and URAT. These Sanguma are beleived to be controlled directly or indirectly by the Wam and Urat people. Natives passing through these areas are always somewhat scared that something may happen to them. Any accident or mishap on the road is always attributed to the malignant Sanguma. The Sanguma are also supposed to have the power to make the Mamie and Yam crops fail and one instance was related of how a village in Kombio had presented a pig to a village in Urat to ensure that the Yam crop would not be harmed by the Sanguma.

The beleif in Sanguma has been fostered by the people of Wam and Urat through the ages and it seems to serve them as a defence against marauders, because everyone is scared to take action when they beleivethat such action will bring dire results, perhaps death, back on their own heads at the hands of the Sanguma.

The beleif in Sanguma also offers an explanation of deaths through disease, where a person dies with no visible reason for dying visible. The simple phrase 'Sanguma I killim'(The Sanguma has killed him) explains everthing to the native as Sanguma are supposed to kill without leaving visible trace of the method of killing. And no matter how much explaining is done there will always be a beleif in Sanguma until educated enlightenment finally banishes these superstitious beleifs as it has in our own society.

F.J.MARTIN Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A' TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 1953-54

HYGIENE AND HEALTH REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

The health of the people seen during this Patrol of the Dreikikir area appeared to be quite good. A few small sores, Tropical Ulcers and Scabies were sent to Dreikikir Hospital for treatment. The last Medical Patrol through the Area was in 1953, but the Hospital has been unstaffed since late in that year.

Sanitary arrangements seen were also satisfactory. Most villages having well built latrines and refuse pits.

A Native Medical Orderly was taken on Patrol and he carried out medical inspections in villages on the route of the Patrol.

F.J.MARTIN. Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'B' TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.11 of 1953-54.

Report on Members of N.P.& N.G. Constabulary Accompanying Patrol

Reg. No. 5196B L/Cpl. KOHUNGA : A good type of N.C.O. Knows natives and has a lot of ability.

Reg. No. 3504 Const. BIR : An excellent policeman. Should be an N.C.O. Has been recommended before.

Reg. No. 3411 Const. CELOBOYAN : A good Type of Patrol Constable. Knows his job and does it well.

F.J.MARTIN. Patrol Officer.

1 OF 54/55

K.A.BROWN.

NORTH WOSERA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P.R.1/54-55

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

4th August 1954

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER 1/54-55 MAPRIK - MR.K.BROWN P.O.

Four copies of the abovementioned patrol report are forwarded herewith, please.

The report is well written and well presented and the patrol itself should have beneficial results in the North Wosera area.

The number of villages to be censused and the situations that arose provided ample scope to give Mr.M.Duncan a good training in this type of field work. Shortly after he returned from this patrol he was sent on a census patrol of three census sub-divisions in the near vicinity of this station.

The widespread practice of sorcery constitutes a problem of no little magnitude in the whole of the sub-district. Specific cases of natives contravening the provisions of the Regulation in the Native Administration Regulations dealing with sorcery are dealt with from time to time in the Court for Native Affairs where the evidence presented will enable punishment to be meted out to the offenders. It will, of course, be generations no doubt before we can hope to eliminate the natives' pathetic beliefs in these irrational practices, but as you have mentioned in your District Instructions we have to guard aginst the retarding of economic development by people who threaten those who are interested in producing cash crops with sorcery.

A close check is being kept on the number of absentees from villages working either under Agreement or as Casuals; and in this connection Mr.Brown's comments are interesting. Labour agents are not having a very busy time getting away their prospective recruits and they very quickly proceeded to the Mai Mai area of the Aitape sub-district when restrictions on recruiting were lifted in that area recently.

The finalisation of war damage in the entire sub-district with the exception of a few claims not yet paid for various reasons should improve the native situation considerably. £35,000 has been paid out during the last four months.

It is known that bribes are given to village officials to gain their assistance in obtaining recruits for labour agents and their native assistants; and several native assistants permits have been suspended in the last few months for this breach of the Native Labour Ordinance. The custom is an old illegal one, established in pre-war days, and will not be easy to stamp out.

The comments on agriculture reveal the necessity for frequent visits to this area by DASF officers. It is appreciated that their commitments elsewhere are heavy, but it is felt that it is not unreasonable for short patrols to conducted in such areas as North Wosera every few months.

This is the third District Services patrol to North Wosera in the last twelve months, but not one PHD or DASF patrol has been carried out there during that period.

I have ensured that patrols from this office visit the people in the area as frequently as possible, because of the population density and the attractive prospects for economic development.

The development of this group of people who inhabit the Sepik Plains region should be associated with the DASF rice experimental work on the Sepik plains and the presence of such projects should stimulate the people's interest in rice growing.

Shortage of staff precludes the amount of patrolling that I would like to have carried out, and the absence of a clerical officer at the sub-district office(a very busy one) aggravates the position.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V.REITANO)
a/Assistant District Officer

P/R Mapsik / 60

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK, 18th August 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services and
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.1/54-55 MAPSIK, SEPIK DISTRICT,
Mr K.A. Bell, P.O.

The above Patrol Report has been read with interest and is forwarded for information please.

It is well presented and some observations are illuminating.

Wosera Sub-division is fairly well known to me and I have seen many thousands of them at gatherings throughout the area. To me they were friendly and receptive and this attitude is being maintained -- their management is reflected in the attitude of approach adopted by the Patrol Officer.

Sorcery is widely practised in Wosera and has been the cause of considerable conflict. The answer to it is more effective patrolling and continual propaganda. Where breaches of the Native Administration Ordinance are revealed it is necessary that the displeasure of authority is clearly indicated.

Recruiting matters are now under much closer control and breaches of the Native Labour Ordinance are becoming less and less. However, the practice of what may be loosely termed bribery is still, I fear, widely used. But it is a very old practice going back years and I am afraid something that will be very difficult to stamp out.

Native Economic Development has been somewhat retarded during the past few months but is now being reawakened. The death of a prominent Luluai caused an upset in which threats of sorcery was mixed up with other things - recovery has been slow.

Comments covering the lack of Agricultural and Medical patrols are not well taken - their staff situation is worse than District Services and under the circumstances the officers concerned are doing the best they can.

Assistant District Officers and Patrol Officers here have all been thoroughly briefed on all aspects of economical development and its implications as well as all other features of District Administration so that a unified policy of approach within reason may be attained.

With the implementation of the Sepik Plain Rice Project these people, who live within the area to be utilised, should benefit considerably.

Further follow up patrols to this area will be undertaken shortly which should have the desired result.

The question of the appointment of Village Officials is being taken up on a District wide basis. Many aspects of this are unsatisfactory, but will take time to remedy.

Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

SES/IP

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote No.

PATROL REPORT NO : MAPRIK No.1, of 1954/1955

AREA PATROLLED : MAPRIK WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : K.A. BROWN. Patrol Officer.
M.R. DUNCAN. Cadet Patrol Officer.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Census.
2. Payment of War Damage.
3. General Administration.

DURATION : 4th July, 1954 to 23rd July, 1954.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : No.7623 Const DARUAM.
No.6090 Const NJUAT
No.5489 Const INGIGA.
No.4169 Const SIPUL.
No.2197 Const SOME.

NMO YEMBININGI PHD.

INTRODUCTION:

A police constable preceded the patrol to warn the village people of the census. Consequently there was a good turn up in most villages.

There are many aspects of administration to be impressed in the minds of these people for their ultimate benefit. This end can only be achieved by regular patrolling by all departments. However the general response to the instructions of the two District Services patrols prior to this; except in one or two cases, was apparent. This I think is an indication that the people are accepting Administration control.

Their general attitude towards the patrol was respectful but not particularly friendly.

DIARY.

Monday 5th July, 1954.

Left MAPRIK 9 am with A.D.O in station jeep. Dropped at RCM KUNJINGINI. Proceeded on to SERANGWANTU arriving 3 pm. Listened to several minor complaints and gave talk to village. Mr. Duncan accompanying me throughout the day.

Tuesday 6th July, 1954.

Left SERANGWANTU 8 am arriving KUNJINGINI No.1. 9 am. Census revised. Listened to minor complaints. 3 pm severe storm all but wrecked the Rest House. Mr. Duncan assisted throughout the day.

Wednesday 7th July, 1954.

Left 7 am for KUNJINGINI No.2. Revised census. Left 12 noon for MUL. Revised census. Returned KUNJINGINI 5 pm. Mr Duncan accompanied me throughout the day.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Thursday 8th July, 1954.

Left for ABUSIT 8 am. Original census compiled to give Mr. Duncan the experience.
Mr Duncan left 1 pm for GWINYINGI to revise census. I stayed at ABUSIT to settle a complaint re sorcery. Left 4 pm for GWINYINGI. Returned to ABUSIT 6 pm with Mr. Duncan. Meeting in evening of all officials from villages already visited.

Friday 9th July, 1954.

Remained ABUSIT paying War Damage Compensation and listening to minor complaints brought in from outlying villages.

Saturday 10th July, 1954.

Mr Duncan to MIKAU No.2 and I to MIKAU No.1. Census revised in both villages. Returned to ABUSIT 6 pm.

Sunday 11th July, 1954.

Observed.

Monday 12th July, 1954.

Left ABUSIT 8 am for KUNJINGINI. Talk with Father Vlasig. Gear sent to JIBAKIM. Left KUNJINGINI 11 am. En route learned gear had gone to JIBAGO in error. Followed it arriving latter village 3 pm. Revised census of YAMBIGO and JIBAGO.

Tuesday 13th July, 1954.

Left YAMBIGO 7 am arriving SARAGUM 8 am. Census revised at SARAGUM in morning. Mr Duncan to GARAKUN and I to KNAGMUGUM in afternoon. Census revised in both villages.

Wednesday 14th July, 1954.

Left SARAGUM 7 am arriving JAMBATANGA 9 am. Census revised. Mr Duncan to WABAJAMARAK to commence census. Left 1 pm for UGUTAGWA to investiage complaint that dead were being burned in or near houses. En route paid cursory visit to JIBAKIM. Returned WABAJAMARAK 6 pm. In company with Mr Duncan paid W.D.C.

Thursday 15th July, 1954.

7 am Mr Duncan to JIBAKO and WANDAMJURVI to revise census. I revised census of UGUTAGWA and JIBAKIM. Mr Duncan left JIBAKO for PA'APUMA 2 pm revised census and arrived Rest House UMONOKO 7 pm. I arrived from JIBAKIM 3 pm and revised census of UMONOKO.

Friday 16th July, 1954

Left UMUNOKO 7 am arriving STAPIGUM 9 am. Revised census and proceeded on to TUGAIKIM. Mr Duncan went to BAPUNDA and returned TUGAIKIM 2 pm.
Census of TUGAIKIM and ISOGUM in afternoon.

Saturday 17th July, 1954.

Mr Duncan to TATUMPA, KULUNGU and KUMUNUGUM and revised census during the day. I revised census of KUTIGUM and NUMAMAKA.
Slept TUGAIKIM.

Sunday 18th July, 1954.

Observed.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

Monday 19th July, 1954.

Left for RUBUGUM 8 am. Census KANGE and MAUNDU. Mr Duncan accompanied me throughout the day.

Tuesday 20th July, 1954.

Mr Duncan to GWAIWARU and TALANGU to revise census. I checked and revised census at RUBUGUM 1 and 2.

Wednesday 21st July, 1954.

Mr Duncan census of BALAMATA AND KWANABANDU. I checked books at RUBUGUM No.3. and WAIGAMAGA.
Listened to several minor complaints at RUBUGUM.

Thursday 22nd July, 1954.

Left RUBUGUM 7 am. Mr Duncan to CHIGIANGU and TENDEGUM and thence to BAINYIK. I went to TUWAIKUM and KAUGIAK and thence to BAINYIK arriving 6 pm, a little before Mr. Duncan.

Friday 23rd July, 1954.

Left for MAPRIK 10 am. Reported.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people of the census sub-division visited are still in the earliest stages of transition from the "old" to the "new". They have difficulty in putting in perspective their own set of values with those of the European. This is understandable as their contact with the European and Japanese was sudden. It is only since the war that they have had the opportunity of living under a reasonable consistent authority.

The enforcing of certain regulations for their ultimate benefit, therefore, will cause a little resentment towards the Administration.

One practice which is slowly being stamped out, mainly through the efforts of the Catholic Mission, will I feel be the source of considerable resentment. It is the custom in the area visited to keep girls who menstrate for the first time in what is termed, "HAUS BLUD" for as long as two months. During this period any man who is acceptable to the girl's parents or ward is allowed to have sexual intercourse with her.

Even if the girl objects (which is very doubtful because they have learned to accept it as part of their lives or a necessary part of initiation to womanhood) it is not a criminal offence in the eyes of the villagers. It is their custom and therefore acceptable. If the girl objected it would be considered right to punish her in some manner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

The practice is of particular significance in that it provides a legitimate outlet; in the eyes of the native population, for those men who have pregnant wives (to have sexual intercourse with a pregnant woman is not only frowned on but leaves the man very vunerable to all forms of sorcery) and to the single men who would otherwise have little chance of quelling their desires without breaking their own laws on adultery and promiscuous fornication.

Assault over the most trivial matters is common among these people. At the slightest provocation a man will strike his wife down with the nearest weapon. This not only applies to man and wife but to all classes of relations and friends. The man-wife feud was the most regular complaint brought before the patrol. Two of the more serious cases were sent to Maprik for hearing.

Sorcery is the root of all good and evil in the lives of the North Wosera natives.

Much has been written on the subject in other reports and there is little I can add. I was interested to learn that their belief could be so strong that a man could believe that his money was spirited away by the agents of Sanguma. At RUBUGUM a case concerning alleged theft of money was brought before me. The complainant had missed the money some months previously and had made no attempt to make enquiries because at the time he found it missing his mother had commented that it could be Sanguma. Rather than take the chance he had kept quiet over the matter. It was purely by accident that the money was located in the bag of another man.

Every death recorded in village books was due to sorcery according th the nearest relative of the deceased.

One case was sent to Maprik for hearing.

Most villages visited were reasonably clean. It was apparent though that the cleaning had taken place not long before the patrol arrived in the village. Such was the case with the tracks adjoining villages. This behaviour strengthens the need for patrols not too long apart, to make it a habit.

In one or two villages an attempt is being made to construct a more Europeanised type of house but generally the people prefer their own architecture. There seems to be no good enough reason to alter these for the present. On the other hand there are two good reasons for building their houses as they do. Firstly they are comparatively mosquito proof and warm. Secondly they can be constructed quickly with a minimum of effort and materials.

It may be necessary for health reasons to encourage them to build off the ground later on. For the present however they should be schooled in the more rudimentary regulations connected with their health such as keeping filth, pigs and dogs out of the houses, building maintaining and using latrines and sending their sick to hospital or for medical treatment at the first sign of illness.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

In this sphere a talk was given in each village and offenders warned of probable prosecution for future breaches.

A report was received that dead were being buried in or near houses at UGUTAGWA. This was investigated and proved false. The natives appear to appreciate the importance of burying their dead in a cemetary an appropriate distance from the village. An isolated breach of the regulation concerning this practice may occur from time to time in the more backward villages. A regular patrol to the area would prevent these.

At the time of the patrol the people were in good physical condition. I was told that it was usual to have a lean period of from one to three months each year in the past. This was due to the strict observance of tambus connected with the harvesting of the stable food yam. If their stores of yam ran out before the time of the various ceremonies associated with the harvesting they had to rely entirely on other food not connected with the tambu.

They have come to realise; especially in the area close to R.C. Mission at KUNJINGINI the necessity for overlapping crops of the stable food. I did not hear of any cases of death resulting from starvation in this period but it is not unlikely as adherence to ritual was necessary to keep them out of reach of sorcery.

The women do most of the gardening once the crops have been planted consequently the men have a lot of spare time on their hands. Where the people are growing rice a lot of this time is used beneficially.

Quite a large number of men are away at work but the percentage desiring to go to work has decreased considerably in the last year or so. This can be attributed almost solely to the payment of War Damage Compensation recently. Another factor is the increased interest in growing rice as a cash crop.

Taking into account the large population, the small area it occupies, absence of intense Mission activity and the comparatively recent contact of the indigine with the European, the native situation is good.

CENSUS:

This was the main object of the patrol and was carried out according to instructions. The first week I went purposely slowly to give Mr. CPO Duncan the necessary experience. At ABUSIT I conducted an original census after the old book had been checked. From the second week Mr Duncan conducted the census in villages on his own but within easy reach of me.

The original census with the new type village book was taken without much thought to the instructions in connection with same. The result being that many are difficult to follow, in that they were not recorded in family groups, ages not shown and very little space left between names. Mr Reitano rewrote many of these on his patrol last year. Mr Duncan and I rewrote most of the remainder.

Many new names were recorded. This was the case on the last patrol. There is no doubt that many still hide from patrols. Every effort was made to ferret these out.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Several prosecutions were made under the Native Administration Regulations for failing to appear at or causing people to absent themselves from census.

The increase in figures is almost entirely due to new names. However there is a slight increase of births over deaths which indicates that the population is on the increase. WAIGAMAGA village is outstanding in the census sub-division. 17 births were recorded and there were 14 obviously pregnant women in the village at the time of the census.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

See Appendix "D".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The importance of the village official system is not appreciated by the average villager. With few exceptions the officials of the North Wosera Census Sub-Division have no real power. About the only time they get a hearing is when the officer is in the village as they overact their part.

There are many contestants for the hats and I feel Lot from a keen sense of responsibility to their village and the government rather the power its wearer thinks he holds.

Quite a number of present holders of the positions of Luluai, tultul and Medical tultul have not been officially appointed. Many of the legitimate holders have gone off to work and a near relative has taken over in his place.

As far as it was possible this position was rectified. In villages where an official had died, resigned or gone to work I held a meeting after the census. The opinion of the elders was first asked and after several men each representing a clan had been chosen (in the case of the Luluai) a vote taken. When a man was finally chosen and apparently acceptable to a majority and representative of the village as a whole he was quizzed as to intelligence etc. If he passed I then informed the villagers I was going to recommend him for Luluai. I advised them that only the Director of District Services could appoint Luluais. I further informed them that if appointed they were to carry out any legitimate orders he might give. In the case of tultuls the same system of selection was followed except to make sure that the village was properly represented and avoid getting both officials from the same clan. The recommendations for tultul positions will be submitted to the Assistant District Officer for approval. Similarly a list of Luluai recommendations will be made for transmission to Headquarters.

I suggest that if the recommendations I have made are approved the new officials be brought to MAPRIK for one or two days instruction on the Native Administration Regulations and their duties outside these regulations. It might also be in order to give them a few hours training under an N.C.O in the correct salute. This will give some uniformity throughout the census sub-division and pay dividends in good officials.

It is possible that some officials have been receiving payment from European and Native recruiters for "allowing" men to leave their village go to work. Discreet enquiries were made but nothing concrete was gained from them.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

This could only operate where the official had some real power in the village and as already stated this is rare. It is more likely that recruiters offer some sort of reward to officials who help them convince boys that it is a good thing to go away to work. It was intimated by one recruiter whom I met on the road that officials had been asking payment from him for being in their village even though it had been an unsuccessful visit from his angle. It was certain from the names he gave that such villages were outside the Maprik Sub-District, possibly in the Aitape Sub-District.

AGRICULTURE:

Some villages nearer KUNJINGINI are keen to grow rice and get the necessary machinery to process it. Some villages to date show no interest at all but most appear to be waiting to see what is going to happen to those who have already put in money and planted up small areas with rice.

A misunderstanding had arisen between the villages of ABUSIT and KUNJINGINI over formation of a Society to purchase a rice huller. I was asked to hold a meeting at ABUSIT and give the aims of the Administration.

At the meeting I stressed the following points :-

(1) That the Administration wanted them to keep their existing gardens and to improve on them with the help of the Department of Agriculture. It was of paramount importance that they did not neglect their gardens purely to get cash from rice growing.

(2) That the Administration was aware that the gardens they planted did not require all their time and that it was a good thing to plant up a small area with rice and thus earn some extra money. The Administration (through the Department of Agriculture) intended helping those elected to do this in every possible way.

(3) That the Administration favoured individual plots on the family unit basis rather than a large communal garden. I explained here the problems of distribution of proceeds on an equitable scale.

(4) That the idea of Rural Progress Societies was to give a group the opportunity of buying expensive machinery connected with the production of rice for a small outlay per head.

(5) That any person trying to force another to enter any project against his will would be punished and by the same token any person who tried to interfer with or deliberately hinder progress in this sphere would be in trouble.

After a talk with some of the more influential men I found that the people of KUNJINGINI had been trying to force the issue. They wanted me to issue an order to tell the ABUSIT people that they had to contribute.

The luluai of ABUSIT said some of his people had been frightened that the Administration had wanted the people to grow rice and nothing else. In other words to accept a money economy.

In other villages on the patrol a talk was given repeating the above points. Some plots of rice were inspected. Some looked patchy and it looked as though some needed advice from the Agricultural Officers as to planting, weeding etc.

If interest is to be maintained I think it essential that the area be patrolled regularly by an Officer of the D.A.S.F.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

80 claims totalling £466.11. 0 was paid out by the patrol.

No new claims were recorded following instructions of the Assistant District Officer.

Some claimants could not be located and these claims were returned to the District Office.

Except in one or two cases the payment of War Damage Compensation is completed in the North Wosera Census Sub- Division.

CONCLUSION:

The primary object of the patrol, census, was carried out.

Except for a sharp storm at KUNJINGINI early in the patrol excellent weather was experienced.

Mr Duncan C.P.O assisted me in every possible way. The primary object in him accompanying me was to gain experience in taking census, general administration and improving his pidgin.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

APPENDIX " A "

REPORT ON MERITS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C ACCOMPANYING

D.D.S & N.A. PATROL No.1. 1954/1955

NO. 7623 CONST. DARUAM.

Intelligent and reliable. Conduct good throughout the patrol.

NO 6099 PA CONST NJUAT.

Tends to become involved in local politics. Otherwise steady and reliable.

NO. 5489B CONST INGIGA.

Too fond of using strong arm tactics with villagers. Had to be reprimanded on two occasions. Do not consider him a good man among the rather backward people of the area patrolled.

NO. 4169 CONST SIJUL.

With the patrol for five days. Acquitted himself well.

NO. 2197 CONST SOMU.

Quiet but a good all round Constable.

M.H. Brass P/C

O.R.P.&N.G.C

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

"APPENDIX B"

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH TO NORTH WOSERA

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION (PATROL REPORT (MAPRIK) No.1. of 54/55)

NMO YEMBININGI accompanied the patrol and carried out medical inspections in conjunction with the census. His conduct on the patrol was good and he worked well.

Many minor cases were treated in the villages or sent to the Aid Posts in the area. Some 40 cases of T.U and yaws were sent to Maprik Hospital.

Several prosecutions were made under the Native Administration Regulations against natives who failed to send children to hopital when lawfully ordered to do so. The practice of hiding sick people, particularly children, had been deplored by previous officers, hence there was little excuse.

Their nervousness in sending sick to hospital for treatment is deeply associated with their very strong belief in sorcery.

I can only reiterate the remarks of Mr. A.D.O Reitano (P&R No.1. of 53/54 to this area) in connection with the lack of medical patrols viz " I regret to say that though this is the most thickly populated area in the sub-district, not one European Medical Assistant has patrolled it. Medical patrols, properly conducted, are of inestimable value in strengthening government control over natives and I hope that in the future, an E.M.A will be able to tour the area."

A list of census statistics for the North Wosera Census Sub-Division is attached to this report for the information of the Director of Public Health.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954 / 1955 — NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KUNJINGINI (1)	6·7·54	3	1	1				1						1	4								12				7	14	8	38	7	28	4	26	1·2	11	10	28	34	58+58 116
MUL	7·7·54	5	5	2	1		1			1													10				9	10	10	45	9	40	2	40	1·8	25	30	35	49	79+89 168
KUNJINGINI (2)	"	6	3						1			2									2		16				5	6	3	26	2	21		18	1·9	13	15	13	24	44+45 94
GOUSIT	8·7·54	6	11	3	3			1						3	1								20				5	3	8	57	5	43	2	48	1·7	38	22	49	57	112+83 195
GWINYINGI	"	3																			5		6						10	39	5	32	1	36	1·5	23	16	31	38	65+54 119
MIKAU (1)	10·7·54	7	2					1	2					1									11						31	76	31	38	3	56	1·5	52	34	75	66	138+100 238
MIKAU (2)	"		1												1								7	2			2		3	22	3	18	4	19	1·5	23	10	17	21	49+33 82
TUWA·KUM	23·7·54	4	5						2					2	1								7				5	3	15	46	9	42	4	48	1·5	41	30	54	63	107+96 203
CHIGIANGU	21·7·54	6	1					1	2					1									6						5	68	3	53	3	55	1·2	41	21	70	59	117+80 197
TENDEGUM	"	6	6					2	3					3	4								8						10	48	3	40	4	42	1·5	38	31	48	46	94+77 171
BUBMAGUM	"	1	4					1						2	1						1		10						12	67	5	54	2	56	1·2	34	23	64	60	107+85 192
KWINABANDU	22·7·54	7	12					2						2	6								14						12	88	10	75	3	84	1·1	66	46	111	111	191+157 348
KAUGIAK	"	3	1					1				1		3	2								19						13	45	5	43	1	44	1·3	37	21	40	52	96+73 169
NAIGAMAGA	"	7	10	1	1			2						2	1								36				17	14	19	80	15	68	14	75	1·7	61 29	64 26	77	93	191+173 364
MAUNDU	19·7·54	7	5		2			2	1					2	4								36						11	72	12	71	8	80	1·6	75	52	80	107	191+159 350
RUBUGUM (1)	"	5	6	2	2		1							6	1								23				1		10	70	12	70	8	65	1	36	40	70	85	130+125 255
RUBUGUM (2)	"	2	3	1				2			1	1		1	1								16						5	44	4	40	6	42	1·0	25	15	33	48	74+64 138
BALAMATA	21·7·54	3	1	1				1	1						1								10						7	32	3	27	4	27	1·4	27	12	30	38	67+50 117

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954 — NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4291/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1–4		5–8		9–13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SARAGUMA	11 7 54	5	13					2	1		1			4	1								17																51
GULARIN	"	3	3					1	2						4								23																118+85 203
KWATIAGUMA	"	3	2						2					6	1								10																109+85 194
JAMITANGA	11 7 54	3	4					1	1		1			2									18																116+122 238
WABINDUMAGAR	"	6	5		1				2	2	3	2		6	5								40																205+197 402
JIBAKO	"	6	8						6	2		1		2	2								9	3															114+105 219
MANZUKWAKU		3	5						1					1	2								11	1															80+68 148
PAPAPUMA								1															7																61+43 104
UGUTAGWA		3	1					1						1	1								10																113+99 212
TIPAKIN		3	2						2			1	2	3									11																125+95 220
YMUNOKU	"	2						1	1	1	1	2	3										23																131+121 258
BAPANDA	11 7 54	2	1					3	1					2	4								11																99+78 177
TATIMBA	11 7 54	3	1			1									3								18																84+63 147
KULUNGU	"	1	1						1			1			2								7																68+48 116
KUMUKUGUMA	20 7 54	4	2						1					4	1								24																129+108 237
KUMUNUGUMA(1)(2)	"	4	5					2	1					4	2	1							26																137+104 241
GWAMBARU	20 7 54	3		1				2	3					3	4								17																93-82 175
TALANGU	"	1	1											2	4								6																52+47 99

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MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/1955 NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—[illegible]		Over 15					In		Out		AT WORK: Inside District		AT WORK: Outside District		STUDENTS: Govt.		STUDENTS: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KAMGE	19 7 54	3	3					1	1	1				2	2								20				3	6	33	3	34	3	32	1 3	18	17	26	36	75+56 131
KUTIGUM	17 7 54	8	4											3	5								28					14	44	8	50	5	52	18	64	30	54	67	146+97 243
ISOGUM	16 7 54	2	2			1	1							1									25	1				20	51	6	44	6	111	2	40	32	39	53	104+86 190
TUGAIKIM	"	2	6			2	2	1	2	1	2			7	2								35					26	89	8	80	10	78	1 9	104	62	77	99	246+176 377
NUMAMAKA	17 7 54	4	1											1	2								15					8	42	12	32	1	33	1 4	27	20	29	32	76+52 123
STAPIGUM	16 7 54	4	3	1				1		1		1		2	2								12					10	57	3	45	4	44	1 8	52	40	60	53	125+93 221
		158	152	12	10	4	5	34	40	8	11	9	3	92	80	3					8		690	7			62	53	471	2175	321	2036	174	2027		1843	1378	2108	2473	4711 3581
																																						8592

2 OF 54/55

M.R. DUNCAN

HAPRIK, NORA & YAMIL

P.R.2/54-55 Maprik/
149

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK. 27th August, 1954

The Director,
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/54-55 MAPRIK - Mr. C.P.O. DUNCAN

Patrol Report as above is forwarded for your information please.

Mr. Duncan carried out this patrol with my knowledge and consent and it appears to me that for his first responsibility, he shows considerable promise. Needless to say, the route followed was no great distance from Maprik at any point.

It is interesting to note that quite a large number of people appeared to census for the first time. This seems fairly general throughout the District.

I have not examined yet the Yangoru road via Yamil but I have traversed the road to Yangoru via Wingei. With certain improvements, it could develop into a good light traffic road.

Sorcery is very bad throughout the area patrolled and Mr. Duncan comments wisely - it cannot be allowed to pass and action taken is having good effect.

I am not pleased with the fact that the Mission have so little influence - to some extent I blame the Administration - Mission antagonism that existed in the past and to a certain extent, in some quarters still exists in the minds of odd misguided officers. With the present state of world affairs, we cannot afford ill-will between those whose sole purpose is the welfare of the people for whom they assume responsibility. All Officers are aware of my view.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

S.E-S/LJM

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

PATROL REPORT NO : MAPRIK No.2. of 1954

AREA PATROLLED : MAPRIK, WORA, YAMIL CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : M.R.DUNCAN. Cadet Patrol Officer

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1.CENSUS
2.PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE

DURATION : 29th July,1954 to 19th Aug,1954.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : No.2599 L/CPL WAFI
No.3897 CONST MASON
No.2197 CONST SONE
No.7760 CONST DALI

NMO YEMBININGI PRD.

DIARY

Thursday 29th July.

Left MAPRIK 0845 and proceeded to MAPRIKNo.1. 15 mins.Revised census.To MAPRIK No.2. 10 mins. Revised census.Returned to station.Departed station 1-45 pm.To CHERAGUM 15 mins.Revised census.TO KUMINIBUS No.1. and remained the night.

Friday 30th July.

Revised census KUMINIBUS No.1. and to KUMINIBUS No.2. 5 mins.Revised census.Spent night KUMINIBUS No.1.

Saturday 31st July.

Proceeded to NELIGUM 40 mins.Revised census. Thence to IMBIA 1 hour.Revised census. To BOROGWIL 15 mins.Revised census.To YAMIKWN 20 mins.Revised census and remained night.

Sunday 1st August.

Observed.

Monday 2cnd August.

Proceeded to JAMI 30 mins.Revised census.To LONEIM 25 mins.Revised census.To BARANGA 35 mins.Revised census.Thence to KULABU 1 hour and remained the night.

Tuesday 3rd August.

Revised census KULABU No.1. and No.2.Spent night KULABU.

Wednesday 4th August.

Proceeded to KAMBANGWA 25 mins.Revised census. To YAMIL No.2. 1 hour 25 mins.Revised census and remained the night.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

Thursday 5th August.
Proceeded to YAMIL No.1. 15 mins.Revised census.Revised census MENDAMEN.To YAMIL No.3.5 mins.Revised census.Spent night YAMIL no.1.

Friday 6th August.
To NAMBENOGWEN 1 hour 10 mins.Revsied censu. To CHAULAGUMEN 25 mins.Revised census.TO YALAMIN,25 mins.Revised census.To SUAVI 1 hour,and remained the night.

Saturday 7th August.
Revised census SUAVI and proceeded to GWALIP No.1. 5 mins.Revised census.To YANGISAUGU 30 mins and remained the night.

Sunday 8th August.
Observed.

Monday 9th August.
Revised census YANGISAUGU and proceeded to AUNYELIM No.2. 30 mins.Revised census. To AUNYELIM No.1. 10 mins and remained the night.

Tuesday 10th August.
Revised census AUNYELIM No.1. and then to ULUPU 15 mins.Revised consus and remained the night.

Wednesday 11th August.
Proceeded to BAINYIK 3½ hours.Revised census and remained the night.

Thursday 12th August.
To WORA 1 hour.Revised census.To SERANDU 10 mins.Revised census.To NUMAKUM 1o mins. Revised census.To NELIGUM 25 mins and remained the night.

Friday 13th August.
Revised census NELIGUM and on to GATNIGUM 25 mins.Revised census.Thence to NINDIKO 20 mins and revised census.To SAMGIK 2o mins and remained the night.

Saturday 14th August.
Revised census SAMGIK.To SERANGIKIM No.1. 4O mins.Revised census.Thence to No.2. SERANGIKIM 20 mins.Revised census.Then to NUNGALIMBI 2o mins,and remained the night.

Sunday 15th August.
Observed.

Monday 16th August.
Revised census NUNGALIMBI.PROCEEDed to APERINGA 45 mins.Revised census.To LEHINGA No.2. 20 mins.Revised census.Thence to LEHINGA No.1. and remained the night.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik,

Tuesday 17th August.
Revised census LEHINGA No.1. and moved to AUPIK No.2. 45 mins.Revised census. To AUPIK No.1. 20 mins.Revised census and remainéd the night.

Wednesday 18th August.
Proceeded to GWELIGUM No.2. 25 mins.Revised census.Thence to GWELIGUM No.1. 20 mins Revised census and remained the night.

Thursday 19th August.
Proceeded back to MAPRIK Station.1½ hours.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

A police constable was sent out prior to the patrol to inform the villagers of the coming census.Hence the attendance was very good.

The people in these three sub-divisions have had contact with Europeans for some time.The MAPRIK division particularly as gold was discovered in the area in 1936 and there were quite a number of mines in the area.

In the YAMIL division the villages are situated on or near one of the other of the MAPRIK-YANGORU roads.

WORA has been patrolled a number of times in recent years.Hence the attitude of the natives throughout,towards the patrol,was friendly and respectful. This was also the case in MAPRIK AND YAMIL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This area has been a source of native labour for some time an in MAPRIK and YAMIL sub-divisions it has helped to broaden the outlook of the native beyond the ability to talk Pidgin and to appreciate the wealth of axes,knifes,and othe tools brought into the area.This is not the case in WORA.

The people here look on any change or new idea with a good deal of scepticism.They still look upon a patrol as just another interruption to their daily routine.

Most villages were satisfactorily clean.It was quite evident however,that any work that had been done was only recently on hearing that a patrol was to pass through their area.There were a few villages that had made no,or very little attempt to do any cleaning etc.Except of course the area around the Rest House,which,without fail was very good.Hamlets also,away from the main village ,were sadly neglected in almost all cases.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

It was noticed that there is a general excess of houses. These with no one occupying them become dilapidated and overgrown with vines and long grass.The people were instructed to have these removed and burnt.It was suggested that in future, if a house was to become unoccupied,it was to be pulled down and not detiorate and become and eyesore.

Throughout the area Sorcery is rife.Many cases have been dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs at Maprik and the people now realise that anyone practicing it will be imprisoned. They believe strongly that any death,failur of gardens,or any other misfortune that may befall them is due to this sorcery.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The people of the area do not seem to realise the importance the Luluai and Tultul should carry with their position. Hence most of the officials have very little influence.There were a few exceptions and one of these was the Luluai of No.2. GWELIGUM.

CENSUS

This was the main objective of the patrol and was carried out according to instructions.There was an overall increase of 154 in the three census sub-divisions.

The WORA division,although the number of deaths exceeded that of births,accounted for 100 of this increase.This was due to the numbers who were lining for the first time.The bulk of which were children who had previously been hidden.I also noticed that there are large movements of natives from one village to another.

In MAPRIK division there was only a slight increase. Here the deaths also exceeded the births,and the increase that was registered was due to new names as above.

YAMIL was the only division where the births outnumbered the deaths.Even so these only accounted for one quarter of the increase.The remainder of which,as in MAPRIK and WORA, was due to numbers lining for the first time.

As per patrol instructions special note was taken of the number absent at work.It was found that a fairly large percentage of the adult male population was in this catergory.

There were 483 employed outside the district.This being 20.6% of the eligable adult males.Inside the district there were 130 employed.This is another 5.4% of the eligable adult males.

Thus making 26% of the total adult male population absent at from their villages at the time of census.

There has been a slight increase in the numbers absent at work,since the last census.with increase of money in the district due to war damage payments,and the promise of a cash return from the rice crops which are being fostered by D.A.S.F.,the incentive to go away should,in the future, decrease.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

In the MAPRIK division there are by far the largest number of children attending school.Due perhaps to the proximity of the three schools in the area.The Assemblies of God Mission schools at MAPRIK and KULABU, and the Government school at BALAPWINI.

In the WORA area there are only a few attending school. These all atend the Assemblies of God Mission school near WORA village,from which all of the children at the school come.

YAMIL division also has very few childrean going to a school.The few that do go to school,attend those of the Catholic and Assemblies of God Missions in that area.

Throughout the three sub-divisions there is only a very small percentage of eligable children attending school, and these are mostly males.

Even with the above mentioned Missions in the area the influence that they have over the natives is only slight.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main crops in the area are Mami,Yam and Taro. In WORA and YAMIL they have extensive gardens and as welle as the above mentioned crops they also grow corn,tomatoes,beans, native caggabe and onions.Paw Paw,coconuts and bananas abound.

Rice growing is being encouraged by D.A.S.F. but it not yet on a large scale.Still being limited to a small plot per village.Most of these plots were in the MAPRIK area.

The livestock is limited to pigs and poultry.The poultry very rarely seeming to be killed and eaten and the or produce any eggs.Wild pigs are plentiful throughout the area.

WAR DAMAGE

This was the second objective of the patrol.Four claims totalling£71-2-0 were paid out.There were no new claims taken.There were some claims that could not be traced and these were returned to the district office.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

In the MAPRIK AND WORA divisions the walking was over the usual bridal path,which was usually well cut.In YAMIL the route was over both MAPRIK-YANGORU roads.The one passing through YAMIL villages Nos.1.2.&3. is now unused for jeep traffic.It was well cut and the surface good.The bridges and culverts have deteriorated somewhat,but it could be brought into commission if the need arose. The main MAPRIK-YANGORU road was in good condition,dry,and with the grass well cut.

The section of the MAPRIK-BURUI road covered between BAINYIK and WORA was also in excellent condition.

M.R. Duncan C.P.O

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Maprik.

APPENDIX 'A' TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2, 1954/55

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health and physical condition of the natives was good.

There were eight cases of Yaws and six cases of Pneumonia sent to the Maprik Native Hospital.The cases of pneumonia came from the SAMUIK & NIMDIKO area of WORA and there had been quite a few deaths due to this in the last few months.

Despite the proximity of the native hospital,it is still very hard to get the people to bring the sick to the station.They still cover their sores with mud and long lap laps in an effort to hide them from the NMO when the patrol comes through.Their fear of hopital and sickness is generally tied up with their fear of sorcery.

NMO YEMBINYINGI accompanied me on the patrol and treated minor sores etc in the villages.He carried out a medical inspection while the people were lined for census.

He did his job well.

M.R. Duncan C.P.O.

M.R.DUNCAN. C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply please Quote

No.

Department of District Services and Native Affairs.
Maprik.

APPENDIX 'B' TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2. 1954/55

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

No. 2599 L/CPL WAPI : Excellent L/CPL handles the natives very well.

No. 3897 Const MASON : Steady and reliable.

No. 2197 Const SONE : Quiet and efficient.

No. 7760 Const DALI : Keen and willing.

M.R. Duncan C.P.O.

M.R.DUNCAN,C.P.O.

MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

MAPRIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4291/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
MAPRIK No.1.	29 7 54	1	2											3	2	1	1			2	4		18				8		15	73	9	37	2	19	1·2	57	47	59	76	263
MAPRIK No.2.	" " "	1	4					3			1	1		1	2			1					10		3		3		22	15	8	31		14		13	20	52	63	
CHERAGWM	" " "		3		2														2	2	2		3						11	21	5	26		21	1·4	21	17	20	31	
KUMINIBUS No.1.	30·7·54		7						1		2				3		5	3		2	6	1	12		5		4		34	128	25	100	4	47	1·2	21	21	94	117	
KUMINIBUS No.2.	" " "	1	2					1						2	3			3	5	3	2	1	4		4		2		23	21	22	63	1	11	1·5	45	41	94	80	
NELIGUM	3 7 54	3	6						3	1		1		4	4		3	4	6	1	17	3	12	1	4		2		19	90	19	75		77	1·2	37	42	70	72	
IMBIA	" " "	1							1								2	3	1		1		6	2	2		1		7	20	3	12		14	1·6	14	11	13	12	
BALOGWIL	" " "	1	1						1					1				1		1	2		2		1		1		13	27	3	22	2	23	1·5	19	23	26	29	
YAMIKUN	" " "	4	6					2		1				4			1	2	1	1	2		31	1	2		4		25	101	15	90	2	93	1·1	57	81	90	103	
JAMI	3 8 54	4	2		1			1			1	1		2				3	2	3	7	2	13	1					17	67	17	51	2	52	1·6	42	46	60	66	
LONEIM	" " "		1		1								1				1	4			4		6		1				12	48	3	35		36	0·7	18	12	32	32	
BARANGA	" " "																	1	1	1	1	1	5		2				7	26	4	16		18	1·3	10	9	20	18	
KULABU No.1.	31 8 54	2	5						2						3		2		2	1	1	1	9		1				27	78	23	77	3	84	1·4	59	56	98	102	
KULABU No.2.	" " "	5	3	1					1			1	2	2			1	3	2	1	1		16		2				24	53	18	48	3	50	1·7	44	34	51	66	
KAMBANGWA	4 8 54	2	2				1							1	1		4	2	2	3	9		6		1		2		30	41	15	41	2	46	1·2	38	33	53	47	
		31	44	1	4	1	6	10	1	4	3	2	16	29	1		24	32	29	27	59	10	153	5	28		27		281	903	187	791	21	822		380	379	778	920	3279

MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

YAMIL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4291/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
YAMIL No.2.	4.8.54	3	2											2	1								16	2	2				16	53	7	30	4	44	4.7	36	23	50	42	165
YAMIL No.1.	5.8.54	2	1												1		3	4	3	4	2		12	1	1				21	19	16	41	2	50	4.4	35	29	57	52	189
MENDAMEN	" " "	1	1												1		2	2	8	5			7						9	36	9	20	1	33	5.1	32	19	29	23	111
YAMIL No.3.	" " "													1				3	2	3	1		11						12	34	8	29	1	32	4.4	28	17	24	32	113
NAMBENOGWEN	6.8.54	3							1									2	1	1			8	2			9	3	7	32	6	21	1	32	5.1	13	8	28	34	106
CHAULAGUMEN	" " "		2											1	1					1			5	1					3	14	1	10	1	10	4.4	5	9	11	10	35
YALAKIN	" " "		2								1							2		3			4		1		3	3	4	21	5	19	3	19	4.6	8	8	12	18	46
SUAVI	7.8.54		1					1	1								3	1		1			12						4	28	9	22	1	25	4.7	13	18	19	26	134
GWALIP No.1.	" " "	4	3					2	1					1			12	8		4	3	1	11		1				17	56	3	45		45	5.0	20	27	41	41	175
YANGISAUGU	9.8.54	2	2					1	2					2	1		1	1		1			7						10	51	9	39		42	5.4	26	29	46	41	149
AUNYELIM No.2.	" " "		2						1		1			1				1					14	1					17	45	18	41	4	45	5.1	21	32	37	42	151
AUNYELIM No.1.	10.8.54		1					1	1					2	1			1	1	3	3		11						11	52	9	51	3	54	5.4	13	33	25	45	176
ULUPU	" " "	2	6					1	1					1			2	4	2	3	2	1	21	1			5		23	86	17	69	4	70	5.1	17	45	65	70	272
BALEKEK	8.8.54	3	1					6	8		2		1				7	6		1	4		10						9	36	7	46	3	48	5.4	14	29	19	29	140
		20	24					6	8		2		2	11	7		30	41	17	19	17	2	144	8	5			17	11	440	644	125	512	22	559		373	340	539	617	1996

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MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

WORA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4291/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
WORA	2-7-54	1	2					2			1			2	4			10	14	1	3		1	19				13	4	14	62	6	67	6	70	9	16	19	62	79	215
SERANDU	" " "	1	3						1									4	6		2			3						6	23	3	23		23	1	11	16	21	25	76
NUMAKIM	" " "	2	2					1	3					2	1			14	13		1	1		2						2	37	6	32	1	39	1	14	25	27	40	39	134
NELIGUM	13 2 54	1	3												1			6	5	1	4	2	1	5						5	39	4	39	3	39	1	3	39	33	63	70	213
GATHIGUM	" " "	1	4					1							1			8	9	5	4			6						9	40	5	39	5	40	1	7	36	37	40	43	162
WINDIKO	" " "	1	2											1	2			2	3	6	1			11						6	37	4	27		28	1	0	15	11	29	30	96
SAMGIK	14 2 54	3	1					1		1				3	2			6	10	1	1			9				4		2	41	2	37	1	38	1	3	17	17	35	42	125
SERANGIKIM No.1.	" " "	3	1					1	1									6	5	1	81			12	1					4	53	2	38	4	38	11	26	10	39	44	136
SERANGIKIM No.2.	" " "	2	3					1	1					1				3	4	1	3			17						16	61	12	50	4	52	1	3	36	19	50	61	185
NUNGALIMBI	16 2 54	2	7								1	5	2	1				1	1		1			9						4	71	2	55	7	56	1	1	27	26	20	68	201
APERINGA	" " "	2							1			4	2					18	11	2	4			10						12	47	6	31	1	32	1	5	25	21	39	40	125
LEHINGA No.2.	" " "	1	1						2			2	1					9	3	1	2			13						7	23	1	22	1	22	1	3	22	10	23	32	106
LEHINGA No.1.	17 2 54	1	2									3	1					15	14		1			15						9	32	4	39	12	41	1	5	31	16	35	45	138
AUPIK No.2.	" " "	1	1						1			3	5					4	8		3	1		7						6	51	8	33	5	40	1	2	44	28	45	39	144
AUPIK No.1.	" " "	1	2						1		1	3	3					1	7	4	11	1		16						18	42	4	45	2	46	1	4	25	29	49	44	144
GWELIGUM No.2.	15 2 54	6							1			4	10					1	3	4	7	1		24	1					17	58	15	63	1	65	1	7	60	47	49	66	228
GWELIGUM No.1.	" " "	2	4				6					3	3							3	4			16						9	46	7	38	2	40	1	3	24	20	38	45	143
		31	36				6	9	2	2		4	36	38	1			98	104	28	54	8	2	176	2			17	4	99	109	9	113	35	135		475	322	317	310	1627

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3 OF 54/55

K.A. BROWN.

SOUTH NOSERA & TAMAUI

P.R. 3/54-55
Maprik/486

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

22nd October, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R MAP.3/54-55. PATROL OFFICER K.A. BROWN.

Forwarded for information please.

Mr. Brown has written quite an interesting report, but there are many aspects obviously in which he still needs guidance.

His remark that certain of the people view the administration as conquerors rather than friends no doubt has some basis in fact, but it can, I think safely be said that modern methods of native administration leaves us room for doubt that the attitude which brought such a feeling about is fast dying out.

The history of the Wosera people and their contact with Europeans has not been easy and it is a fact that they showed marked resentment on first contact.

I think it was as late as 1950 before a reasonably full census was taken.

Mr. Brown mentions a reluctance on the part of children to go to school - the reason is not far to seek. In my numerous inspections during which I have called at many out of the way places, I have seen no evidence of real encouragement being given to children to attend school, quite the reverse, despite what I have seen written. I have, time and time again, told officers that if they feel they cannot encourage children to go to any particular school, they at least should not discourage it.

Mr. Brown's action in insisting upon the presence of the young girl mentioned might have had serious repercussions and I think he should, in this instance, have taken their word that she was indisposed. In any case I'm not sure that he doesn't dwell too much on that phaseof their existance.

Since the completion of this patrol I have personally visited the area and the Rural Progress Society has brightened up considerably and should continue to improve.

However, Mr. Brown has presented quite a readable report and it is obvious that his powers of observation are good. He will be told that violence and threats of it must always be viewed in a serious light, particularly among the WOSERA who are prone to it. No misguided tolerance will help in obviating this undesirable trend.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

Copy to:

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

for Mr. Brown's information please.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO.	MAP.3. of 1954/1955
AREA PATROLLED.	South Wosera and Tamaui Census Sub-Divisions.
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.	K.A. Brown. Patrol Officer.
OBJECTS OF THE PATROL.	1. Census. 2. General Administration.
DURATION.	8th September, 1954 to 29th September, 1954. 22 days.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.	3147 Constable. ANIS 6361 Constable. TAGUGUR. 7760 Constable. DALI. NMO YAMBANINGI.

INTRODUCTION.

As the primary object of the patrol was census revision police accompanying preceded me and gave the village people ample warning.

The patrol commenced in the South Wosera section and apart from being the logical way served also as a follow-up to my recent patrol to North Wosera. Many villages of the latter area were revisited. I made a special point of visiting KUNJINGINI. Firstly to inspect a new rest house constructed since I patrolled the area in July. Secondly to see if the previous misconceptions re rice production had been ironed out satisfactorily. A complaint over sorcery was investigated at WAIGAMAGA.

The attitude of the people towards the patrol was respectful. At MAIBA and NARAMOO in the TAMAUI section the people were genuinely friendly and went out of their way to be of assistance.

The area is not difficult to patrol. The longest walk between villages is about two hours. Good weather was experienced throughout the patrol.

DIARY.

Wednesday 8th September, 1954.

Left MAPRIK 8am with ADO. Left by ADO at SERANGWANTU. Spoke to officials of route of patrol and left 10 am for KUNJINGINI. Spent the day attending to several matters and

returned to SERANGWANTU Rest House 7 pm.

Thursday 9th September, 1954.

Census of SERANGWANTU am. Census YAKIWAR and PATUKWA in afternoon. Spent night SERANGWANTU.

Friday 10th September, 1954.

Census of KAUSAGA a.m. Inspection of rice gardens. Left KAUSAGA 1 pm and revised census of PALGE. Continued on to KUNJINGINI and investigated sorcery case and returned SERANGWANTU 6 pm.

Saturday 11 thm September, 1954.

Census MOUGUNGU and NAINDA. Gathering anthropological data.

Sunday 12th September, 1954.

Observed.

Monday 13th September, 1954.

Moved patrol to Rest House at PUKAGO. Census of KWANJUAWA 1 and 2 in morning and PUKAGO in afternoon.

Tuesday 14th September, 1954.

Census of NUNGWAIGO in morning. Left 1 pm for KWANGIA. Severe storm on route delayed me and I did not arrive until 5 pm. All the people had returned to their hamlets thinking I had abandoned the census. Returned to PUKAGO 7 pm.

Wednesday 15th September, 1954.

Sent cargo to BANGLEGO with one P.B. Left PUKAGO 7am. Census KWANGIA in morning and APAMBI in afternoon. Returned to BANGLEGO from APAMBI direct arriving 6 pm.

Thursday 16th September, 1954.

Census of BANGLEGO, JEPMAGO in morning. YAMBIGO and WOMBISA in afternoon. Spent night at YAMBIGO.

Friday 17th September, 1954.

Census of WABINDIGUM and MINAU in morning and YINDIKO in afternoon. Returned to SERANGWANTU 6 pm.

Saturday 18th September, 1954.

At SERANGWANTU listening to complaints.

Sunday 19th September, 1954.

Observed.

Monday 20th September, 1954.

Left for NALA 7am . Revised census and left 2 pm for KUPMABIT XXXXXX. Revised census and spent night.

Tuesday 21st September, 1954.

Left 7am for MANGUL arriving 8.30 revised census and left 2pm forfor YAUWANJUNGEI. Spent night there.

Wednesday 22nd September. 1954.

Census of YAUWANJUNGEI 1 and 2 in morning. Left 2 pm for SAIGISIK revised census and spent night there.

Thursday 23rd September. 1954.

Census revised at BENGARAGUM in morning and KYEBENOBO in afternoon.

Friday 24th September. 1954.

Census revised at SUABUKUM 1 and 2 in morning and DUMBIT 1 and 2 in afternoon. Spent night at KUBAHABU.

Saturday 25th September. 1954.

Left 7 am for KWIOBU revised census and returned KUBAHABU 11 am. Revised census there. Moved on to NARAMBO late afternoon.

Sunday 26th September. 1954.

Observed.

Monday 27th September. 1954.

Census of NARAMBO and BUGIWARAK in morning and MALBA 1 and 2 in afternoon. Spent night at MALBA.

Tuesday 28th September. 1954.

Census of WAGINAGUM 1 and 2 in morning. 2 pm received report that female native had hanged herself near NARAMBO. Left 2 pm to investigate, viewed body and reported matter to MAPRIK.

Wednesday 29th September. 1954.

Census of WAGGAGUM No.3 and KWARNGU in morning. Returned MAPRIK 6 pm and reported.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

42 villages were visited and censused on the patrol. In the past two years these areas have been patrolled fairly frequently and the inculcation of our way of life is apparent.

The advance of things both material and moral, which other ethnic groups have made slowly is coming to these people at a rate they find difficult to absorb. For this reason our approach in handling situations connected with their barbaric practices must be sympathetic as well as firm.

During the census of WOMBISA I called the name of a female child whose year of birth was shown as 1949. The officials informed me she was sick in her house. I sent the NMA to have a look at her and report the illness. He returned with a perfectly healthy girl of about 15 years. The girl was actually confined in "HAUS BLUD". Immediately she appeared the assembled women became abusive and demonstrative. I sent the girl back to her house at once and after much chatter and shouting I managed to quieten them to get an explanation(Wombisa has a population of

238 and with odd lookers-on from nearby villages was a rather large group).

I had broken a village law as the girl was not supposed to have been brought out of the house and seen by large numbers of men especially from other villages. After hearing all they would tell me I spoke on the undesirability of the practice of confining young girls and emphasised the fact that where their customs were good the Administration would help them to keep them.

In this particular incident the men were not particularly upset. The women very forcibly displayed their displeasure.

The actual rites of this practice are more fully explained in Anthropological section.

I was advised that sometime in August this year a large group of natives assembled on KUNJINGINI Airstrip armed with spears to settle a dispute over a woman. The dispute concerned a clan associated with villages near KUNJINGINI on the one hand and WAINDA on the other. Apparently the number of armed natives was considerable. Father Blasig of Catholic Mission KUNJINGINI went down when he heard the shouting. He requested they put down their weapons and let him act as mediator. At first they refused and the Father grabbed several spears and broke them over his knee. They then broke up and the majority of the men returned to their villages. The source of the trouble was payment of bride price and apparently the matter was settled amicably. The significance of this incident is that at no time was it reported to Maprik.

A similar case was investigated at MANGUL. Several men of KUPMABIT went to the former village at the end of August and abducted a female from the custody of the Tultul. The matter proved to be a long standing dispute over the payment of bride price. Both parties had offended against local law. Warning was given that such action would be prosecuted in future. In 1950 these people presented nearly 400 spears to Mr. Stokes as a token of their goodwill and their desire to give up fighting.

Mr Wearne has already commented on the situation at NALA (P/R Maprik 8 of 1953/1954). The Luluai and tultul are both strong personalities and influential in all matters connected with their own groups. They have a strong dislike of each other and this is the root of the tension between the two hamlets and the reason for NALA originally breaking up. The luluai has been behind a campaign of "back to NALA" without success for some time. He has a very dictatorial manner but is far more progressive in his ideas. He is behind the rice schemes whereas the tultul has little interest, on the surface, at any rate.

At this stage there is little point in causing the hamlets to return to NALA. A talk was given to the villages on the advantages of keeping the one village area for housing etc. They will probably return of their own will in due course. An order at this stage might widen the gap between the two groups.

In my patrol to North Wosera in July I gained the impression that the people respected the Administration but regarded them more as a conquerer than as a friend. One village openly showed this, Banglego in the South Wosera area. The ADO asked me to make special note of their attitude following on a Coronial Inquiry and subsequent exhumation of a female. While I was in the village the people were very co-operative and no complaints were brought up. After walking 15 minutes away to YAMBIGO two complaints were brought before me, one concerning sago poaching and the other payment of bride price. It concerned Banglego men as defendants.

It appears that each time the complainants tried to go to BANGLEGO to settle the matter they were chased out. Later at SERANGWANTU a man alleged that he had been chased out of the village because he came to talk about some wrong done to him by a native of BANGLEGO. I advised the people concerned that such behaviour would lead to prosecution in future.

YAKIWAR, KWARINGE, KWIMBU and MANGUL are other instances of this sort of attitude. It is probably due to the backwardness of the villages concerned or the bad influence of a village headman.

The village of KWIMBU provides an interesting example of poor leadership. The village headman WALIMBI was luluai about two years ago but was dismissed for all sorts of illegal practices. Among these he was alleged to have had quite a number of women as concubines. His behaviour affected several neighbouring villages and the people complained to MAPRIK. He is still the big man in KWIMBU with the result that the present officials have no say whatsoever. The village was in very poor condition, houses in state of disrepair and roads were not cut. WALIMBI approached me after I had given instructions to clean the village up and intimated that all would be well if he was appointed Luluai. This information spread to the villages of KXXXXX KUSANABU and KOSENGOBO and I later received a deputation requesting that he not be appointed Luluai, although I had said that nothing would be done for the present. It is recommended that this village receive a special two day patrol in the near future.

Mr Warne concentrated on cleaning up villages, tracks, building latrines etc, in February of this year and with the exception of KWIMBU the people responded very well to instructions given. The good work on that patrol was widenced throughout. Suitable talks were given to see that this is kept up.

The village of APAMBI has only been visited three times since the war. I found the village in excellent condition and the people in good health and very cheery. It is the only village in this sub-district I have visited where the men show affection openly towards their womenfolk. This is due I think to the large proportion of men to women.

Two matters in the North Wosera Census Sub-Division were investigated by the patrol.
Sorcery at Maigamaga. This turned out to be very involved and was finally traced down to an old woman. The actual "poison" was contained in one coconut shell and believed by the natives to be very potent to pregnant woman and young children. It had been held by various natives for many years, the old woman being the 'boss'. Another lot in the process of manufacture was also brought in. Both were destroyed. No action was taken against the woman as she was too old. A long talk was given to the officials of the villages concerned and the relevant sections of N.A.R. read to them.
Burning of houses Miling. The tultul of Gwinyingi hamlet advised me at SERANGWANTU that three houses had mysteriously burnt down in one week. I sent a Constable to investigate but nothing was gained. I instructed the officials to watch out for further occurrences. On return from patrol the officials reported to Maprik with a young woman who was alleged to have caused the fires.

I have written at some length on this section of the Report. Even though complaints are numerous and an occasional incident such as those described occur from time to time, considering the density of population and the period of contact with our way of life the native situation generally, is not more than could be expected; i.e, encouraging.

CENSUS:

South Wosera Census sub-division.

The figures for this census show an increase of 35 on 1953/1954 total. This is due to new names being recorded. The number of births was five below the number of deaths for the year.

All villages with exception of MOUGUNGU(2), SERANGWANTU(2), PATUKWA(3), NUNGWAIGO(3), ZAMBIGO(2), WOMBISA(1) and YINDIKO(1) the deaths exceeded the births.

Differences in a few villages were considerable and these are explained as follows:-

VILLAGE	1953/1954	1954/1955	REMARKS
SERANGWANTU	364	320	Migrations out to NAINDA, PALGE and BANGLEGO.
APAMBI	49	70	New names.
YAMBIGO	138	162	Migrations in from WOMBISA and JIPMAGO.
MIKAU	131	148	New names.

The total number of males at work(243) is 30% of the labour potential.

Tamaui Census sub-division.

An increase of 39 on 1953/1954 figures. The total number of births in excess of deaths for the current year only 46. New names recorded being 348.

Only three villages in this area did not have a natural increase namely WAIKNAGUM No.3, KUMBENCHO and SUABUKUM. The population trend in this sub-division then is more encouraging than that of South Wosera.

Outstanding increases of individual villages as follows:-

VILLAGE	1953/1954	1954/1955
WAIKNAGUM No.1.	190	218
WAIKNAGUM No.3	141	198
KUSANABU	169	238
KWIMBU	337	375
DUMBIT No.2.	157	186

The total number of males at work (297) is 24% of the labour potential.

General remarks :-

The missing of such a large number of names in the TAMAUI Census sub-division can be attributed to the fact that the last patrolling officer to check census was recalled to WEWAK during his patrol and some villages were checked hurriedly.

The number of deaths of children was commented on by the Director in his comments on P/R No.1. of 1954/1955. This to a large extent can be attributed to the fact that girls conceive as soon as it is possible after they menstruate. It is not uncommon to see young girls of 14 and 15 nursing babies. It is obvious that they are not competent to fully care for their children.

The actual number of births and deaths of children in the "0-1" group is far more than those recorded each year. A full year elapses between census checks and children are born and die during the period. Unless asked the people do not volunteer such information. The number of pregnant women at time of the census check is rarely 100% accurate. Only the obviously pregnant woman are shown and in this area even though their customs are deeply associated with sex, the women do not like admitting that they are pregnant.

Infant mortality is high even in the more advanced villages of other districts. Remedy lies in the education of the will be mothers.

I was surprised to find that about 50% of the villages in Tamaui section had not been issued with new type book. The old type were in such a bad state in some cases that it was impossible to read some names. These were all rewritten.

Officers conducting census in this area had made little or no attempt to put the people in correct family groups or follow the general census instructions. In some cases the ages were shown as MA, MC, FA and FC. 15 books were written in TAMAUI Census sub-division and 10 in South Wosera Sub-division. Instructions were given to the Luluais to look after them.

I do not think I missed many names on this check. There may be an odd few for the villages of APAMBI, KWARINGE, KWIMBU and MANGUL. These people have received less visits than others in the area and it is possible some people may still be in hiding.

MAGISTERIAL:

Many minor complaints were settled out of Court and the following cases were heard in the Court of Native Affairs:-

NATURE OF OFFENCE	REG	DECISION
Concealing from census	114	2 imprisonment for 4 months 1 imprisonment for 2 months
Failure to appear at census	113	9 fined 10/- each
Assault	83(a)	1 imprisonment for 1 month.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

A separate report written and attached as Appendix "B".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The officials in the South Wosera and Tamaui Census Sub-divisions are far more satisfactory than those of North Wosera. Some luluais have a strong voice in village affairs and are effective. The more outstanding are :-

SOUTH WOSERA

WONGIWAN of NAINDA
BANJING of MIKAU

TAMAUI

WALAMIN of NALA
MORUK of KUBANABU
BAWUMBU of KUMBENOBO
YASINGON of MALBA No.1.

The luluais of KAUBAGA and MOUGUNGU died during the year and recommendations to fill their positions will be made in a separate memorandum.

Many officials have no idea of the significance of their positions but an endeavour was made in all villages to give them an outline of their responsibilities and limitations.

There is a definite need for strong officials at KWIMBU. I have written earlier in the report on WALIMBI the ex-luluai of this village. This man (he is in his middle 40s) could be brought to MAPRIK and given a short period of training. As already pointed out he has strong opposition from other villages but is strong at KWIMBU.

I believe that in Papua pre-war it was not uncommon for a headman brought in from a semi-controlled area to serve a gaol sentence, to be given training during his sentence and then sent back to his village as Village Constable. There is not doubt that WALIMBI has been directing his power in the wrong channels and if such a course, as suggested, was adopted, he would need careful watching. Also the position would need to be carefully explained to the other villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The amount of work being put into roads and bridges in the MAPRIK SUb-District at the present time is considerable. Apart from doing their share in maintaining the MAPRIK-SURUI Road some villages of the TIMAUI area are engaged on the construction of two more jeep roads.

HAYPEID to WAIGNAKUM. This is almost complete. Work had ceased for a short time but after a visit by the ADO recently it has recommenced. With the construction of one bridge and a small cutting a jeep will be able to go to the village in the dry.

WINGEI to BENGAGARUM. One bridge has been constructed but little work done on the actual road. Officials approached me and requested the loan of tools. They were advised to go to MAPRIK. Mr Reitano made available what tools he could and it is expected that work is now under way.

Most of the tracks between villages were being maintained. In some cases much energy has been wasted on digging drains and raising pads without first finding the shortest route. Some advice was given on this.

EDUCATION: & MISSIONS:

In the South Wosera area education is solely in the hands of the Catholic Mission. The school run by the Fathers at KUNJINGINI is good but very few children receive consistent schooling because of their failure to turn up. At the present time one Father remains at KUNJINGINI while the other pays regular visits to villages. In most villages there are catechists but they do little apart from religious instruction.

The Catholic Mission has constructed a station at ROMA near DUMBIT in TAMAUI section. It is not known whether a Father is to be stationed there.

The A.O.G Mission has an establishment between No1 & 2 WAIKNAKUM and a European is stationed at WINGEI about 1½ hours walk from SAIGESIK. At the present time they are giving very little schooling.

In both Missions difficulty is experienced in getting children to come to school. A talk was given in each village on the desirability of the children utilising the schools established within easy reach of their villages.

AGRICULTURE:

The types of food grown and eaten by the people visited has already been discussed in other reports.

The area is slowly being restocked with pigs, fowls and ducks from the Sepik River area. Exorbitant prices are being paid. In some cases as much as £8 for a small pig. A good deal of War Damage money paid is being used in this manner.

RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETIES :

I have already reported (P/R No.1 of 54/55) that the people of ABUSIT would not join with KUNJINGINI in forming a Society. I revisited the area for the specific purpose of seeing how things were going in this sphere. Although no attempt has been made to contribute to the Wosera Society to date the people assured me as soon as they obtained the wherewithal they would join.

I fully appreciate the difficulties confronting the officers of the Department of Agriculture in getting these societies under way. The initial work in rousing interest is very frustrating and when the idea catches on the stream of natives making enquiries or desiring to lodge money is never ending.

Two of the biggest problems are winning over the village headmen thus easing the way to their complicated system of usufructary rights over land and to see that the self styled "boss-boys" do not tread on the latter's toes too often.

On several occasions I have discussed Native Societies with the D.A.O., Mr. McCrickard and on this patrol I made every endeavour to assist him.

The natives of SERANGWANTU and neighbouring hamlets have been causing inconvenience and halting progress at YAMBI. Firstly men have come and asked for work and then left in a day or two. Secondly they promised to bring essential building material to the new station but except in an isolated case or two failed to fulfil their promise.

I gave along talk emphasising the importance of the schools

to themselves.

The DAO expects a yield of over 75 tons of paddy from gardens already planted in the Sub-District. This is an indication of the excellent progress being made despite the lack of staff.

I inspected many gardens and areas being cleared for rice, and in most instances the gardens were doing well. A few failures will occur but I think the interest already being shown is more than enough to sustain a steady increase each year. I told natives to report progress of their crops to the DAO if they felt they were not doing well and he would advise them.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Practice of confining girls in what is termed "HAUS BLUD".

I wrote a little on this subject in my report MAP No.1. of 54/55. The following notes may give a clearer picture of the significance of this custom of the people in the areas visited. There are slight variations of form of the ceremonies associated with the practice but in general the idea is the same.

Prior to contact both men and women wore no covering on their bodies whatsoever and it was difficult for a young girl to hide the fact that she was menstruating. However the girls do not go to the HAUS BLUD until they are instructed by their mother or woman directly responsible for her.

The terms used are NARAMTAGUA (first menstruation) and NARANGAI (actually a term for the girl while she is in Haus Blud)

The period of time she spends in confinement varies from three weeks to two months. Although I could not confirm the fact I think the period would be from the time she first menstrates until the commencement of her second flow.

(1) During the days of actual menstration all the young youths of the girls age group enter the house and talk "gris". They bring small presents and ply for the girl's favours.
The mother and father of the girl or her adopted parents observe a strict fast and eat nothing but maami cooked in an open fire. The girl can have anything her heart desires. She is kept looking very clean with new laplaps (nowadays). Her hair is cut in a particular fashion.

(2) When the menstrual flow ceases she commences a period of fasting herself although it is not very strict. She is not supposed to eat meaty things, e.g. coconut meat on its own, ripe banana, meat , fish or rice.
During this time the young men acceptable to the parents enter the house and have sexual intercourse with the girl. Some sort of payment is given. At SERANGWANTU my informers stated that only boys of the girl's age group could enter the house but at ABUSIP-KUNJINGINI there was mention that only men who had born a child could have intercourse with her.

(3) A special day is named and the girl comes out of the house. She is bedecked in all her finery and heavily painted. A ceremony of rejoicing is held called WABAGASIK (or WAMBAGASIK). After this she goes and lives in the house of the man who has made payment for her.

For the period of her confinement the girl is not seen by more than one person at a time, i.e, her mother or the men who visit her. This applies when the youths come to talk and try to win her affections. If she wishes to leave the house to bath or attend to fundamental needs she does so in strict secrecy.

Should she be seen outside the house as in the case at WOMBISA already described earlier in the report the period would be broken under normal circumstances, e.g, the village being attacked and the women and children being sent to a safe point. In this case I do not think it would be because the girl was seen by very few because she was heavily veiled. The period of confinement can also be broken by the eating of a certain kind of yam in from of a particular kinsmen or the husband -to-be. I could not get any definite answer to this point. It appears that such cases of breaking the time in the HAUS BLUD would be rare and are probably a precaution should the girl be too young or incapable of intercourse or perhaps taken ill.

In some villages I was informed that the girl was given a ceremonial beating with her emergence from the house. This seems to be peculiar to the villages on the Yangoru side. At SERANGWANTU they have no beating.

ABUSIT-KUNJINGINI people have a "poison" which each man who has had intercourse with the girl gets a little. The girl apparently at some stage of the initiation proceedings drinks a little. The owner of the one which makes her vomit is the father of her first child. This too was rather vague and would bear closer investigation.

The custom is a very bad one but will take a good time to completely eradicate.

The "poison" mentioned above is known as YAMI and means egg. It was originally manufactured by a man called DIKA of KWANEBANDU. It is supposed to be made from coconut milk, food leavings of young girls and bit of umbelical chord.

Apart from the function above it is given to young girls to make them fertile. It also is supposed to have the power of curing illness in pregnant woman or new born babes. If the holder wishes he can cause the death of women and children as well as cure them

The concoction is so strong according to local legend that if it is put near fire, or near a person cutting wood and some other household tasks it will bring harm to all the young women who are under its spell and pregnant at the time.

RELATIONSHIP TERMS OF WOSERA.

The term Wosera is somewhat loosely used to refer to all the people in the South Wosera and North Wosera Census Sub-divisions. Actually the Wosera people occupy only seven villages, namely, SERANGWANTU, MOUBUNGU, NAINDA, YAKIWAR, PATUKWA, PALOL and KAUSAGA.

Other groups nearby are known as NUNGWAIGO, NYIBUNTO and LEMK

The WOSERA people trace themselves from about 11 ancestors VIZ:- MAGNAGUM, NINDIGUM, KRALIKIM, NUMAKAU, WAMBIKIM, TABDIKIM JIPNAUGIGO, JIBWAKIM, YAMBIKO, URAGI and SANJI. Only the older men in the village can remember these and the decendants of some are so scattered in other villages that tracing a direct line from them would be very difficult.

The SERANGWANTU villagers are of good physique. They also marry a lot into villages on the Sepik River. The hamlets near SERANGWANTU especially PALGE, PATUKWA and YAKIWAR are the opposite. This indicates a lot of inbreeding.

ENGLISH	WOSERA	REMARKS.
ANCESTOR	GOLESA or GOLIAPA	
GRANDFATHER	BAMBU or GUAL	
FATHER	APA	Term used for father, father's brother and all men the father calls his brothers.
MOTHER	ASA	Mother, her brothers and sisters.
AUNT	YAU	
BROTHER	ANYEI (OLDER)	Ego calls his elder brothers. Calls his elder brother's wife. Should elder brother die new husband of sister-in-law. Older sisters of of elder brother's wife, and his own wife's elder sisters.
	WAIGA(YOUNGER)	Ego calls his younger brothers. Male child of God father equivalent. Little sisters of his wife or his younger brothers wives. If wife of younger brother is widowed the new husband.
SISTER	NYAIGAI	Blood sisters Female child of God Father equivalent.

N.B. the above term used by brother to sister. Sister refers to brother as KAI.

Sister of Ego's wife and Ego's wife address each other as KANJAL.

Brother-in-law	KASI	Also new wife of Ego's sister's widower. And brother of Ego's wife if married again.
	WAU	A term broadly meaning KAWERI but can specifically refer to. If the child of a woman comes back to live in the village of its mother's birth it calls its mother's clansmen WAU.
	RAUWA	(1) If the child goes back to the village of its father's birth refers to its father's clansmen as RAUWA. (2) Ego calls child of Aunt of his God Father equivalent. (3) Child of Ego's Aunt's sister.

N.B. Ego's mother addresses his wife as MIACH or TAGUA. Ego's wife addresses his father as NIANDAKU.

ENEMY	NUMA or MAMADUA.	
FRIEND	NAUI	Friend but can mean enemy with certain inflection of speech.
WHITEMAN	WALIDUA TUAN(G)	Whiteman's objects

CONCLUSION :

The patrol was of a routine nature apart from the investigation of a suicide at NARAMGO.

A young woman suicided by hanging herself in a very unorthodox manner. A piece of creeper was attached to a length of wood about 3" in diameter between two small trees 4ft above the ground. The woman's knees were resting on the ground but the hands did not quite reach. She must have jumped with her legs folded up. The body made a very grotesque picture, as it was in a state of decomposition. It had not been located for a week.

Investigations were made and suicide established. The matter was reported immediately the the Assistant District Officer. Arrangements were then made to have the corpse buried.

The report is long but there are many interesting aspects of native life to report.

I look forward to another patrol to this area to consolidate the work done and the gathering of more information.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING MAPRIK PATROL NO.3 of 1954/1955 TO SOUTH WOSERA AND TAMAUI CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

3147 CONSTABLE ANIS.

Slovenly bearing. Had to be reprimanded for his dress and attitude towards the people visited. Do not consider him a good advertisement for the Force.

6361 CONSTABLE TAUNGUR.

Not over intelligent but reliable and keen in routine matters. Gets on very well with the local natives.

7760 CONSTABLE DALI.

Young and inexperienced but has smart bearing. Made a lot of mistakes on the patrol but I consider these the result of bad example of the more senior member ANIS. Will improve.

K.A. Brown.

K.A. Brown
D.A.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

REPORT ON OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH WOSERA AND TAMAUI CENSUS SUB DIVISIONS OF THE MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT (A/R MAP 3 of 1954/1955.)

There is an Aid Post in each of the Census Sub-divisions. One at SERANGWANTU (NWA KULYANYAKA) and the other at SAIGISIK (NWA WALBA). Both are in excellent positions from the point of view of population. The NWA's are doing a fair job but are somewhat restricted in their work by the attitude of the people towards medical treatment.

The big problem is sorcery. People will not come in with open sores unless ordered by a European or a very forceful native. They are frightened that the pieces of cotton wool and lint containing blood and puss will find its way into wrong hands and possibly used against them in some form of sorcery. Burning these leavings is often enough to make the supposed potency of the "poison" more effective; rather than ease the mind of the patient. To give them back to the patient, of course, would be a retrograde step in the fundamentals of hygiene.

The only solution, at this stage, seems to be some measure of force. In cases of neglect of children or hiding of sick the offenders were prosecuted or sent direct to MAPRIK hospital.

Some 60 cases altogether were sent to MAPRIK for treatment and a similar number of minor cases instructed to go to the nearest Aid Post.

The general position regarding health, the natives attitude towards our methods of treatment and so on is not as black as it appears on the surface. This is displayed in the fact that at the time the patrol passed through the area it was all the NWAs could do to keep up with the influx of patients with the tiniest cuts or ailments. People even came in to the NWA accompanying me to show old scars. This I think is an indication that they accept treatment with a little encouragement in the way of an occasional patrol.

In assessing their attitude towards Medical treatment criticism must be put in perspective especially in the face of our own attitudes; often on the highest intellectual level, at having some little unpleasant task performed at the hospital is the same as theirs, " a little scared."

Grille is very bad in some villages. I would say that 10% of the population visited suffer from this complaint.

One suspect leper was sent to MAPRIK and diagnosed by the Medical Officer as such. She was to be sent to WEWAK.

For information of Department of Public Health the following list of permanent and semi-permanent ills was compiled :-

VILLAGE	NAME	SEX	COMPLAINT	
SERANGWANTU	WEMBURA	M	CRIPPLE	
	WAPIGARA	M	ELPHANTIASIS	BOTH LEG
	OBILA	F	"	RIGHT "
	WANYIAGWA	F	"	LEFT "
	KIWA	F	"	BOTH "
	SWITNJAUWA	F	"	"

VILLAGE	NAME	SEX	COMPLAINT
SERANGWANTU	WINYING	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
PATUKWA	KWAGILA	M	CRIPPLE
KAUSAGA	KWO'ITAGWA	M	CRIPPLE BLIND
	SUAG	M	CRIPPLE
PALGE	KUTAGWA	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	WUSAUNGIN	MC	DEAF AND DUMB
YAKIWAR	KORPUS	M	CRIPPLE
	TIAM	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	GWAMEL	F	BLIND LEFT EYE.
NAIMBA	RA'AUX	M	PARTIALLY BLIND
	KAMUNENIAK	F	" "
	BAMBA	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS SLIGHT
	KIPNASWANGIN	F	" " "
MOUGUNGU	KUPUTI	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	YAGUTAGWA	F	" "
	WULYUMBIA	M	" LEFT LEG
KWANJUAMA 1.	KALGWAMI	M	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	LA'AT	F	PARTIALLY BLIND.
KWANJUAMA 2.	KAUNJABA	M	SERIOUS CYST GROIN
	YIRA	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS.
PUKAGO	YAMASIPI	M	CRIPPLE
	YIRA	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS SLIGHT
NUNGWAIGO	NAGWA	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	RATA	F	" " "
	KWAGERU	F	" " "
	RAULA	F	" " "
	MANDUA	M	LEGS PARALYSED.
	LAKUKWBI	M	CRIPPLE
	RAPAGUNDU	M	DEAF AND DUMB
KWARINGIA - MAMUKWA	KAMBATI	M	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
	SAGIMO	M	" " "
	DINGUMBINGAL	M	PARTIALLY BLIND.
APAMBI	RANABUNGE	M	PARTIALLY BLIND.
BANGLEGO	KWALAK	F	ELPHANTISIS RIGHT LEG
	YESANGWI	F	SUSPECT LEPER.
	UWANGE	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS SLIGHT
	TIPMUNGU	F	CRIPPLE
	GURALNGU	F	PARTIALLY BLIND
	NUMBUMI	MC	CRIPPLE BOTH LEGS TURNED IN
YAMBIGO	INAKJUI	M	PARTIALLY BLIND.
YINDIGO	BIANDA	F	ELPHANTISIS LEFT LEG
	TAGI	M	MENTAL
	KASAU	M	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS
WABINDIGUM	TAGAPUTI	M	DISFIGURED FACIALLY

VILLAGE	NAME	SEX	COMPLAINT
NALA	GWAIGUMJU	F	SLIGHT ELPHANTISIS R LEG
	KWEMBIT	F	NOSE GROWTH
	GARU	F	FORM OF PARALESIS IN LEGS
	JINDAI	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS.
KUPNABIT	KAIKIAK	F	ELPHANTISIS BOTH LEGS.
	UWATUKWA	F	" " "
MANOUL	SUAIGUL	F	SEVERE DEFFICURATION OF ARMS AND BREAST.
KWARENGU	UNANGE	MC	DEAF AND DUMB.
KUSANABU	WASANINGIL	M	CRIPPLE
NARANGO	KIPOSAEGU	M	DEAF AND DUMB.
	NAKMAGWINGI	M	CRIPPLE
KOMBENOBO	GILIGIA	MC	MENTAL
MALBA No.1.	UANTAGI	M	PARTIALLY BLIND.

A copy of the current census statistics for both South Wesera and Temani Census Sub-divisions is attached for the information of the Director of Public Health.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954 / 1955. MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—4391/10.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS										
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
																																							451+35
MOUGUNGU.	11·9·54	1	1																				2				3	2	3	19	-	18	2	18	1·5	19	11	21	22	80
SERANGWANTU.	9·9·54	2	6		1			2			1			1	2						13		21				6	10	6	80	7	90	6	90	1·1	47	49	70	104	157+163 / 320
PALGE.	10·9·54	1		1					1					1							7								4	24	3	26	2	24	1·25	18	15	22	30	47+45 / 92
KAUSAGA.	10·9·54	1	2					1	1					2							2		6						10	40	7	35	9	35	1·1	16	25	40	45	64+70 / 134
PATUKWA.	9·9·54	2	3			1										1					14		10						7	40	12	38	1	45	1·4	25	32	27	43	76+75 / 151
YAKIWAR.	9·9·54	1	2											1							3		2				1	1	3	22	4	22	4	21	1·36	13	19	20	25	39+45 / 84
NAINDA.	11·9·54	1	1					1	1	1				1		1					1	1	11				1	1	13	40	5	40	4	40	1·23	36	25	33	46	85+73 / 158
KWANJUAMA (1)	13·9·54	3	2	1	1			1						1	2						1		6						4	19	4	20	2	21	1·45	20	16	19	26	46+42 / 88
KWANJUAMA (2)	13·9·54	2	2	1				1	2														4						5	23	4	17	4	18	1·02	13	9	25	23	42+32 / 74
PUKAGO	13·9·54	4	3					1	1					4	1						1		16						11	68	2	63	15	65	1·1	43	28	61	73	121+101 / 222
NUNGWAIGO.	14·9·54	7	4						1					3	4								18						18	80	9	68	10	70	1·0	58	38	72	79	148+117 / 265
KWARINGIA.	15·9·54	2	3		2	1								4	2	1							8						4	40	3	38	4	36	·8	20	14	41	47	69+61 / 130
APAMBI.	15·9·54	1	2	1					2					1	1								9						6	28	2	14	2	16	·6	10	5	24	22	43+27 / 70
BANGLEGO.	16·9·54	5	3		1			1	1		1		1	1	1	1					2		4						7	34	4	30	6	30	1·4	31	25	39	37	76+62 / 138
YAMBIGO.	16·9·54	1	3	1										1	1						3		12						9	42	5	43	5	45	1·01	29	30	36	53	79+83 / 162
JIPAGO.	16·9·54	2	2	1						1				1	1								7						2	21	6	25	4	27	1	9	16	20	27	36+43 / 79
WOMBISA.	16·9·54	5	2	1					1						4	1					3		23				3	1	8	70	3	58	3	69	1·4	44	32	63	69	114+102 / 238
WAGINDIGUA.	17·9·54	4	1	1			1							2	1								6				1		6	36	2	29	3	31	1·3	34	17	35	35	76+52 / 128
C/C		45	42	8	5	1	2	8	11	2	2	·	1	24	20	5					53	1	165	·	·	·	16	15	126	726	82	679	86	691	-	485	406	667	806	1385+1229 / 2613

SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

PAGE (2)

MAP PIR. 3. of 54/55.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/1955.

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK: Inside District		AT WORK: Outside District		STUDENTS: Govt.		STUDENTS: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
B/F		45	42	8	5	1	2	8	11	2	2	·	1	24	20	5					53	1	165				15	15	426	226	82	679	86	491	–	485	406	667	806	1365+1222 2613
MIKAU	17·9·54	2	5	·	·	·	·	2	·	3	·	·	·	4	2						3	·	11				·	·	2	47	5	44	5	44	93	23	21	41	49	78+70 148
YINDIKO	17·9·54	2	4	·	1									3	1								16						8	40	5	39	3	39	1·4	25	24	29	42	70+66 136
		49	51	8	6	1	2	10	11	5	2	·	1	31	23	5					56	1	192				15	15	136	813	72	762	94	774	–	533	451	737	897	1533+1364 2897

TAMBUI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. PAGE. 01

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/1955. MAPRIK — SUB-DISTRICT. P/R. MAP NO. 3. of '54/55.

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
																																						454+23
WAIKNAGUM (3)	29.9.54	3	1					1	1				1	3	1								20					11	13	3	42	2	42	1·3	49	21	46	62	148
WAIKNAGUM (1)	27.9.54	4	3											3	2						1		9					14	52	8	46	3	60	1·4	39	41	58	70	207+111 / 208
WAIKNAGUM (2)	29.9.54		1										1										2					10	56	2	54	2	54	1·1	34	22	54	56	494+18 / 183
MALBA. (1)	27.9.54	3	4					1															17					9	47	14	42	4	55	1·5	44	38	37	50	493+93 / 171
MALBA. (2)	27.9.54	3	1											1	3								12					13	42	6	43	2	46	1·0	34	26	37	45	284+71 / 154
BUGIWARA.	27.9.54	1	2																				22					8	60	6	65	2	63	1·0	30	21	40	73	93+94 / 172
NARAMGO.	27.9.54	4	5											4	2								19					9	53	9	44	3	47	1·3	32	31	41	42	91+71 / 171
BENGARAGUM.	26.9.54	4	3	2					1					1	1	1							11					12	40	7	22	12	46	1·1	53	48	86	95	134+143 / 297
CAIGISIK.	22.9.54	5	10		2			1	1	1				1	1								2		3			14	71	6	90	8	90	1·11	75	50	86	95	42+443 / 341
KUMBENOBO.	23.9.54	3	1		3	1	1	2				1		3	1								11					12	74	4	70	13	72	1·3	49	47	64	71	94+112 / 256
KUSANABU.	25.9.54	5	4		1									2	1								13					13	76	9	60	11	58	1·4	42	37	71	71	104+108 / 229
KWIMBU.	28.9.54	3	2					2	3			1		2	1								21					18	120	10	100	11	101	1·5	61	53	121	144	20+187 / 373
SUABUKUM (2)	24.9.54	2	3		2				2						4								11					5	4	34	30	3	33	1·1	5	12	41	37	78+43 / 121
SUABUKUM (1)	24.9.54	3	2											2	2								6					4	30	2	23	1	24	1·1	15	17	41	27	64+44 / 164
DUMBIT. (1)	24.9.54	3	4												2						1		12					7	60	3	45	4	45	1·2	38	31	57	52	103+83 / 226
DUMBIT. (2)	24.9.54	2	3					2	1						2								11					7	41	4	42	2	44	1·0	30	27	43	53	84+22 / 111
YAUWANJUNGEI	22.9.54	5	2	1										1	3								21					13	60	8	46	3	55	1·0	35	21	47	50	102+22 / 144
YAUWANJUNGEI	22.9.54	2	4	2	2				1					1	1								6					6	30	1	30	3	34	1·0	25	9	29	26	54+96 / 150
	C/R	55	61	5	9	1	1	9	11	1	·	2	2	24	27	1					2		241		3			140	1055	152	1120	102	1122	—	735	676	998	1118	1733 / 1143 / 3476

TAMAUI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

MAP P/R No. 3 of 54/55.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/1955 MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Ove. 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
B/F		55	66	5	9	1	1	9	11	1	·	2	2	24	27	1						2		241		3				190	1055	152	980	102	1022	–	735	575	998	1118	1974+1693 3672
KUPMASIT	20·9·54	2	3					1	1															6						8	24	3	30	5	31	1·0	23	17	30	35	59+52 111
MANGUL	21·9·54	10	2							1				3	3									20						15	70	9	64	4	68	1·0	49	33	54	68	123+101 224
NALA	20·9·54	3	4		1			1																17						12	40	3	35	6	36	1·15	29	16	31	41	77+57 134
KWAENGU	29·9·54	2	4											1										11						7	34	2	24	3	24	1·8	22	25	27	29	60+54 114
		72	79	5	10	1	1	11	12	2	·	2	2	27	31	1						2		295		3				232	1223	169	153	120	1181	–	858	666	1140	1291	2299+1957 4255

4 of 54/55

M.R. DUNCAN C.P.O.

ALBIGES & MAMBLE.

WEW P/R No. 4/54-55
Maprik /718

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

22nd November, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R No. 4/54-55 MAPRIK.- M.R. DUNCAN. C.P.O.

For your information please.

The patrol was primarily to revise and check census in the areas covered and Mr. Duncan has done this very well He needs a little more practice in typing and compilation however.

Sorcery is a real problem in the Maprik Sub-District and something that cannot be taken lightly or disregarded, whatever our personal view on its efficacy or otherwise.

Assistant District Officer Maprik was absent when this patrol report was sent in. He will be requested to assist Mr. Duncan in future compilations.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

C.C.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2/1

PATROL REPORT NUMBER	:	MAPRIK No.4. of 1954-55
AREA PATROLLED	:	ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	:	M.R.DUNCAN. C.P.O.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	:	(1) CENSUS REVISION (2) GNERAL ADMINISTRATION
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	:	CONST. MASON CONST. BINING CONST. GEBURA CONST. MONI NMC. NANDI

DIARY

Wednesday.Oct 13th.
Proceeded along MAPRIK - DREIKIKIR road for one hour to APANGAE.Revised census and remained the night.

Thursday.Oct 14th.
To MAGAPITA.Revised census.Then to YAMELIKUM.Census revised.To NUMGALIMBI.Remained the night.

Friday.Oct 15th.
Revised census NUNGALIMBI and AMAKOP.To WALAHUTA Census revised.To SUPARI Rest House 50 minutes. Remained the night.

Saturday.Oct 16th.
Revised census of SUPARI and HIGIABIN at Rest House. Then proceeded to inspect villages 20 and 25 minutes distant,repectively.Remained night SUPARI.

Sunday.Oct 17th.
Observed.

Monday.Oct 18th.
To WOMSAK No.1. 1½ hours.Revised census.To AMAM 2 hours.Revised census.Then to WOMSAK No.2. and remained the night.

Tuesday.Oct 19th.
Revised census WOMSAK No.2.Then to NILU 2 Hours.Revised census.Spent Night NILU.

Wednesday.Oct 20th.
To Butika 1 hour.Revised census.Then to DAHABIGA.Census revised and remained night DAHABIGA.

Thursday.Oct 21st.
Proceeded to MISANGAI.Revised census.To AMI 15 minutes, revised census.Returned to MISANGAI and remained the night.

Friday.Oct 22rd.
To KULELIGUM and revised census.To NUNGALIM,revised census.To AUNYELIM and remained the night.

Saturday.Oct 23rd
To SUPA 5 minutes,and revised census.To SAHALI 15 minutes and revised census.Returned to AUNYELIM revised the census and remained the night.

Sunday.Oct 24th.
Observed.

Monday.Oct 25th.
To KULUNGE 45 minutes revised census.Then to WAIKIM revised census.To MELAK 30 minutes and revised census. Went to GWOIN GWOIN 15 minutes and remained the night.

Tuesday.Oct 26th.
Revised census GWOIN GWOIN and proceeded to SAULIK. Revised census.To MAPUTMA and revised census. Returned to GWOIN GWOIN and remained the night.

Wednesday.Oct 27th.
To WAMBAK.Revised census.TO KUKWAL .Revised census. Spent the night KUKWAL.

Thursday.Oct 28th.
Went to CHIGINAMBU and revised the census.Then to BONGIORA and revised census.Proceeded back to the Station.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The primary object of the patrol was to revise census.

As is the custom,a member of the R.P.&.N.G.C.proceeded the patrol to inform the people,in the two sub-divisions concerned,of the coming census.

Hence there was a 100% attendance in all villages. When they were lined for census,only absentees,were those ill in aid post of the area,or indentured labourers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As said in the introduction the attendance for census was excellent.There were no cases of attempted census evasion.Even the oldest of the me and women were lined by the Village Officials.

Following patrol instructions all disputes brought to me were sent to the station.

There were only two brought to me for the duration of the patrol.One was a case of assault.The offender was dealt with at Maprik.

The other was a complaint lodged by the AUGEN of the Supari Rural Progress Society.

In the last twelve months the society has fallen off.The men are not coming to work.Also there has been a bad season with poor yields.

~~In the last~~

On investigation it was found the crux of the problem was sorcery.The men's fear of "Sanguma" and "Poison".

All the men of the surrounding area near SUPARI had been told that whoever helped AUGEN with the rice growing etc,would die as those who were against the rice project would work "Poison" against them.Even AUGEN himself had been threatened.

These people strongly believe in Sorcery and were genuinely afraid to work to help the Society for fear of death. When workers were called for from the villages in this societyon an average only ten women would turn up.

This case was dealt with at Maprik and the culprits reprimanded.The Society should now pick up again and flourish.

Also the example set by punishing these offenders in connection with ~~sorcery~~ sorcery should have a good effect in helping to eradicate it from other parts of the sub-division other than the villages directly concerned.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

I found most of the villages quite and in some cases even pleasant.It was quite evident though,that the cleaning which was done;on hearing an impending patrol,was not regular.

The actual type of house has been discussed in full in other reports,so I can add no more.

There cemeteries are well tended and graves well dug.

Latrines are fair but in some cases were not sufficient.This was remedied.But in cases where latrines were sufficient they were well used.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The officials of the Albiges sub-division have a far greater sway over the people than the Mamblep area.

In Mamblep they seem to have little or no influence merely being the Government representitive who stands near the table during census taking.Or who can ,if able bring disputes to court at Maprik.In a number of cases a policeman has had to be sent to bring an offender in as he has completely ignored the Luluai or TulTul.With Albiges however under the leadership of Terapin Paramount Luluai the Officials have a certain amount of prestiege.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Three sections of jeep road were covered during the patrol.The MAPRIK - DREKIKIR between MAPRIK and AMAHOP. A section of Mission road between AMAHOP and SUPARI,and another section of mission road betwee GWOIN GWOIN and MAPRIK.

All are dry weather roads only.All were,at the time of the patrol, in good condition.Grass well cut and with a good surface.

Bridges on these roads only serve to cross small creeks and drains.All large streams have to be forded,and this fact puts and end to traffic after a heavy fall of rain.

EDUCATION AND MISSION

Thes two are closely united in the area.Most of the children who attend school do so at one or other of the Mission schools in the area.There are only two or three who attend the Government school at BALAPWINI.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission have a school at SUPARI.There are about forty boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen attending.They have a system whereby the students come in to the Mission station on Sunday and evening and saty there until thursday evening whenthey return to their villages.They receive there tuition in the mornings between about elven-and eight and elven o'clock, and in the evenings between about sven thirty and nine o'clock.

There is also another group who come in daily but they only receive tuition in the afternoons.

The other Mission in the area is the Assemblies of God near MAPRIK.Only about six children attend this school.

The A.O.G. also have a Church - cum - School at GWOIN GWOIN and have tuition and religious instruction there one day a week.Giving school in the morning from about 8 AM to 11 Am and then church in the afternoons.

About twenty children from the villages close handy attend.

CENSUS

This was the main object of the patrol.There was an overall increase in bothe sub-divisons of twenty nine.Eighteen in ALBIGES and eleven in MAMBLEP.

The births in boths areas where below the deaths.The increase was due to people who have moved in from other areas. Most of these were from the WOM section of the DREIKIKIR area.

Asper patrol instruction particular note was taken of the numbers who were away at work.Over the two sub-divisions the numbers absent decreased by twenty five.At present there are 204 absent from ALBIGES.This being 28.4%of the eligable males.

In the MAMBLEP area there are 123 absent,outside the district this being 18.5% of eligable males.There are also two labourers inside the ditrict.Thus making a total absence of 18.8%. In Albiges ther are none employed inside the district.

This decrease is probably due to the promise of a cash return from the Rural Progress Societies in the area. The people of this area are connected with two.The BALAPWINI Rural Progress Society near Maprik and the SUPARI Rural Progress Society.The people of Albiges are interested in the Supari society and the people in Mamblep area are interested in the Balapwini society.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

It has been discussed in other reports,the difference in the Dialects of the two areas.Albiges speaking the BUT dialect and Mamblep the Maprik dialect.But it is interesting to note that the BUT dialect is spoken in YAMIL census Sub-division and on the outer fringe of the MAPRIK sub-division. So actually Maprik station being almost surrounded by this dialect.

The Burial customs of these people are also interesting. They dig a deeper than average grave.Then at the bottom of this they build a "Limbom" platform abouteighteen inches to two feet in height.On this they place the body.With the body they place all the worldly possessions.They put all food clothing ,they even collect all his coconuts and Betel nut and put that in also.His Sago palms are cut down and thrwon away in the bush.The only things that remain are the actual cocnut trees which go to his childern and his "Rings" and money,which go to his children also.

When all these things have been put in with the body they then place another lot of "Limbom" across the top of the grave.On top of this they then place the dirt.This is so that the body will not come in contact with the earth.

After he has been buried everyone keeps an eye on the grave for the first flies or ants that go down to the body.When an ant or a fly does go down and comes out all woatch to see to which house it shall go first.It is there beleif that to whose house it goes first is the person who is responsible for the death.

There marriage customs are also of interest.When a young girl reaches puberty she enters what is called "Haus Blud". While she is in there parents of young men who wish to marry her bring her food.The young girl does not accept all the food, only that of the parents of the man she wishes to marry.

When the time comes for her to come out of confinement ,generally about one week she goes and spends one with her

parents.

Then she goes and lives with the parentss of the man she is to marry.She usually stops with these people for from two to six months.Depending on her physical development.Then her and the man she is to marry go to one house by themselves and stay inside it for four nights and three days.When they come out of this house they are then,in the eyes of the natives officially married.

I f a girlss reaches puberty and has no offers of marriage she merely waits until one is made.But there is not as much formality, about the marriage.If she and a man are mutually attracted she merely expresses her desire to marry him,and then if parentss are agreeable,goes and lives with as man and wife.

To finally seal all marriages there is the exchange of bride price.This is usually about £6 in cash or the equivalent in shell "Rings" made by the husband to the parents of the girl and a reiprocal gift of the parents to the husband of food. usually a pig and some varied vegetables.

M R Duncan

M.R.DUNCAN. C.P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The health in the area is generally good. The usual run of ulcers and sores were encountered and some fifty cases were sent into Maprik to receive treatment.

There are four Aid Posts in these areas at AMI, KULELIGUM, WAIKIM and GWOIN GWOIN. Most of the patients treated at these posts are outpatients and come in daily to have there ills attended to.

These people do not seem to mind going to an aid post but when a serious illness crops up the NMO's are very seldom able to get the sick person to come to the Native hospital in Maprik.

NMO HAMDI conducted a medical inspection while the people were lined for inspection. He did his job very well.

M.R. Duncan

M.R.DUNCAN, C.P.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&.M.G.G. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No.4. of 54-55 - ALBIGES &MACBLEP SUB-DIVISIONS

Reg. No. 3897.	CONST. MASON	: Very good policeman.
Reg. No. 4182.	CONST. BINING	: Good with natives .
Reg. No. 6444.	CONST. GEBURA	: Very efficient.
Reg. No. .	CONST. MONI	: A good young policeman.

M.R.Duncan

.....

M.R.DUNCAN. C.P.O.

MAMBUEP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

Govt. Print.—4391/10.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS								Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	I	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AFAKAE	2·10·54	5	10	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1		2	6	10		2	2	4	3			33						17	19	25	78	5	80	4	79	77	85	113	191+194 385
AGAPITA	14·10·54	1															1	2					5						4	23	3	15	1	15	9	8	10	39	22	42+31 73
AMBONIUM	" "		2											3					1	1			9						4	30	2	24	1	24	20	7	16	27	29	43+45 88
AMBULIGUM	22·10·54		5					2						2	1		3	2		2			10					1	6	42	8	44	3	44	24	20	29	37	40	68+77 145
AMBUNGE	25·10·54	3			1				1					1			4	1	4	1		1	1						10	34	2	27	2	27	17	28	17	38	28	67+44 111
AMBUT	" "	2	1											4	3		1	1	1	3			10	1					8	52	5	53	1	45	1.1	21	29	53	34	74+80 154
AMBAK	" "	1	3											2	4		1	2		3			4						9	50	2	40	1	40	1.0	23	12	43	26	78+58 134
AMBUNWOIN	26·10·54	1	2											1		1	4	4		1			1		2				8	37	6	35		30	1.0	24	20	30	36	65+56 121
AMBULIK	" "	2					1					1	1	4			7	6	4	5			9	1					12	39	6	31	2	31	1.2	23	10	33	22	75+51 126
AMPUTMA	" "		6											2	5				3	1			9		1				10	79	1	67	1	55	1.2	50	23	77	50	137+111 248
AMPAK	27·10·54		3											3			1	1		2			3		2		1		21	55	12	47	3	47	2.0	21	37	47	42	109+86 195
AMPUKWAL	" "		8					1						2	1		4	2	2	1			10						12	50	6	41	1	41	1.7	31	30	44	47	85+77 162
AMPUNGBU	28·10·54	3	3						1	1	2			1			1	1	2	3			9						19	55	10	63		61	1.9	32	13	59	70	114+113 227
BONGTORA	" "	1	1					1						1	1			4	1	1	2		5						8	33	7	26	1	36	1.0	23	22	39	46	79+79 158
TOTAL		19	40		1		1	5	3	1	3		2	21	32	1	29	29	22	27	2	1	123	2	5	7	7	1	157	666	130	579	24	595		458	420	668	678	2337

Mambulep

ALBIGES CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

Govt. Print.—4291/1A.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Mother of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MUNGALIBDI	15.10.54	4	2		1									1					3	3	2			7						9	27	3	30	2	31	2.6	29	19	26	33	82+52 / 114
MANOP	" "	3	1											1	5				1		1			20						23	76	15	41	2	61	1.9	53	50	24	40	37+99 / 288
MAMUTA	16.10.54	4	2					1	2					6	4			7	8	3	3			11						13	43	10	29	4	33	2.0	54	25	31	30	09+64 / 63
HOGIAPIN	16.10.54		2											1		1		1												3	19	1	15	2	15	1.8	13	15	21	14	34+29 / 63
SUNAMI	" "	2	2					2	1					3						1	1			16						9	39	7	32	2	36	1.9	27	23	22	39	65+62 / 27
WOMSAK .1.	18.10.54	1	3						1					1				1	3		1			23						17	66	1	53	3	55	1.8	38	39	50	6	21+103 / 224
WOMSAK .2.	19.10.54	2	2											2	2				6	2	2			3						10	44	15	32	4	40	1.9	34	30	14	37	86+67 / 53
AMAN	18.10.54	2	3											2	3				6	2	1			2						20	25	3	25	2	26	2.3	34	19	25	27	91+44 / 105
NILU	19.10.54	6	1						2		1		1		4				7	3				13						20	53	9	30	3	33	2.3	38	30	43	37	64+67 / 7
BUDIKA	20.10.54	6	1						2						2				4	5	2			12						12	47	11	40	3	43	2.0	35	28	40	44	90+72 / 62
DAHATTGA	" "	3	3					2	1	1		1		5	1				1	11	10			11						14	52	15	42	4	49	1.8	36	40	45	10	92+88 / 180
UTRAGAT	21.10.54	1	4						1					1	2			3	2		1			9	1					19	52	6	34	4	34	2.5	38	35	25	37	73+72 / 45
AIT	" "	2	1					1	1					2	2									5						25	35	10	23	3	28	2.0	32	26	35	34	75+60 / 35
MUNGALIM	22.10.54	3	3					2	3					7	7		1							22						24	62	13	47	3	49	2.5	61	32	44	52	32+3 / 2+5
AITMALIM	23.10.54	4												7						1				15						12	27	7	30	2	30	1.6	28	30	15	36	50+66 / 124
SUPA	" "	3	3						1		1	1		1	1						1			19	1					6	39	14	29	2	31	2.0	25	32	22	32	64+65 / 1
WAMALI	" "		1						1				1	1	3	4		1			1			12						7	33	1	26	2	30	1.8	23	25	33	30	57+56 / 113
		51	34	1			8	19	1	2	2	2	46	35	2	32	34	2	26		204	2			221	718	156	572	23	664	60	526	578	65		2591				

5 OF 54/55

K.A. BROWN

MAPRIK C.S.D.

P.R. MAPRIK NO. S/4-55/1095

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

24th May, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 5 OF 1954/55
L. A. BROWN, PATROL OFFICER.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded, please.

The Report provides a practical and factual cover of an interesting, rapidly developing area, which provides its inhabitants with several forms of commercial outlet for their enterprise. I concur in the Assistant District Officer's statement that the patrol has been well handled by Mr. Brown.

The Patrol was conducted in pursuance of the District policy of paying increased attention to their villages, to the rapidly developing native groups that are established within the near radius of the major Administration stations of the District. Due to the fact that they are generally considered to have ready access to Administration facilities and due also to staff problems, groups in this category have not in the recent past received the on the spot attention which their present stage of development demands in order to ensure further sound progress.

The Assistant District Officer's pertinent comments provide a comprehensive cover to this Report and indicate that the area's problems are being anticipated and met.

(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

Copies to:
A.D.O. Maprik (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No.	MAPRIK No.5. of 1954/1955.
AREA PATROLLED.	MAPRIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.
OFFICER CONDUCTING.	K.A. Brown. P.O. Dr. A. Syzmiczek. M.O.
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	1. Census. 2. Medical inspection by M.O. 3. General Administration.
DURATION.	28th March, 1955 to 16th April, 1955 (less 5 days at Easter) 15 days.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.	No.3404 L/Cpl AIMO No.2283 Const KULAE. NMO SAM NMO MALAMOLE

INTRODUCTION:

Acting on instructions of the Assistant District Officer th patrol was completed in 15 patrol days.

All villages visited were notified through their respecti Luluais one week prior to commencement of patrol.

DIARY

Monday 28th March, 1955.

Left station 8 am. Census and medical inspection of No.1. Maprik in morning. Inspection of all hamlets in afternoon.

Tuesday 29th March, 1955.

Census and medical inspection of No.2. Maprik. Inspection of all hamlets.

Wednesday 30th March, 1955.

Census and medical inspection of CHERAGUM. Inspection of hamlets.

Thursday 31st March, 1955.

Census and medical at No.1. Kuminibus. General village inspection.

Friday 1st April, 1955.

Census and medical inspection at No.2. KUminibus. Inspection of hamlets.

Saturday 2nd April, 1955.

Left KUminibus for Neligum. Inspection of Balupwine

Saturday 2nd April, 1955 (contin)

Rural Progress Society near Government School. Inspection of KUMINIBUS and NELIGUM section of Maprik-Balupwine Road.

Sunday 3rd April, 1955.

Observed.

Monday 4th April, 1955.

Census and medical at NELIGUM.

Tuesday 5th April, 1955.

Census and medical at IMBIA in morning and BALOGWIL in afternoon. Spent night BALOGWIL.

Wednesday 6th April, 1955.

Census and medical inspection of YAMIGUM.

Thursday 7th April, 1955.

At YAMIKUM in morning inspecting main road. Returned to MAPRIK 1 pm. D.C. at airstrip 1.30 pm. Spent afternoon attending to matters connected with D.C's visit.

Friday 8th April, to Tuesday 12th April, 1955.

Easter period. Observed.

Wednesday 13th April, 1955.

To JAMI census and medical inspection.

Thursday 14th April, 1955.

Census of BARANGA in morning LONEIM in afternoon. Laid out new village site.

Friday 15th April, 1955.

Census of KULABU No.1. in morning. KULABU No.2. in afternoon. Inspection of their section of main road.

Saturday 16th April, 1955.

Census and medical inspection of KINBANGWA. Inspection of main road. Returned station 2 pm and reported.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS :-

My previous patrols in the Maprik sub-district were besieged from beginning to end with numerous petty complaints over bride price, pigs, sacsac, land boundaries and so on. I had painted much the same picture in my mind when setting out on this patrol. It was not, however, until the last day of the patrol that I heard such a complaint. This was very trivial and was settled to the apparent satisfaction of all parties.

The proximity of the Sub-district Office has considerable bearing on this state of affairs but it is also indicative that the people are on the "move".

Most of the villages are engaged in some business project either rice growing, prospecting for gold or support the two native stores at MAPRIK.

At LONEIM under the leadership of Luluai PETA the natives are constructing a new village of houses built off the ground. As this project had only commenced in the few weeks prior to the patrol's arrival I was able to give some advice on distances between houses, location of latrines and so on.

Having regard for possible ill effects of a changeover from their old "tent like" houses it is considered that natives of this area have the wherewithal to provide their families with the necessary mosquito nets, blankets etc to combat dangers to their health.

General cleanliness, condition of latrines and houses; with the exception of MAPRIK No1, No2 and CHERIGUM, was above average. Offending parties were prosecuted and a small fine imposed in the latter villages. The villages were cleaned up under supervision.

There is a strong move by GUMBAILA (President of BALUPWINE RPS) to stop TAMBERAN ceremonies. GUMBAILA is a strong supporter of the Rural Progress Societies and there is little doubt that his efforts are directed from a genuine desire to see the people engaged in some industry that will resp them cash reward.

The TAMBERAN cycle takes up a good deal of a village's time. When it is in progress there is little time for anything else. However it provides village unity, and gives the people something to look forward to. Rural Progress Societies alone cannot provide a substitute for all aspects of the TAMBERAN.

On this subject a talk was given in all villages stressing the Administration's view towards native custom.

At KUMINIBUS natives approached me and said they wanted to build a new HAUS TAMBERAN but they were afraid to incur the anger of the local Missions.

CENSUS :-

The population of the MAPRIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION shows an increase of 67 on 1954 figures.

82 births were recorded as against 23 deaths. At this rate the population of the 15 villages would double itself in something like 30 years.

The figures on Maprik Patrol No.2. of 54/55 by Mr. CPO Duncan found deaths to exceed births. It is possible that some sort of sickness was responsible for this, still the present figures are encouraging.

Natives away at work decreased by 38. This can be directly attributed to increased interest in local industry. Youths are anxious to go away and work but where Rural Progress Societies have the support of Headmen very few are allowed. It is not uncommon at MAPRIK to have several youths request work and later come back to the office and say that they have to go back to their villages. At other times they are accompanyied by a deputation requesting they be sent back to their villages.

New books were written up for most of the villages in the Census Sub-division. The old books had reached the stage where it was difficult to find a space to make notations or alterations.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In general the village officials are doing a reasonable job.

Several recommendations will be made in separate memorandum for consideration of approval by Director.

NAME	VILLAGE	LL OR TT	REMARKS
SIRINJUI	MAPRIK 1.	LL	Strong man in village. More interested observing village ceremonies. Pays little attention to his duty unless pressed.
TAURU	"	TT	Moushpiece of SIRINJUI.
TAGURA	"	TT	mouthpiece of SIRINJUI.
RAGOMUN	MAPRIK 2.	LL	Strong in the village, supports SIRINJUI.
BIRAMO	"	TT	Mouthpiece of LL.
KUNYUNGI	CHERIGUM	TT	Gaoled for neglect of child
GALINGI	KUMINIBUS 1	LL	Very old.
AGLNYAL	"	TT	New ex NMO. Has impressed so far.
TAGONJAMBWI	KUMINIBUS 2	LL	Old but the headman. Has given support to GAMBAILA of BALUPWINE RPS.
WINGUTU	" "	TT	Fair.
GAIGAPI	NELIGUM	LL	Elderly with little support from villagers but does what he can.
ORLANGUS	"	TT	Fair.
SUARI	IMBIA	LL	Good.
GWEIMBELAIN	"	TT	Good.
AI'UI	BALOGWIL	LL	Old. Likeable old fellow who does little.
TAITI	"	TT	New. Not very impressive.
[illegible]	YAMIKUM	LL	Ex Sergeant of Police. Is respected but is not the power behind the scene.
MOMBOISON	"	TT	Wears the hat only at census
ORASKIL	JAME	LL	Strong character, dislikes LL thus split village. Behind RPS. Village has name for bringing up trouble makers hence has a difficult job. Is respected but is not No.1.
YELIS	"	TT	Mouthpiece of ORASKIL.
WAIYU	BARANGA	LL	Keen but is not over intelligen
TALITA	"	TT	Mouthpiece of LL Peta of Lonei Fair.

NAME	VILLAGE	TT OR LL	REMARKS
PETA	LONEIM	LL	Ha s a finger in many pies yet seems to be having success at most of them. With a NMO ULAS has TAL and store at MAPRIK. Runs a line working gold. Leads the village in rice growing and is organising the building of modern village. Needs guidance before he is misled by two shrewd "forei natives in ULAS and MAUT.
GAMBINDU	"	TT	Behind PETA.
KAMAGWOMBI	KINBANGWA	LL	Ex tultul. Steady and reliable.
TAMENJAMBWI	"	TT	New. Ex RPS leader.
YOWINJAT	KULABU 1.	LL	Does not impress. Cannot be mlied on however has village backing.
DUTIGI	"	TT	Fair only.
GWAUGIN	KULABU 2	LL	Getting old but has backing of village.
LONGIN	"	TT	Good man.

MAGISTERIAL.

15 natives were fined for failing to keep their sections of village clean. They had been warned by previous patrol.

5 natives gaoled for two weeks for neglect of children.

1 adultery.

1 census evader.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The government school at BALUPWINE has 53 students from the area. With present facilities it could handle more allowing a quota from other sections.

The Assemblies of God Mission have a school run by Europeans at MAPRIK and KULABU and the Catholic Mission is constructing class rooms at MAPRIK. Some of the villages have catechists.

It is doubtful if the facilities of the government and mission schools could cope with many more students.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In this sub-division the interest in the BALUPWINE RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETY is very encouraging. Two very large gardens, one near MAPRIK station to the North and the other to East have been cleared ready for planting of rice. BALUPWINE has an impressive bank balance and recently sold nearly 7,000 lbs of rice to the Government.

There are many smaller gardens at least one in each village. All these appear to be doing well.

The MAPRIK RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETY is not very strong in numbers but its members have not lost interest.

There is a tendency on the part of the RPS "boss boys" to run village matters outside Society affairs. Talks were given outlining the duties of the village officials and where the line was drawn on interference by RPS leaders.

During the past three or four months there has been a sharp increase in the amount of gold being produced. Natives from the village of KUMINIBUS are by far the most successful and have been drawing up to £7 each mint return. LONEIM, KULABU, MAPRIK, IMBIA and JAME natives have from time to time brought in gold for despatch to MADANG. Most of these villages have boxes they purchased from a trader in MAPRIK.

Two stores are operating at MAPRIK from TALs granted from the Sub-district Office. One store(licence granted to NMO ULAS and LL PETA)is operating very successfully. The store and stock was purchased from TANG MOW who recently decided against operating a trade store at MAPRIK.

The other is run by a native TOREA for MAPRIK village natives. Originally it was intended that the store purchase native food from local villages and sell to passers by or visitors to MAPRIK. It is not known at this stage whether the store operates at a profit.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The MAPRIK YANGORU road was inspected from PARCHEE River to MAPRIK. At KALABU some work was done on the road under my supervision. Very heavy rain prior to and during the patrol prevented me giving the natives advice on difficult sections. However much good work has been done on the road and with the onset of the dry weather this can be consolidated.

CONCLUSION:-

It is regretted that this report is several weeks late but this was beyond my control and will be explained by the Assistant District Officer.

K.A. Brown

K.A. BROWN.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN X AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING MAPRIK PATROL NO 5 TO MAPRIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

3404 [illegible] AMO.

According to his record has not been on patrol since 1951. Little initiative and tends to be lazy.

2283 CONST KULAE.

Has been station watch since 1949. A likeable character who is a little too old for strenuous bush work.

K.A. BROWN.
PATROL OFFICER.

K.A. Brown

K.A. BROWN.
O.B.P & N.G.C.

ANNEXURE "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (MAPRIK P/R No.5. of 54/55)

Several charges were laid under Reg 67A of Native Administration Regulations against natives who neglected to provide medical treatment for their children.

Dr.A. Szymiczek, Medical Officer, Maprik, accompanyied the patrol to all villages and carried a medical inspection in conjunction with the census.

All aspects of health and hygiene will be reported on by the Medical Officer in his patrol report.

K.A. BROWN.
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

PATROL NO 5 of

YEAR 1954/1955 MAPRIK CENSUS SUB DIVISION MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT SEPIK DISTRICT 54/55

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 16-45		Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children under 5	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
MAPRIK 1.	28.3.55	1	1									1	·	·	2							1	1	13	·	1	·	9	·	16	70	9	65	4	67	1·5	37	44	75	81	136+126 262
MAPRIK 2.	29.3.55	3	3										1		1									9	·	2	·	4	·	24	42	7	34	·	35	1·5	46	33	53	60	116+93 209
CHERIGUM	30.3.55	-	3											1								3	·	2				5	2	4	25	4	28	2	26	1·4	10	19	25	39	45+60 105
KUMUNIBUS 1.	31.3.55	4	5																			5	2	12	·	5	·	6	1	30	116	19	95	5	105	1·4	79	83	130	115	237+201 438
KUMUNIBUS 2	1.4.55	2	3																			3	4	6	·	5	3	2	1	13	78	11	71	4	73	1·3	45	35	84	88	150+131 281
NELIGUM	4.4.55.	1	6										1	1										11	·	12				19	88	20	78	8	80	1·1	30	52	91	90	144+142 286
IMBIA	5.4.55	·	1																			1	1	5	2	4				7	22	5	19	-	21	1·4	8	14	17	19	35+36 71
BALOGWIL	5.4.55.	1	3																					2	·	2				10	29	4	27	6	27	1·5	16	22	31	33	51+55 106
YAMIKUM	6.4.55.	2	2		1	·	·	1				2										2	·	25	·	5	·	3	·	25	93	16	71	4	81	1·1	49	51	100	101	174+168 342
JAMI	13.4.55.	7	2									1										4		11	2	3				15	66	18	49	2	54	1·2	40	44	69	69	127+115 242
LONIEM	4.4.55.	1	3									2	2	1										14	1	3				10	52	1	38	2	37	0·9	15	15	51	50	87+66 149
BARANGA	14.4.55.	·	1									1	·	1	1							1	1	2	·	4	1			7	18	3	16	1	18	1·1	8	7	20	17	35+27 62
KULABU 1	15.4.55	7	6																					9						21	82	25	74	7	84	1·3	60	62	101	104	170+166 336
KULABU 2	13.4.55.	4	5	1																				10	·	1				20	51	17	38	2	45	1·5	44	58	63	70	118+128 246
KAMBANOWA	16.4.55.	2	3																			2	·	12	·	2				16	50	15	45	4	50	1·2	35	31	59	70	110+101 211
		35	47	2	·	·	1	·	·	2	1	8	1	1								22	9	143	6	49	4	29	4	337	883	174	748	51	804	-	522	570	976	1013	1741+1605 3346

6 OF 54/55

A.T. CAREY

GENERAL WESTERN
SECTION MAPRIK S.D.

P.R. Maprik No. 6-54-55/1343

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th June, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
[illegible]

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 6/1954-55.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded please. The primary purpose of the patrol which was conducted as a matter of urgency from Maprik, was to combat disturbing rumours in the remote Dreikikir area to the west of Maprik. Although steps were taken in advance to meet this possibility in all Sub-districts, the rumours followed the visit to various points on the Sepik District coast and islands of the Japanese War Dead Repatriation Commission which earlier this year collected the remains of Japanese servicemen for transport to Japan.

In the primitive inland Torricelli foothill country of Dreikikir, the word spread that the Japanese would be returning in a year's time and moving inland to collect their lost equipment and dead. This caused some consternation amongst these people who had assisted us considerably during the latter part of the hostilities. It is to their credit and an indication of their good sense that the upset was so strictly limited geographically.

The writer twice visited Maprik during the preparation of the patrol, and Mr. Simogun M.L.C., although just returned from his tour which followed the last Session of the Legislative Council, cheerfully and enthusiastically agreed, when approached by the District Commissioner, to accompany the patrol. He fully appreciated the need, both administratively and for the sake of the people themselves, for prompt remedial action in such an area.

Simogun is known in the Dreikikir area from his days as a constable and later a N.C.O. of the pre-war New Guinea Constabulary, and even more widely by his repute in the post-war era. His sound, forthright denial of the truth of the rumours and his general exhortations in support of the talks of the Assistant District Officer Mr. Carey, who was making his first visit to the Dreikikir area after recently taking over the Maprik Sub-district, were of immediate and great benefit.

Mr. C.P.O. Murphy had only recently been posted to the Maprik Sub-district when the need for this patrol arose. He accompanied Mr. Carey and it was his first patrol. Mr. Carey reports that he shaped very well on the patrol in spite of being the recipient during its course of the sad news of his father's death. The experience he gained on the patrol will be invaluable to him.

Mr. Carey's other activities on the patrol were incidental to the main purpose of overcoming the rumour mentioned. He took the opportunity to examine the area and of propagandising the rice production and similar developmental matters, including that of roads which of course must go hand in hand with the economic progress of these inland people. The problems which he outlines in connection with rice development at its present stage have since been the subject of detailed discussions between Mr. Lamrock, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Extension, Mr. M. J. White A/D.A.O., Mr. Carey and myself, and policy clearly envisages the developmental cash crop production on a family basis. This is now standard agricultural policy in the District, and I fully concur in it. The successful and continued production of rice is of strong administrative as well as agricultural importance, and although inevitably in the postwar years there has been a good deal of trial and error in the project, it is not too much to say that the success of our administration in the heavily populated Maprik Sub-district depends largely upon the successful surmounting of the natives' rice production problems. A new mill, which produces sound, brown rice is now in operation at Bainyik Agricultural Station. It is proposed to replace the less efficient Society mills installed in earlier post-war years with this type in exchange for the present mills. This is an important forward step.

All rice offered for sale in the area is purchased, and after the addition of the percentage of brown rice laid down by the Director of Health, is issued and consumed at the various Administration establishments in the Maprik Sub-district.

The next patrol in the areas covered will be routine and will include a census check, and the matter of any over-recruitment then shown will be the subject of separate recommendations.

There is no doubt that the people of the area appreciated and understood the prompt and vigorous action taken by the Administration to meet their difficulties and uncertainties. They have settled down to their normal life now that the rumour has been laid.

(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

Copy to:
A.D.O. Maprik (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No: MAP.6 of 54/55

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

REPORT OF SPECIAL PATROL TO THE NORTH WESTERN SECTOR OF MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT AND SOUTH EASTERN SECTION OF DREIKIKIR AREA.

Patrol Conducted by: Arthur. T. Carey a/ A.D.O.

Accompanied by:

Europeans:		D. J. Murphy.	C.P.O.
Natives:		Simogun	M.L.C.
	5149	Nemo	Sgt
	4068	Dani	Const
	7730	Dali	"
	6444	Gebura.	"
	2197	Soni	"
	6361	Taungur	"
	1815	Kinjinman	"
	6456	Jomi	"
	4212	Mumun	"
	3147	Anis	"

Patrol Commenced: 29th April, 1955

Patrol Completed 14th May, 1955

Number of Days on Patrol 16 days.

Objects of Patrol:

1. To quell rumours arising out of the recent visit to Wewak of the Japanese War Graves Commission that the Japanese were returning to the Sepik area.
2. Spread propaganda re advantages of commercial rice growing, and medical and educational facilities.
3. Familiarization with that sectic -n of the Maprik Sub-District.

Map Reference: Army Strat Series - 4 miles to 1 in

DIARY

Friday, 29th April, 1955

Under command of Sgt Nemo, main body of patrol departed Maprik at 9am, the European components and Simogun following at 11am. Party proceeded through MAPRIK No1 and 2, crossing the MINAM River at 1200, thence through YELIGUM, AUPIK No2, to LEHINGA No2 arriving there at 1430.

and Anaringa gathered at Lehinga

Saturday, 30th April, 1955.

Lehinga No 1 inspected. Patrol departed at 0800 for NUNGALEMBI proceeding via No 2 LEHINGA thence along the newly constructed jeep road from Timaui to Ilahita. Patrol arrived at NUNGALEMBI at 0915 hrs.

Census taken as practice for Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Murphy - investigations made into rumours - talks given on this matter, health, education, and economic development - village inspected.

Heavy rain late p.m. - Patrol remained overnight.

Sunday, 1st May, 1955.

Patrol departed NUNGALEMBI at 0800 hrs, following the Ilahita/Timaui jeep road westwards to ILAHITA where the party arrived at 0930hrs.

Sunday observed.

Monday, 2nd May, 1955.

Villages of ILAHITA assembled a.m. - talk given by the writer and Simogun M.L.C. re rumours, rice production etc. With witnesses assembled from the villages of Ilahita, Lehinga, and Nungalembi, C.N.A. convened and native BAINGAP charged with spreading reports. Several other cases brought before the court.

Further information on native rumours gained.

S.S.E.Mission station and medical clinic and school inspected - a fine job being done by women of the Mission.

Patrol departed at 1530hrs for BADANGABADANGA which was reached in torrential rain at 1640hrs. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1955.

The villagers of ILAHOP, MALAHOM, and BADANGABADANGA assembled at 0800hrs and talk given by the writer and Simogun. Enquiries made into rumour of Japanese return. Patrol departed for BALIF at 1010hrs arriving at the villages at 1050hrs.

Patrol met by assembled natives of BALIF, MAMANGO, ALBINAMA No 2 and ALBINAMA No 3 - again talks given and investigations made.

By favour of the S.S.E.M, Balif, the European component of the patrol and Simogun, MLC, proceeded to "Wangu's Camp" where the natives of BULAMITA and ALBINAMA No1 were assembled. Talks given. Investigations started into affairs of T.T. SAU'UN who was reported as furthering the rumours started at Lehinga.

The party returned by Mission jeep, arriving at Balif at 1830hrs.

Runner from Maprik brought ill news that Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Murphy's Father had died.

Party remained overnight at BALIF.

Wednesday,4th May, 1955.

Constables Mumun and Sone despatched to Dreikikir.

Per favour of S.S.E.M Balif, proceeded to SUPARI, local rice centre by jeep along the Balif-Supari road, departing Balif at 0830hrs and arriving at Supari at 0930hrs.

Local villages assembled and general talk given - rumours have not proceeded through many villages.

S.S.E.M. School inspected as was the rice mill and stores.

Departed Supari at 1230hrs returning to "Wangu's Camp where the C.N.A. was convened and T.T. SAU'UN tried and convicted

Arrived Balif at 1430hrs, thence along the Maprik/ Dreikikir Road to BONOHOI by jeep where arrived at 1600 hrs.

VIllagers of BUNOHOI, SARATA, URITA assembled and spoken to by the writer and Simogun. MLC.

Constables DANI and DALI detached and sent to IWAM in an endeavour to despatch wild pig responsible for one death two other casualties.

Thursday, May 5th, 1955

Village of BONOHOI censused in order to ascertain number of absentees indentured.

Departed Bonohoi at 0930hrs for BRUGAM along partially constructed jeep road, arriving at 1030hrs.

Very large gathering from TAKUNUNGAS, INDIBI, M'BRAS, SAU'UNES, TIMINGIR (of BUMBEITA) ASILING, MISIM, SAMASAI, PEIWANDI PERIMBIL, MAISUUM (of No 1 URAT) MUSENG, MUSENDAI, (of No 2 URAT) and APOS (of GAWANGA) - investigations into rumour made - talk given on this aspect and rice production, health, education and "sanguma"

Simogun MLC taken ill and decision made to have him returned Maprik. ~~Left~~ Under escort Constables, two natives of TAKUNUNGAS to BRUGAM reference rumours - ascertained that the talk had spread no farther than Musendai.

Remained overnight.

Friday, May 6th, 1955.

Inspection made of newly built Mission school above Brugam.

Area near rice mill inspected and traversed to ascertain suitability for small airstrip - found unsuitable both as to length and approaches.

Inspected rice mill, stores, rice stocks, and local rice gardens.

Simogun despatched to Maprik escorted by Constables Jomi and Anis - S.S.E.M requested to co-operate if possible with jeep hire. Party left Brugam at 1630hrs.

Patrol remained overnight.

Saturday, May 7th, 1955.

Patrol departed Brugam at 0920 hrs for MUSEN arriving at 1040hrs.

Villages of MUSEN, MUSENDAI, and APOS inspected - generally good with the exception of one hamlet of Musendai.

Minor civil cases heard and adjudicated on.

Remained over night.

Sunday, May 8th, 1955.

Departed MUSEN at 0800k and proceeded via MUSENDAI, TUMAM to DREIKIKIR arriving there at 1300hrs. Several hundred at the station to greet patrol. Short talk given, and natives informed patrol would remain over following day in order to clear up any outstanding matters.

Sunday observed at Dreikikir.

Monday, May 9th, 1955

Village Officials from all Dreikikir census subdivisions in to the station. Talk given covering all current aspects of administration, economic development etc.

Afternoon devoted to routine civil courts, enquiries etc. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1955

Departed Dreikikir at 0905 and followed the main Maprik/Dreikikir road passing through WALWAL, EMUL, LUWAITA and reaching BONOHOI at 1430hrs - Village Officials and natives contacted en route.

Remained overnight.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1955

Departed from Bonohoi at 0800hrs following jeep road through BALUF, AMAHOP then proceeding north up the Ninam River

Native volunteers from AMAHOP and ANAM villages accompanied the patrol to IWOM to endeavour eradicate wild pig which had been causing considerable disturbance.

Patrol remained overnight.

Thursday, May 12th, 1955.

Native volunteers from surrounding villages arrived at IWOM early a.m. Force of about 80 strong organized for pig hunt - nearly all extremely frightened.
Unsuccessful day. Returned to IWOM village 1500hrs.
Remained overnight.

Friday, May 13th, 1955.

Again party organized in endeavour kill pig - heavy undergrowth - unsuccessful as far as killing the animal, but pig forced well away from former haunts into bush.
Returned IWOM at 1700hrs. Remained overnight.

Saturday, May 14th, 1955.

Volunteers returned to villages. Patrol departed IWOM at 0800hrs for Maprik, passing en route through the villages of UAIKUM, MILAK, UANGUEN and UAMBAK - arrived station at 1100hrs

END OF DIARY

Introduction.

During April, when the writer made a visit to Dreikikir there was heard vague rumours that Japanese were reported to be returning to the Maprik area, and in one instance, that they had already arrived. Following this, L/Cpl WAPI, stationed at Dreikikir, was sent to investigate the source of these rumours, and endeavour to find out what the unrest was due to.

Subsequently the following facts were ascertained. A native boy, GAFE of LEHINGA, was present in Wewak when the Japanese Mission visited that port to collect the remains of thei war dead. Though he did not see them, he apparently realized the mission, and on his return he told the Luluai of the village, PAPU of the fact, embellishing it by adding that they would eventually come to the Maprik area where they were in force during the war, and collect their dead together with their abandoned equipment. This conversation was overheard by a village native who immediately departed, on his own initiative, to tell groups of natives working on a jeep road nearby. He further twisted the facts, and reported that the Japanese were already in NEWGALEMBI and that, for self protection, all natives who had any Japanese equipment should hide it in the bush.

This aborted version did not get extremely wide publicit and though the natives of LEHINGA No 1 and No 2 did take steps t hide Japanese equipment, the 'talk' spread very little, passing only by gossip through ILAHITA (where the S.S.E.M. told the natives of the untruth of the statements) then through BADANGA-BADANGA, ILAHOP, MALAHOM to BALIF, where again the S.S.E.M heard and denied such tale.

TalTul SAU'UN of BULAMITA however, having heard the rumour, added the fact that in the near past there had been a recruiting drive for N.G.V.B. recruits, and, in a gathering of his villagers, instructed all the Bulamita natives to abandon

their present village and gardens, and to build both hamlets and gardens in the bush. This fact was ascertained by LUWAITA, the Paramount Luluai of WAM, and reported at the District Office simultaneously with the report of L/Cpl WAPI.

It was the prime aim of the patrol to ascertain to what extent the talk had spread, to check the results of such rumour, and to rebuff the rumours before they reached the more underdeveloped primitive areas of the MAIMAI where, administratively, such rumours could prove dangerous in the extreme.

The patrol was able to ascertain that the rumour of Japanese return spread along well defined routes and was not disseminated over the whole area. In many instances no talk had been heard in villages only comparatively short distances from villages where genuine fear was felt. The limits reached were in the North Eastern section of GAWANGA Census sub-divisi of Dreikikir at the villages of APOS, MUSEN and MUSEMDAI. Her only the Tultul had heard the rumour, and he was met by L.Cpl WAPI during his investigationsiin the area. In this southerly section the rumours took on a more speculative aspect, and th gh the natives concerned appently took the matter without question, nothing in the way of hiding chattels etc took place the natives taking the attitude that they would wait to hear more of the matter.

The areas most affected were those nearest to Maprik station, in the LEHINGA, BADANGABADANGA, BULAMITA areas. Here it was ascertained that, following the rumour spread by the boy GAFE, confirmation came from a Native Assistant Recruiter KIKNAKUMBU who held councils in the villages of LEHINGA, NENGALEMBI, and ILAHITA and informed the natives that the Japanese were returning, and that, to avenge their killed, they would behead one in five of the population. He thus extorted them to completely destroy all Japanese war property and went to the trouble of personally demonstrating how it should be done. As a result the village of LEHINGA threw all their equipment into the flooded AMUK River.

The patrol moved through all the areas where such talk might have penetrated, and gatherings of natives from all villages in the area were told the true facts of the Japanese visit to Wewak; and that there was no truth whatsoever in the rumour that the Japanese would ever return, or be allowed to return to the district. As scathingly as possible it was pointed out that, should such type misfortune re-occur as in 1941, they could rely on the Administration to give them adequate warning, and that their lack of faith was reprehensit As the villages most concerned are a matter of some 2-3hours w only from the Government station it is of some concern that no Village Official or native bothered to come into Maprik to check the veracity of the story. Considering the length of st of the Japanese in the area during the last war, and the hardships encountered by the rural populations during the occupation and in the later ensuing fighting, it is not surprising that their reactions to such rumours were as they were. The rather surprising thing was the slowness with which they travelled, and the limited area through which the 'talk' spre

The natives BAINGAP of No 2 LEHINGA, TulTul SAU'UK of BULAMITA, and the Native Assistant Recruiter KIKNAKUMBU of YANUGO have separately been charged and convicted of spreading false reports, and it is considered that the rumour has effecti been ively/stayed through the area covered by the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Considering the possible effects of such misleadi information on the native populations, the general native situation was remarkably good. The patrol passed through secti ons of several census sub-divisions of both Maprik and Dreik. ikir areas, and though thorough inspections of villages, due t

the urgency of propaganda, was not possible, such inspections were carried out where-ever time permitted. In general villages were satisfactory, though some were instructed to build and maintain better latrine facilities, and to ensure that abandoned delapidated houses were removed.

Cemeteries and roads were found to be generally satisfactory.

During the time SIMOGUN, M.L.C, was attached to the patrol every effort was made for him to effectively add to the remarks made by the writer. He is known personally to many villagers, and his name and reputation is recognized by all; and in the matter of propaganda towards economic development, health standards, and the discrediting of sorcery and 'sanguma', he added topical matters which effectively re-inforced his, and previous comments. It is considered that he incalcuably added to the effect of the patrol.

Rice production has its place in the present economy throughout the area traversed, though at the present time, considering the numbers of natives involved, such production is pitifully small. However it is a start, and the patrol took the advantage of stressing the advantages to be gained by adding a money economy to the standard subsistence economy of the area. Rice mills at both SUPARI and BRUGAM were inspected and commented on to the local natives, and rice gardens were also visited where possible.

During the patrol's visit to SUPARI, it was reported that a wild pig had been playing havoc in the IWOM area - that it had killed one native, and savaged a further four. At this stage the inevitable talk that it was connected with sorcery cropped up and it was decided to detach two Police, Constables DANI and DALI, to join with, and organize the local villagers, in the killing of it. In this they were unsuccessful, mainly due to the inertia and fear of the village natives. After their report of failure the patrol moved to the village on the return journey to the station. It was ascertained that the pig had attacked natives on the main road near the village, and as a result, very few natives would even venture along the road. Natives from all nearby villages were again organized in a hunt, but after two days, when the pig had been moved some miles from the village, but not seriously hurt, the matter was abandoned. No further reports have been received of similar depredations in the area.

The patrol's visit to Dreikikir Patrol Post, at present unmanned, was greeted by very large numbers of Village Officials and village natives. The natives were again informed that, because there was not an officer stationed at Dreikikir, they should not think that they had been forgotten. It was arranged that the writer visit the Post for a couple of days monthly in order to settle any litigations, and it is hoped that the area may be fully patrolled in the very near future.

The station, though unmanned for almost two years, has been kept in very good order by the local natives, and could be re-opened with very little expense as to buildings. The natives were congratulated on their efforts, and urged to maintain them.

Several complaints were received from Village Officials of non-return of Indentured Labourers from their respective villages. In most cases such non-return must be put down to their decisions to be paid off at Districts away from their home. Though a full census will be required to ascertain just how many absentees of several years standing are still at work in New Britain or New Ireland, it is anticipated that the number is extremely high. Nothing can be done, however, until the decision for the place of pay-off be taken from the hands of the employees. A census of BONOHOI, for the purpose of demonstartion for Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Murphy and at the request of the Village Officials, showed gross over-recruitment. Notations were made in the Village Book to that effects and natives were instructed not to apply for recruitment. Following a complete census patrol of the area, recommendations re Native Labour recruitment will be formulated.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

With the coming into production of the new season's gardens of yam and 'mami', food is plentiful and of good quality. From investigations it was seen that at no time during the past year was food really short, and in many places, old gardens were even then being used. The area generally is fairly rich, and production of indigenous crops presents no major problems. Some European vegetables have been introduced to the native diet, but not on any general scale - production of tomatoes, eschallots, and corn being the perogative generally of ex members of Police, P.I.R etc.

Economic Development.

Most of the villages visited are interested, to a greater or less extent in the growing of rice as a cash crop, and are incorporated into the SUPARI RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETY. However, as mentioned in the earlier section, the quantity grown is, per capita, very small. Supari centre has been operating for some time and a rice huller, complete with stationary engine, is incorporated at the centre. When the patrol visited the centre some 50 bags of rice (60lbs) each had been hulled, and further paddy rice was on hand. BRUGAM, which is the centre for the more westerly villages, has commenced comparatively recently and appears to be creating more interest on sections of the community The paddy rice produced, as noted by the writer, is of quite good quality, producing large grains and very little 'red' rice. Two major problems confront development of larger scale production in the area. (a) Small per capita production, caused through (1) the communal system of planting as with village subsistence crops (2) Lack of incentive or aim as to what the growers will do with what ever returns they achieve, and inabilit to appreciate what the 'Society' means.

(b) Inefficient hulling. With the machines at hand, the rice produced is a polished variety because of the fact that, to reduce the husks in the finished product, the rice is put through the mill a second, and sometimes a third tire. This means that the rice handled from paddy, to finished product in any one day is only a fraction of what it should be.... the average turnout would be approximately 200lbs daily.

In repetitive talks to all the natives contacted, the writer endeavoured to explain the meaning of "Society", the benefits to be gained from the production of rice and the entrance into a money economy coupled with the main subsistence element, and the advantages of individual rice gardens operated by family units. Though there was a general agreement on individual production so that a person could reap the sole benefots of his individual labour, the old clan system of garden cultivation will preclude this being taken up on a full scale by the villages for some time to come. The main aim at the present is to at least get some of the villagers to attempt individual plantings so that a comparison of results could be seen by the remaining villagers. Beyond this, the area requires the full time Officer of Department of Agricultural Extension to supervise production methods, hulling etc.

It has been ascertained from the District Agricultural Officer that the mills operate at an efficiency of approximately 50%, and efforts are being made by both Departments of Agriculture and District Services to endeavour to raise the efficiency of milling operations.

At present, rice is being bought after it has been hulled. However, plans are in process now whereby the rice will be bought in paddy form, so that the growers receive the return direct for the amount of paddy rice produced and delivered to the centre. Staff presents the usual problem, but native clerical staff from the areas concerned are being schooled for that specific task.

The development of rice production throughout the area is in a most interesting, and dangerous stage . Every effort was made t indicate the advantages to be won, whilst stressing that the matter was in their hands and the results could not be measured by the interest wjich the Administration was taking in the schem but by their own efforts. Several of the leaders in the rice production were spoken to as there is, on many occasions, slight instances of co-ersion; and there is a distinct danger that the natives may see the scheme and the Society as something the Administration wants, and not something which must issue from them for their own good and the satisfaction of their material wants.

The benefit of rice as a section of their subsistence di was stressed, particular emphasis being given to rice being utilized during the period between the finish of one crop, and the coming into production of the new crop.

However, the major factor will be, in the long run, the amount of financial return gained from the crops reaped.- this at present will be, per capita, very small.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

Two Missions, The South Seas Evangical Mission with stations at BALIF and ILAHITA, and the Roman Catholic Mission which has influence through the Dreikikir section, are in the general area traversed.

Excellent work is being done, particularly in the fiel of Child Welfare, at Ilahita, where the S.S.E.M station is staffed entirely by women. Aid Posts are maintained also at Balif and Supari and much good work is done from them.

Schools, staffed by Europeans are conducted by the above Mission at ILAHITA, BALIF, SUPARI and BRUGAM; the latter commencing only recently at the request ot the natives on a thre day a week basis. It was particularly pleasing to note the interest at this latter centre, and the standard which has been achieved in such a short space of time.

All natives were informed of the advantages of Educatic and especially of literacy, and specifically told that school wa good whether run by Mission of Government.

Though theschools were not extremely large, it is considered the numbers were quite enough to be handled with the staff available. In most cases, but particularly at Ilahita, attendance is often sporadic, and the disadvantages of such conduct was told to the parents of children.

All schools were inspected.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Approximately 55 miles of jeepable road exists in the area covered by the patrol. Sections of the road were trave -ed and were found to be in reasonable condition following the fairly late 'wet' season encountered in Maprik this year. The road from Ilahita to Tinaui has but recently been completed and has not yet been negotiated by vehicle owing to the newness of the surface and the season. However the section covered by foot showed indications of being quite satisfactory except for the grades encountered entering and leaving two creek crossings near Ilahita. Both these creeks were spanned by solid quila bridges, and extensive work has been done by natives in the area to complete both bridges and road.

Sections of the road linking Balif to Supari were found to be uncut and in poor condition, and instructions were left that the road be maintained in better condition that found.

Other jeepable roads, apart from those mentioned and the main link from MAPRIK to DREIKIKIR, connect Supari to Amahup (on the main Dreikikir road) and Ilahita and Balif, whilst another road connects the village of MILAK with the main road. Considering the amount of rain over the past several weeks, these roads were found to be in satisfactory condition, and easily negotiable in dry weather. Grades on all roads are, in places, extremely steep, and it is hoped that many of these can be avoided by detours. One of the worst sections is on the main Maprik-Dreikikir road at WALWAL which is both steep and wet. A later patrol will be instructed to attempt to find a better route over this section, so that the road can be readily used for the transport of stores to Dreikikir.

River crossings of the AMUK, and NINAM Rivers afford difficult problems due to the changing course of the river, and the sandy, insecure bottoms encountered. Present negotiations are made by the use of arc-mesh (belonging to the S.S.E.M) as runners for the vehicle.

AIRFIELDS.

A site at BRUGAM, reportedly being sufficient for an airstrip site was inspected during the patrol's visit to the area, but it proved insufficient both as to length and longitudinal clearances. No other likely places for a strip to replace that at Dreikikir were noted.

HEALTH: See Appendix "A".

Arthur T Carey.
a/Ass't District Officer.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol proved of value in that it allowed propaganda on Administrative matters and economic development to be disseminated through large gatherings of natives in several linguistic groups. The matter of the rumour regarding the return of the Japanese was explained at length, and it is confidently thought that the matter has been relegated by the natives to the position of a hoax. The patrol took special notice of the ex-Japanese equipment on public show in the villages, and it appears that in only the villages of LEHINGA, NENGALEMBI and BADANGABADANGA did the natives actually go to the extent of destroying effects, though the other villages took the precaution of hiding the utensils until word of the patrol and its reason reached the villages.

As far as the Dreikikir area is concerned, considering the lapse of time since an Officer was stationed there, the Native situation is extremely gratifying. This attitude must be maintained, and it is hoped that periodic inspection coupled with patrols from Maprik, will do so.

Simogun, MLC, who accompanied the patrol until illness forced his withdrawal, did an excellent job, and much of his talk will remain after the patrol. His forceful character combined with his wider knowledge of native and European ideals and customs made him an ideal person to participate in a patrol of this nature.

Arthur T Carey.
Arthur T Carey.
a/Ass't District Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health generally was found to be satisfactory, though no full check was made of the population.

Excellent work is being done from the Mission Aid Posts at Bali and Supari, and the Ilahita station is providing excellent facilities, particularly in the field of infant welfare. Unfortunately it is suspected that full advantage is not being taken by the local natives of these facilities, but it is pleasing to note that natives from villages up to two days walk distant are bringing infant cases to Ilahita. This work cannot be too highly commended.

The area covered is staffed generally by N.M.O's from Dreikikir who appear to be doing quite a good job. It has been recommended to the O.i.C Dreikikir however, that though might be given to the positioning of a further AID POST at BRIGAM which is the centre of the rice growing industry in the area, and a gathering point for all nearby villages. A fairly extensive population is involved. The Medical Assistant, Dreikikir, is investigating the matter.

7 OF 54/55

K.A. BROWN

SOUTH, WOSERA

Arthur T Carey.
A/Ass't District Officer.

7 OF 54/55

K.A. BROWN

NORTH & SOUTH NOSERA

WEK: Maprik P.R. No. 7/1954-55
/225

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

22nd July, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 7/1954-55.

The Patrol Reports are forwarded, please. Both are typical Reports of active, enthusiastic young men who have given conscientious attention to the problems of the area which they have patrolled.

The improved tone of the area reported by Mr. Brown is encouraging. The fact that the patrol was a joint District Services and Public Health endeavour is even more satisfactory in relation to the Wosera area.

As the Director is aware, the Wosera people for many years have presented a rather difficult problem to those interested in their welfare and progress. They are situated on the rolling plains to the south of Maprik between the strong-minded, enterprising and independent men of the Sepik River and the closely integrated, highly-successful gardeners of the rich Torricelli foothills of Maprik. Perhaps primarily due to this, they have tended to develop an inferiority complex, feeling for many years that they have been less successful in the world of affairs than their neighbours.

Sorcery plays a very large part in their affairs even today, and inevitably is frequently directed against change and progress. The development of roads is a move in the right direction, as it will assist us with our limited field staff, to attend the people on the spot in future with greater frequency than has been possible heretofore. This is most desirable. It will also permit the movement of their cash crops.

The matter of the airfield development is part of the general desire to demonstrate that they are capable of equalling the efforts of other folk. Mr. Straney's action is singularly unfortunate. He was an ex-pilot turned recruiter, who recently left the District for Australia. Whereas it is part of the District policy in this vast area to encourage the development by the people themselves of worth-while airfields which can lead to their all-round progress and permit more effective medical aid to be given, it is also policy first

to examine a projected site. In the circumstances I will arrange for an airfield expert of the Department of Civil Aviation during an early visit from Madang, to accompany the Assistant District Officer and examine the field in order to let the people know definitely where they stand in this matter, and if possible to prevent their labour being in vain.

Rice culture has also been grasped as a step towards progress and perhaps also of demonstrating that they are capable of successful and prestige-winning development. I have recently had detailed conferences on the problems and progress of rice culture and Rural Progress Societies in the relatively primitive Maprik Sub-district with the a/District Agricultural Officer for the Sepik District who is stationed at Bainyik. In early April, I also discussed the position with Mr. Lamrock, Chief of Division of Agricultural Extension of the Department of Agriculture. Improved milling facilities are necessary for several of the Societies in the area. Mr. Lamrock assures me that he proposes the general introduction of the Secoco mill which has given good results at Bainyik. This is urgently necessary. Inevitably the people and particularly people such as the Wosera, tend to compare the price they receive from their at present less well-grown and less well-milled rice with the retail price of first quality Australian brown rice shipped to Wewak and then airfreighted to Maprik and there sold at a profit in the trade stores of the area. In this context, it may later become necessary arbitarily to fix the retail price per pound at Maprik of Australian brown rice at a more reasonable figure. In the interim, the explanation of economic facts and circumstances is being used by the District Agricultural Officer and the Assistant District Officer and their staffs to bring the matter of rice culture into perspective.

I have arranged with the Assistant District Officer to pay an early but deliberately low pressure visit to the Wosera area, and there spend a period gaining the peoples' confidence on a personal plane and studying their attitudes and outlook, particularly on rice, but also on other aspects of their development, with a view to guiding them more surely along sound lines.

Preston White.

(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

WEW.31-1/125

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

20th January, 1956

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

SPECIAL REPORT - WOSERA

Your NA.31/1/- dated 13th January, 1956 refers.

Please find enclosed report. Its previous omission is regretted.

(D.R.Marsh)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl:

WEW.31-1/1725.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd December, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL REPORT - WASERA - MARRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

This timely and well-conducted visit by Mr.Carey indicates a much improved situation in the Wasera which in past months has been the cause of much apprehension.

I am in agreement that water pumps should be installed, but care should be taken to see that one man from each place understands their maintenance. With semi-rotary pumps there are some points to remember:-

(1) Water must be screened at the intake;

(2) The handle must be chained on either side to prevent it being moved to its full arc;

(3) Connecting pipes must be goosenecked to overcome the necessity of priming.

Mr. Carey's action in having the people put the WOMBISH airstrip site under cultivation is commendable as are his efforts at eliminating communal ownership of produce.

From the air the Wasera is most impressive - gardens are numerous and vigorous - villages are well lined out and one gets the impression that nature has been kinder to them than their neighbours. I would like to see some coffee planted in the area and Mr. Carey is requested to liase with the District Agricultural Officer on the matter.

Patrol Allowance contingency is attached for your information and necessary action, please.

D.R.Marsh

(D.R.MARSH)
a/District Officer.

Copy to:-
Mr. Carey,
Assistant District Officer,
MARRIK.

For your information and necessary action, please. You have given us a very clear picture of what is needed in the Wasera and I would like a further progress report in due course.

(D.R.MARSH)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO:- MAP No.7. of 54/55

AREA PATROLLED:- 1. North Wosera Census Sub-Division.
2. South Wosera Census Sub-Division.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:- K.A. Brown. Patrol Officer.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :- 1. Census Revision.
2. Medical Inspection by M.O.
3. General Administration.

DURATION:- 1st June, 1955 to 30th June, 1955.
30 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:- DDS & NA.
Mr.D.J. Murphy. C.P.O.
3897 Const. MASON.
2283 Const. KULAE.
6170 Const. MARU.
7623 Const. DARUAM.
7921 Const. BANDE.
7760 Const. DALI.
P.N.G.
Dr.A. Szymiczak. M.O.
NMO MALEMOLE.
NMO SIMI Trainee.
NMO KAUSIT " .

INTRODUCTION:-

The areas patrolled are known as North and South Wosera. These divisions are arbitary as they include several distinct lingaistic groups.

For census purposes 62 villages are known but there are many more than that. For convenience two and sometimes three hamlets are included in one book, even though the villages concerned are quite apart.

The North Wosera Census Sub-Division has a population of 9,156 and covers the small area of approximately 30 square miles. The South Wosera Census Sub-division is more scattered. Its 3,890 people lay claim to about 50 square miles.

Both areas are not difficult to patrol even under the most adverse weather conditions likely to be encountered. The longest walk of about 2 hours applies to three villages. In other cases half an hour is the average walking time between villages.

The months of June, July, August and possibly September are the best months to walk through the area as tracks are dry and rivers easy to forde. Drinking water seems to be the only real problem. Officers are wise to confine their thirst quenchers to coconuts if they do not carry their own water. Natives do not drink the water direct from the rivers but dig small wells in the banks.

In the wet season rivers flood rapidly but unless the rain is consistent they subside quickly. KAMOE and APAMBI are surrounded by swamps and for short periods could be cut off.

For the most part the country is undulating with a patch of bush and then open grassland and so on. In the North a hamlet is found in practically every portion of bush east of the WANU River. West of this river the terrain becomes more rugged and only small patches of grassland are seen. However it is not until one is well into the Dreikikir area that any sort of mountains are encountered.

The more southern portion of South Wosera form part of the Sepik Plains. Here the grasslands are extnsive.

It is now possible to visit most villages east of AMUK River by jeep. Most of both areas could be visited by motor cycle in the dry season. I was able to inspect roads by motor scooter in a wide section of North Wosera, and through to ILAHITA from KWANEBANDU(about 8-10 road miles). Returning from latter trip I split a tyre and was unable to go as far afield as I would have liked.

One of the patrol police was sent out a week prior to the main body leaving MAPRIK. He had instructions to advise all villages of the purpose of patrol and to arrange for all village officials to meet me at KUNJINGINI on 1st June, 1955.

The prime aim of this meeting was to instruct Luluais and Tultuls to make every effort to have all the people of their villages to come up for census and a medical inspection. The statistics confirm that this meeting had some results. At KWANEBANDU about 80 new names were recorded.

A supply of new caps was taken and issued to officials without them and the more worn ones changed.

The patrol was a large one consisting of three Europeans and 12 native staff. I was fortunate in having patrolled the area on two occasions previously and was aware that Rest House facilities were hopelessly inadequate. Officials knowing the size of the patrol responded with new buildings. A small tent was carried for our patrol gear.

DIARY.

Tuesday 31st May, 1955.

Native personnel and effects to KUNJINGINI.

Wednesday 1st June, 1955.

Left MAPRIK 8 am. Settled in at Rest House KUNJINGINI No.1 and spent rest of day speaking to Village Officials and routing patrol. Late afternoon paid visit to Catholic Missionaries at KUNJINGINI Mission.

Thursday 2nd June, 1955.

Revised census at KUNJINGINI No.1, No.2, and MUL.
One C&N&A case heard at KUNJINGINI No.1.

Friday 3rd June, 1955.

To ABUSIT No.1. Mr Murphy conducted census of this village while I inspected hamlets of ABUSIT No.2, TUWAIKUM and GWINYINGI. Census of No.1. & 2 MIKAU.

Saturday 4th June, 1955.

Census TUWAIKUM and GWINYINGI in morning. Left for Sepik River 1 pm with Mr. White DAO to attend to arrangments for unloading of MV "MAROVA" later in the day. ADO and Mr Murphy arrived 5pm, "Marova" 5.30 pm. Unloading until ? pm. Returned KUNJINGINI.

Sunday 5th June, 1955.

Mr Murphy and self to Sepik River to attend to unloading of "Marova". All cargo brought to BURUI and put under cover by 6 pm. Left P.B. with two work boys at BURUI to watch the cargo. Arrived at KUNJINGINI 11 pm.

Monday 6th June, 1955.

To CHIGIANGU revised census and rested.

Tuesday 7th June, 1955.

To BOBMAGUM. Mr Murphy revised census of latter village while I revised census at TENDEGUM. Dr. Szymiczek accompanying me.

Wednesday 8th June, 1955.

Mr. Murphy to KAUGIAK, self and Dr. Szymiczek to KWANEBANDU. Census revised and hamlets inspected. Returned BOBMAGUM 3 pm. I left per motor scooter to test road to ILAHITA 4pm returned BOBMAGUM 6.30 pm.

Thursday 8th June, 1955.

All personnel to WAGGAMAGA. Census conducted and area inspected. Returned BOBMAGUM 5 pm.

Friday 10th June, 1955.

Spent day listening to minor disputes and conducting several Courts of Native Affairs. Mr Murphy inspected roads and villages.

Saturday 11th June, 1955.

Camp moved to RUBUGUN. ADO arrived 11 am to inspect roads I had reported on. Remained with him until 4 pm .

Sunday 12th June, 1955.

Observed.

Monday 13th June, 1955. (Queen's birthday)

Worked on census books with Mr Murphy otherwise observed. "Foie de Joie" and small talk given at 6 pm on significance of day.

Tuesday 14th June, 1955.

Tuesday 14th June, 1955.

Census of RUBUGUM Nos 1,2 & 3 by Mr Murphy. Self to BALAMTA and TALANGU. Dr. Szymiczek remained at RUBUGUM with Mr. Murphy.

Wednesday 15th June, 1955.

Census of MAUNDU by Mr. Murphy. I revised census at GWAIWARU.

Received message at 9 pm that one of Catholic Fathers at KUNJINGINI was seriously ill. Dr Szymiczek left with Const MARU and NMO MALEMOLE. Sent message back at midnight that he was going on into MAPRIK.

Thursday 16th June, 1955.

Census of No.1 & 2 KUMUNIGUM in morning. No.3. KUMUNIGUM in afternoon. Accompanied and assisted by Mr Murphy. Returned Rest House RUBUGUM 5 pm .

Friday 17th June, 1955.

Left RUBUGUM 7 am. Arrived TUGAIKUM 5.30 pm. having conducted the census at KAMOK of TUGAIKUM. Mr Murphy visited hamlets of KULUNGU, NUMAMAK and BAPANDU and revised census.

Saturday 18th June, 1955.

Census to ISOGUM by self and KUTIGUM by Mr. Murphy in morning.

Gave police rifle practice in gorge on NANU River 2 pm to 5 pm.

Sunday 19th June, 1955.

Both officers compiling new census books otherwise observed.

Monday 20th June, 1955.

Census of SARAGUM , GULAKIM, in am, and KWATMAGUM, STAPIGUM in afternoon. Both areas assisted by Mr Murphy.

Tuesday 21st June, 1955.

Left TUGAIKUM Rest House 7 am.

Census of JAMBITANGA and UGUTAGWA in morning, and JNUNOKO and WABINDUMAGAK in afternoon. Spent night at WABINDUMAGAK.

Wednesday 22nd June, 1955.

Census of JIBAKIM, PAPPUMA in morning. Afternoon visited JIBAGO and MANJUKWARUI. Spent night at JIBAGO.

Thursday 23rd June, 1955.

Census of APAMBI. Cargo sent to BANGLEGO two hours walk from WABINDUMAGAK. Dr. Szymiczek arrived at JIBAGO 10 am and came with us. Arrived BANGLEGO 2 pm Revised census while Mr. Murphy visited villages of KAMBIGO and JIPMAGO. A new Rest House had been built at JIPMAGO especially to meet need of patrol so effects were moved and the night spent there.

Friday 24th June, 1955.

Census of WOMBISA and WABINDIGUM in morning. MIKAU and NAINDA visited and censused in afternoon.

Saturday 25th June, 1955.

Census of KAUSAGA by Mr. Murphy, while I visited YINDIKO. Spent afternoon at WOMBISA inspecting airstrip constructed by natives and inspecting rice gardens.

Sunday 26th June, 1955

Observed.

Monday 27th June, 1955.

Census of SERANGWANTU, PATUKWA in morning. PALGE and YAKIWAR in afternoon.

Tuesday 28th June, 1955.

I visited rice gardens and helped native re route a road in MIKAU - NAINDA area. Mr. Murphy conducted a census at MOUGUNGU and KWANJUAMA No.1. Arrived PUKAGO late afternoon and made camp.

Wednesday 29th June, 1955.

I left 7 am for KWARINGIA and conducted census. Mr. Murphy conducted census at NUNGWAIGO and PUKAGO. Spent night at PUKAGO.

Thursday 30th June, 1955.

Spent morning at PUKAGO visiting rice gardens and conducting Court of Native Affairs. Arrived SERANGWANTU 1 pm. Station Landrover waiting for patrol which returned to MAPRIK and reported at 3.300 pm.

))) END OF DIARY. (((

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Since 1953 there has been 6 patrols to the North and South Wosera areas by officers of the Department of Native Affairs. The writer has conducted the last three of these patrols and as a result has been able to follow a period of almost complete change in many villages.

With only one exception the 62 villages inspected were in excellent condition. They had gone to extremes to see that the villages would not be criticized. Old houses had been pulled down and the debris burnt. Between villages all tracks had been cut to normal road width and the tiniest drains bridged. Approximately 30 miles of jeep roads were inspected. Rice gardens have increased to a point where their production will form a pro rata percentage of the total output for the Maprik Sub-District in the coming financial year.

I think this state of affairs is partly the result of propaganda by "boss-boys" and "committee" of the Rural Progress Societies (usually ex P.I.R or Police) and patrols by Officers of Department of Native Affairs.

However so much energy and time has been expended in some of the villages visited that I feel the change has been caused by something deeper.

I do not wish to be alarmist or that a native situation exists. On the contrary the native situation at the present time is good and the patrol was greeted enthusiastically in many villages and in honour of the patrol five sing sings were held. In the section Rural Progress Societies I have discussed several points which are intended to point out a minor danger to future development.

The WOSERA have been described in earlier reports as apathetic Rather I think they were complaisant, self satisfied and insular coupled with vociferous insistence of "rights", with scant recognition of responsibilities. On the other hand they have a quality of determination on an enterprise once the matter has been thrashed out at numerous meetings. For this attribute is bring them to the front in the MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT as builders of roads and production of rice.

The incidence of sorcery in the area was surprisingly small. Only two cases were brought before the patrol and proved to be no more than suspicions. In my last report to this area I said the area was alive with it. This was so and I am inclined to believe that although much of it has gone underground the people have been far too busy to think about it in the last year.

The construction of the European type dwelling is beginning to show in many villages. At PUKAGO there is a large two storey dwelling.

The practice of burying dead in or near the house the deceased was domiciled is still in practice. One man was gaoled for burying his child in the house under about 4 inches of earth.

The incident at WOMBISA described in my report No 3 of 54/55 which caused some comment from Headquarters was borne in mind when I visited the latter village. I am certain that the incident has not caused any resentment towards the Administration On the patrols arrival at WOMBISA all officials and preminent men were lined to salute the patrol and for several hundreds of yards either side of the village the roads was decorated in flowers and leaves.

These people under the able leadership of an ex Police Constable UTAU are very enthusiastic about growing rice. Their gardens were inspected and one on the banks of NANU was the best rice I have seen growing in this Sub-District. The owner a MUT was very proud of the crop which covered about an acre.

A recruiter Mr. F. Straney passed through this village earlier in the year and convinced the natives that near their village they had a perfect site for an airstrip. Normally the natives would take little notice of private persons giving advice unless they consulted the District Office to get confirmation. Unfortuneately in this case UTAU knew Mr. Straney to be an ex-pilot from WEWAK and he immediately encouraged his people to clear the area. A tremendous amount of work was done in clearing 450 yards of kunai and bush to get this length but the drop from West to East would be the best part of 20 feet and to get the required length of 700 yards it would need to slope many feet more.

Mr Straney stepped out the required length according to the natives. It is possible that when under thick grass and secondary growth the area appeared level.

I spent several hours on the"air strip" explaining to the natives the requirements for aircraft. At first they could not see why an aircraft could not land on it as it was. I changed the subject several times because of stale-mates. Eventually the natives agreed not to do any more work on it until they discussed the matter with the Assistant District Officer or until such time that he might get down to see it himself.

I suggested in the meantime that they should plant it up with rice since they had carried out such good work in clearing and levelling sections. I doubt if this will be done and I have discussed the matter with ADO for want of a suitable solution.

It is of interest to note that a prominent Luluai NYAGERA of MIKAU and UTAU of WOMBISA went direct to WEWAK to report to Mr. Simogun MLC on the state of affairs at their centres. Luluai PETA of LONEIM went to WEWAK immediately after I completed my recent patrol of the MAPRIK Sub-Division. Apparently Mr. SIMOGUN receives regular reports of progress from all areas in this Sub-District actively engaged on business enterprises. It may be that this has some influence in the change of things in both North and South Wosera in the past year.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A complete of officials was compiled by Mr. Murphy and myself during the patrol. Time does not permit me to prepare a list with various comments but these will be included in the Village Official Register kept at MAPRIK.

The official position is much improved. Acting on the instructions of the Assistant District Officer where changes or replacements necessary the popular choice was allowed to act in either Luluai or Tultul capacity until the next patrol when the necessary recommendations will be made and forwarded to Headquarters.

In my report of last Patrol to North Wosera I made the suggestion that natives recommended for the position of Luluai and Tultul should be brought to MAPRIK for a short period of training particularly regarding the Native Regulations. No comment was made on this suggestion and I realise that such a course at this stage would burden officers and create problems of accommodation and victualling.

With the assistance of Mr. Murphy and Const MASON I endeavoured to give all officials a little instruction. In the first instance I insisted that at 6 oclock each evening all officials within easy reach of the Rest House were to line with Police when the flag was lowered. Those officials who were unable to salute correctly were instructed accordingly. The significance of the flag was explained. Whenever disputes were brought up I translated the relevant regulations and explained others.

As the patrol was operated from only six or seven Rest Houses some of the discussions were held with up to 20 officials. This should have good results as it gives for uniformity.

One of the main points I made to officials was the necessity for them to discuss their little troubles among themselves rather than taking the side of their natives whether they be right or wrong.

It appears that the improvement of Village Officials is going hand in hand with the general raising of their standard of values.

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CENSUS:-

NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The figures for this census show an increase of 597 on last years totals. Births exceeded deaths by 136 and 461 new names were recorded to make up this increase.

Most villages had a slight increase due mainly to new names. The following are the more outstanding increases:-

CHIGIANGU	29
BOBMAGUM	21
KWANEBANDU	95
KAUGIAK	20
SARAGUM	29
IBOGUM	36
NUMAMAKA	46

The village of JIBAKO had 24 deaths due to a dysentery epedemic late last year..

The total number of males at work (627) is 27.5% of the labour potential. This is a decrease of 5% on last year.

SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB DIVISION.

An increase of 133 on last years totals. Births exceeded deaths by 15 only. New names recorded being 118.

More outstanding increases as follows :-

KAUSAGA	12
NAINDA	57
PUKAGO	23
NUNGWAIGO	15
APAMBI	29
WOMBISA	37
MIKNU	22

SERANGWANTU village decreased by 37 but most of these went to NAINDA and MIKAU. KWARINGIA decreased by 12 mainly from hamlet of MAMUKWA which has broken up, some going to NUNGWAIGO and some to the AMBUNTI village of MOIM.

Total number of males at work (198) is 26.2% of the labour potential, a decrease of 3.6% on last years figures.

GENERAL.

As revision of census in both divisions was the primary object of the patrol every effort was made by Mr Murphy and myself to get a complete census. For this end a Constable was sent out a week prior to patrol's departure from MAPRIK to advise the people. On the first day of the patrol a meeting of officials was held at KUNJINGINI and a tentative date set for each village. Generally I was able to follow these dates. In cases where the itinery was changed the villages concerned were given ample warning.

The number of new names recorded indicate a considerable measure of success.

Where necessary census books were rewritten and compiled according to Headquarters instructions on the subject.

The first few census' were conducted slowly to give Mr Murphy time to grasp the various aspects. From then on he conducted census independantly with result that more time could be given to books and their compilation.

The next officer to conduct a census check of these divisions will have little worry over the state of the books and will be able to give all his time to finding the few remaining absconders.

I am certain that the number of people who have not yet appeared to have their name recorded are fery few. It is most likely that those who have absconded are very old people or children of school age, particularly girls.

Some 30 natives were either gaoled or fined for failing to appear or concealing persons from census when lawfully ordered to appear. In view of the preparations and the warnings given where a reasonable excuse could not be offered they were prosecuted.

The decrease in the number of males away at work is pleasing as the area since the war has been recruited to full. With the advance of the Rural Progress Societies it is anticipated that the numbers wanting to go away to work will decrease steadily.

In general the population trend of both sub-divisions is encouraging.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Agriculture.

The staple foods are yam, taro, sago, coconuts and bananas.

There are marked differences in the soil even in the comparatively small area patrolled. Some patches along the river flats are excellent but are subject to sudden flooding. Some grasslands are also good while others appear next to useless in their present state, e.g, the big areas near the MAPRIK-MARUI road.

The system of cultivation is bush fallowing. Small blocks varying from one to several acres are cleared, burned off and planted up. Near KUNJINGINI several villages overlap their crops to ensure a regular supply of the main crop yam. This idea has been pressed by members of the Mission at Kunjingini and as such is not yet widely practiced.

There was no evidence of regular rotation of crops but it is being done where peanuts and rice are being cultivated. It is fairly common to use old garden sites for putting in a rice garden.

Primitive types of cultivation implements such as digging sticks and hoes are still widely used. However most villages have an adequate supply of steel tools.

Wild pigs are regularly hunted by burning off kunai They have several methods of catching birds.

A few fish are speared in the rivers between floods.

Domestic pigs and poultry are kept but they play a minor part in native land use. Village pigs and poultry are kept exclusively for feasts, bride price and so on.

Two or three pigs is the average for a family unit. A larger number is considered a burden as they cause inter-village strife over destruction of cultivated gardens. These animals are ofpoor quality. They are fed regularly only on the eve of

slaughter.

Stocks of pigs were sadly depleted during the war but natives have made good use of the War Damage paid to them. Most villages have restocked with pigs purchased from Sepik River natives often at very exorbitant prices. Enquiries were made and it appears that the position is nearing the pre-war level in most cases.

The margin of subsistence of the people is limited in the Wosera areas by three main factors@-

1. The poverty of the uncultivated land in edible foodstuffs.

2. The perishable nature of the bulk of the crops produced.

3. The density of population (which reduces considerably the potential of 1.)

RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETIES

The Administration's policy of protection of native land rights has resulted in very little change in the traditional native land system with its involved pattern of usufruct.

The desire to promote native agriculture on a fairly large scale is therefore handicapped by land tenure. The success of Rural Progress Societies is lessened by the fact that some native groups live in areas where the soil itself and the amount of available arable land gives them very little economic future.

This problem must be considered as Societies near maximum output especially in the North Wosera area, where the population is over 300 to the square mile and increasing.

Rice production at present is restricted by difficulties such as waste of resources, bad cultivation and uneven quality due to inefficient processing.

This can and is being rectified to a degree by Officers of the Department of Agriculture with technical advice and experimentation.

Natives cannot reconcile the price paid for their rice and the price they pay in local trade stores. In every discussion I had on rice growing I was asked how much would they get for a bag of rice. Most of them think they should get £5 at least when the most they would get for a bag of unhulled rice is 30/-.

In the area near KUNJINGINI there are 300 bags of paddy rice waiting to be collected and hulled. There are many gardens yet to be stripped.

I explained that the price of rice depended on several factors, i.e, quality, the loss through hulling process and the cost of the latter but the natives were not completely convinced had there is a feeling that they are being deceived.

I asked NYAGERA of MIKAU (a prominent Luluai) why all the rice was being held in the villages instead of taking it to BAINYIK. He replied that for a long time the WOSERA people had lived like pigs and dogs and had been reminded of it. They were holding the rice, he explained, until the amount sent was enough to create the impression of huge effort on the part of the people

Rice is undoubtably an ideal cash crop for the WOSERA area because it provides an important food as weal as monetary returns. In my opinion it is the only cash crop which should be attempted in the North Wosera area particularly.

To develop cash crops at the expense of subsistence crops at this stage would be a retrograde step.

Every effort was made to stimulate the production of rice by Mr Murphy and myself. Gardens were inspected not from a point of view of giving advice on growing etc but more a show of interest as encouragement.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Twelve months ago there were no vehicular roads other than MAPRIK-MARUI Road in the area patrolled. Since that date some 30 miles of good road has been constructed. Much effort has been wasted because of lack of advice but generally the natives under leadership of ex-Police and P.N.G.R have made a good job.

The bridges on road from Tamaui Demonstration Station to AMUK River deserve special mention. Without assistance of any kind several sturdy bridges were built on this road.

Advice was given on roads at present under construction and a very important link from KUNJINGINI to MIKAU was surveyed When the initial clearing is done on this link the natives intend reporting to MAPRIK. Advice can then be given as to the best point where the SCREW River should be crossed and how to round one particularly bad spot without too much effort.

I inspected most of the roads on a motor scooter. I had the misfortune to split a tyre and did not see as much of the roads as I would have been able with the vehicle.

MAPS:-

A map traced from MAPRIK-MARUI Special is attached. Roads have been plotted and the villages plotted as accurately as possible. A tracing from the 4 miles to inch series would not show sufficient detail.

CONCLUSION:-

The patrol was a strenuous but gratifying one.

Mr Murphy quickly grasped the various aspects of the census procedure and was of great assistance to me throughout the patrol. This officer is quite competent to carry out routine solo patrols.

For the most part excellent weather was encountered. The patrol personnel fared well in native food as the present months are a time of plenty for the WOSERA.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

REPORT ON OBSERVATIONS MADE BY MAPRIK PATROL No.7 of 1954/1955 TO NORTH AND SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The Medical Officer at MAPRIK, Dr.A. Szymiczek one MMO and two trainee MMO's accompanied the patrol except for five days when the Doctor was called away to attend to sick Europeans at MAPRIK and KUNJINGINI.

The Medical Officer's report will cover all aspects of Health and relevant Statistics.

Several sites were selected by the Medical Officer for proposed Aid Posts. I was able to give him some assistance in selection giving regard to density of population and geography.

The sites finally chosen were WABINDUMAGAK, NUMBUNGA, RUBUUUM of North Wosera, and PUKAGO of South Wosera.

For the information of the Director of Public Health a separate lot of census statistics has been appended.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER : MAPRIK NO 7 of 54/55.

AREA PATROLLED : NORTH AND SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : K.A.BROWN PO.

D.J.MURPHY CPO.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: A.SZYMICZEK MO.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : I. CENSUS.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION OF PATROL : I/6/55 - 30/6/55.

30 Days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

3897	CONST.	MASON.	MALUMOLE	NMO.
7921	"	BANDE.	JIMI	NMO. PROB.
7623	"	DARUAM.	KAUSIT	NMO PROB.
7730	"	DALI.		
2238	"	KUIAE.		
6170	"	MARU.		

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INTRODUCTION:

The main aim of the patrol was to record a census of the areas above mentioned. During the previous patrol, conducted by Mr. Brown, many new names were recorded and it was suspected that there were still many who had run away on the arrival of the patrol. Becaus of this, Mr. Brown was determined that a complete census would be recorded on this patrol.Thus on the afternoon of the first day, a meeting was held on the Kunjingini Mission air-strip of all the Village Officials of both census sub-Divisions. During this meeting, an approximate day was nominated for each village and it was stressed that there must be an 100% turn up. It was also stressed that those who would be lining for the first time i.e. those who had previously ran away, would not be prosecuted but if any person failed to line and was subsequently discovered he would be charged. This certainly had the desired effect as is apparent by the increase in census figures.

Right from the outset it could be seen that there would be a substantial increase inthe census figures and it was also apparent that a definite effort had been made by the villagers to clean up the village area. The cleaniness of most of the villages was the most heartening factor of the patrol, and I think it can be attributed to the good work done by Mr. Brown on his previous patrol through this area.

During the dry season this is quite an easy area to patrol from the point of view of terrain and walking distances. The area could be described generally as an undulating plain. In the North section, coppits of bush, varying in size and density, dominate the terrain while in the South, kunai grass is the dominant feature. Apart from one or two walks through thick kunai grass with no defined tracks and a few areas bordering on the Dreikikir area which have some steep climbs, walking is easy with the longest distance between villages being 2½ hours, but mostly around about the half-hour mark. At the end of this report there is a section called "Guide to future Patrols" and gives a helpful summary of a suggested schedule for the next patrol through thisarea. Because of the size of the patrol it was decided to choose one village which was situated in the middle of a group of villages and spend a few days in that spot to census the surrounding villages and use the central point for Court work and discussing general native affairs. This was done at first because it was thought necessary as when we wanted to move camp, the number of carriers required was exorbitant. However it was later realised that such a course of action proved most satisfactory. The new Rest House Stations and facilities available in same willbe discussed more fully in the "Guide to future Patrols" section.

The weather during the patrol was hot and dry, except for

INTRODUCTION (CONT):
one or two days of light rain.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Just as the community of the Wosera as a whole is undergoing the process of giving up the barbaric practices of their ancestors and adapting themselves to the modern standard of life, so too the Village Officials are going through a period of trial and error in the eyes of both the Administration and the people themselves. Many of the original appointees to the position of Luluai and Tultul are now getting old and losing their sway, and the people are eager to appoint young and enterprising leaders. During the patrol, many requests were made by the people and in some cases by the old Officials themselves for new appointments. It is not an easy task to ferret out the true leader of a village nor is it easy to appoint a man aggreable to each and every member of the community. However, when a request was made for a new Official or it was noticed that the present one was not sufficient all the men of the village were assembled and a discussion held re the new appointment. When a selection was finally made, the men were asked if all agreed to "behind" him. Although these meetings were probably trumped up and no-one would have the courage of his convictions to speak against the popular choice, the fact that the appointment was made at a public meeting where freedom of expression was allowed gives us a concrete argument in the future should they decry the appointment.

There have been quite a lot of changes in the "hat-men" right throughout the area but no appointments are to be recommended until they settle down from this transient period, as it will take time before the people are content to follow the orders of anN established leader.

Mr. Brown and myself compiled a list of Village Officials during the patrol and this is to be included in his report.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Apart from the village of Abusit, which seems to be the "black sheep" of the area, all villages are in an extremely clean condition. An unusual feature of conducting village inspections was the eagerness of the Officials to demonstrate each and every little hamlet of their village. Hamlet names were not always included in the Village Book and it would be quite easy to miss out on seeing every hamlet. However, on many occasions, when I was about to call my inspection complete, I would be led off to another little section of houses. This was most heartening.

Also it could be seen that the ground and grass had not been only recently cleaned and cut as was seen in the previous patrol by Mr. Brown, except in a few villages on the other side of the Nanu River. These remarks also apply to the tracks between villages.

Latrines were also very good and in a lot of cases new ones had only just been built and it seemed from the way they were eagerly indicated by the Officials and from remarks made about other villages that friendly rivalry existed between some sections of villages re a campaign for better sanitary conditions.

The old type of house which has been described on many occasions before in previous reports is still the popular choice although there are instances of the Rest House type of construction being built mainly in the rice areas where the influence of enterprising "boss-boys" is strong.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

KUNJINGINI NO I - BOBMAGUM:

This section of road has been made by the villages of KUNJINGINI NO I, ABUSIT, GWINYINGI, TUWAIKUM, CHIGINANGU and BOBMAGUM and has created an important link with the road from TAMDUI to ILAHITA which it joins at a point between TANDEGUM and BOBMAGUM, and should prove a most convenient link for trade relations between these people and the Agricultural Officer at Bainyik as he will be able to go straight

ROADS AND BRIDGES (CONT):

KUNJINGININO I - BOBMAGUM (CONT):
from Bainyik through to KUNJINGINI via TAMOUI and the villages above mentioned and he will be able to hold meetings on the road for spreading of rice propaganda and also for the periodical collection of rice.

Much work has been done by the above communities with the exception of ABUSIT who has flatly refused to maintain their section of the road. On the afternoon of Saturday, IIth June, Mr. Arthur Carey, the Assistant District Officer from Maprik went over this section of road by jeep and the only difficulty experienced was in the ABUSIT section and I think this fact will shame them into activity. They were also given a talk by Mr.Carey and they are likely to show more interest in the future.

This resentment by the people of ABUSIT is almost certainly due to the misunderstanding that arose between themselves and the people from KUNJINGINI over formation of a Society to purchase a rice huller, the facts of which were fully covered in Mr. Brown's previous report - Maprik No I of 54/55.

On the whole, the road is in fairly good condition and it most certainly is passable. The main snag is the AMOGU river crossing between ABUSIT and TUWAIKUM, and this of course makes it a dry weather road only, and even in the dry it is no easy task to cross because of the very sandy bottom. One bridge and one small ditch covering in the ABUSIT section will have to be strengthehed and there is one very steep climb almost adjacent to an hamlet of ABUSIT which is very risky even in the dry. This latter fault is the one big snag with the roads right throughout the area. They have no idea of skirting a hill but always go straight up and over which means a lot of hard and unnecessary work because the hilly sections will have to be skirted or cut away if the roads are ever to be used with anyconsistency and safety.

TAMOUI - ILAHITA ROAD.

The section of this road inspected was from the Rice Experimental Station at TAMOUI to KWANABANDU via TENDEGUM, BOBMAGUM and the AMUK river. Once again we find identical problems. There are one or two steep climbs in the TENDEGUM section which would be impossible to climb with a wet surface and the river crossing at the AMUK between BOBMAGUM and KWANABANDU presents a problem. Even in a low tide it may be difficult to cross because of the loose sandy bed.

The remaining sections of this road from KWANABANDU to ILAHITA were inspected by Mr. Brown on his motor bike and he will no doubt comment on it in his report.

KWANABANDU - KAUGIAK - WAIGAMAGA - MUL.

KWANABANDU and KAUGIAK are adjacent to one another and only five minutes walk between them. There is no actual motor road but the existing track could be passed over by jeep with a bit of work and there is ample room to pass through the villages.

The section from KAUGIAK to WAIGAMAGA is only in its infancy and is not yet passable. It has been cleared but there are still many tree roots, remnants of gardens and even one whole village garden straddles part of the road. Besides this there are one or two creek crossings which would have to be bridged. A lot of work has yet to be done before this section could be made passable.

The section from WAIGAMAGA to MUL is still in the discussion stage. When it is completed it will link up with the road planned between MIKAU and MUL. This latter section will be discussed later on in the report.

WAIGAMAGA - RUBUGAN NO 3.

Here again a tremendous amount of work has been done by the people from WAIGAMAGA in conjunction with those from RUBUGAN Nos I-3. It has been well cut with a good width and well defined drainage ditches. Some of the hills are fairly steep but not excessively so. There is one ditch to be bridged.

RUBUGAN NO 3 - GWAIWARU.

This is quite a good section of road - about I5 to 20 ft wide and quite level with deep ditches at both sides for drain-

ROADS AND BRIDGES (CONT):

RUBUGAN NO 3 - GWAIWARU (CONT):
-age. A couple of steep hills which would have to be cut away or skirted and a steep creek drain which would have to be strongly bridged are the two main problems.

GWAIWARU - KUMUNUGUM:

A section of this planned road has been cut and cleared through a patch of kunai in the middle of the two villages but a lot of dense bush has yet to be cut. Then again there is a long steep hill leading into KUMUNUGUM which presents a problem.

The preceeding comments constitute the system of roads in the North Wosera Census Sub-Division.

The main road in the South Division is that running between MIKAU and MUL, ending abruptly at a steep creek drain just outside MUL. This is a particularly good section of road and the push and brains behind it were due to Luluai Nyagera of MIKAU, Luluai Wangiwan of NAINDA and a few local rice leaders.

It was ascertained at a meeting held of all concerned with the road that they intended to continue the road through to MUL, then to KUNJINGINI NO 2 and finally to the air strip at KUNJINGINI. However this plan was rejected as it meant crossing two rivers viz. the AMUK and the AMOGU. Instead it was suggested they continue it down to a point below KUNJINGINI where the two rivers meet to form one. This water "bung" was inspected and is definitely passable when there is no tide running. However, it would be quite impassable and in fact dangerous with any sort of tide as the water runs down at a great rate of knots.

SUMMARY:

The previous description of roads represents the road system at present in vogue in the North and South Wosera Census Sub-Divisions. A lot of words have been spoken, many great plans have been formed and a great deal of sweat has been lost in the making of these roads, and these things will continue until they are satisfied that the roads come somewhere near a European standard. When they do reach this stage - and it's not that far distant - the people are going to start looking for some satisfaction in repayment for their hard work - and they certainly deserve it. After all, in most cases, we usually find the original idea traces back to some well-meaning Patrol Officer. And unless they get some satisfaction or other, there are going to be a great many dissatisfied natives and a lot of deep resentment against the Administration which could later flare to the surface.

There is, of course, no reason why they do not see some results for their labour. Firstly, if the communities develop a big enough interest in rice production, the time will come when the roads will be used fairly constantly by the Agricultural Officers from Bainyik. Secondly, a scheme is planned by Mr. Carey to use these roads for periodical visits to hear complaints from marked sections of villages. This scheme is very sound.

During the patrol, an endeavour was made to bring home to the native MIND a full realisation of the theme expressed in the above summary, as I feel that it is a most important section to be kept in mind for Administration policy for the future.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

See Appendix "B".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

During the patrol, I endeavoured to find out as much information as possible on the practice of confining young girls in menstrual houses ("Haus Blud"). However I do not intend to put my findings on paper as the subjecthas been fairly fully covered before. However there was an incident which may be significant and I don't think

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (CONT):

it has been covered before in a patrol report. The incideht was first reported to the Doctor while he was on a sick call to the Catholic Mission at KUNJINGINI, and he wisely referred the bearer of the story to Mr. Brown and myself.

Interrogation of the native concerned disclosed the following story:- When a married native woman went down to a small creek situated between the villages of MAUNDU and RUBUGAN NO 3 - the woman was from MAUNDU - ostensibly for the purpose of carrying out her daily personal ablutions shemenstrated into the creek. A few moments later another woman came down to the creek and seeing the menstrual blood, collected it in a banana leaf. By this time, the former woman had gone. This second woman then hurried back to the Luluai of MAUNDU and reported her findings, and asked him if it could be used in connection with the rituals conerned with the menstrual ceremonies. The Luluai dismissed the woman and gave the leaf and its contents to the husband of the woman who had menstrated in the stream.

The husband then reported to Dr. Szymiczek at KU NJINGINI and asked him if the blood contained any specific powers of magic. The Doctor explained that it was only menstrual blood and to dispel any theories he might have concerning its connection with sorcery. The native then reported the story to me at RUBUGAN NO 3. I suspected that there was more in the story than had been told but further questioning was to no avail.

CONCLUSION:

The main aim of the patrol viz. census has been completed most satisfactorily. From the point of view of the Administration, this area could now be classed as sophisticated, because although the people inland on the west side of the NANU river still tend to be touchy, they are definitely well on the way to the stage where they accept the Government. This is shown by the fact that all have now appeared for census - this is only a supposition, but quite a feasible one judging on the number of new names recorded and the insistence by the Village Officials that all have now lined - and the village areas show a definite effort to maintain their homes and surroundings in a clean and orderly condition.

The first Medical Patrol has now been completed and again we see heartening signs for the people have shown readiness to receive medical attention and to support regularly the local Aid-Posts.

I feel that I have learned much from this patrol. Many new Census Books had to be rewritten and quite a few original censuses were carried out and this has given me a complete appreciation of the requirements of census. The patrol was conducted most efficiently by Mr. Brown and I found him extremely helpful to work with. He has taught me a lot and I only hope that I've been able to absorb it all.

This report does not contain every aspect of native administration as it would be futile to have unnecessary repetition of basic facts on top of MR. Brown's report. However, I have selected a few aspects for discussion and have endeavoured to give a true picture of the present position.

L.J.Murphy

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(D.J.MURPHY.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO 7 of 54/55. NTH & STH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

The patrol was accompanied by the Sub-District Medical Officer, Dr. Szymiczek and three Native Medical Orderlies from the Maprik Hospital. A report of the conduct of the *N.M.O.'s* appears below. This was the first medical patrol to the area.

According to cursory inspections by the writer and opinions expressed by Dr. Szymiczek, the general standard of health in this area is high. This, I would say, is due to the gradual acceptance by the people of the new and healthier way of life set down by Administration policy and the more regular patronage of the Aid-Posts at MIYAU and KULUNGU in the North Division, and SERANGWANTU in the South.

Elephantisis is quite common throughout the area and there are some particularly bad cases in the NUNGWAIGO and PUKAGO area in the South Division. Tropical Ulcers are also common but most of them are being treated by the Orderlies in the various Aid-Posts.

There were a few cases of children suffering with advanced Yaws caused by gross neglect on the part of the parents. The chief reason behind this was the fact that men were going away to work as indentured labourers and leaving their wives with young children to fend for themselves. The worst cases of this were seen in the village of PUKAGO and an Aid-Post would be well placed in this area.

Medical Inspections were conducted in all villages either by the Doctor himself or if Mr. Brown and I separated to census a village each, by an N.M.O. During these inspections, those requiring further attention in the way of dressings or injections were told to report after the census and inspection were completed. Serious cases were told to report to Maprik.

Below is the report of the conduct of the N.M.O.'s:-

NAME.	DESIGNATION.	REPORT.
MALUMOLE	N.M.O.	I was most impressed with this man. Very keen and seems to have a good knowledge of his work which he carries out with the utmost confidence.
JIMI	N.M.O. (PROB)	Although young and inexperienced he is very keen and conducted himself well during patrol.
KAUSIT	" "	A bit short tempered with natives and he will have to curb this tendency if he wants to impress the native community of the advantages importance of medical attention.

D.J.Murphy

(D.J.MURPHY.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "C".

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO 8 of 54/55, NTH & STH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

GUIDE TO FUTURE PATROLS.

I. The list compiled below contains a summary of Rest House sites throughout the area together with the villages easily accessable and the appropriate walking times from the various central points. There are distinct pockets of villages which are situated so closely together that it was found far more satisfactory to make camp at a central point and stay there for the number of days required to census and inspect the neighbouring villages. In this way the inconvenience of moving camp every day is avoided and the visits to the villages were restricted to straight census and inspection as all litigation was heard at the Rest House site.

REST HOUSE SITE.	NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.	POPULATION OF VILLAGE.	WALKING TIME FROM REST HOUSE SITE.
KUNJINGINI NO I (New site being built adjacent to Mission air-strip.)	KUNJINGINI NO I	II9	-
	KUNJINGINI NO 2	I03	20 Minutes.
	MUL via KUNJINGINI NO 2	I6I	40 "
	ABUSIT	2II	20 "
	GWINYINGI via ABUSIT	I29	35 "
	MIKAU NO I via ABUSIT and GWINYINGI	254	80 "
	MIKAU NO 2 via ABUSIT and GWINYINGI	9I	65 "
	TUWAIKUM	208	75 "
BOBMAGUM (New site being built on AMUK river.)	BOBMAGUM	2I3	90 Minutes from KUNJ NO I.
	CHIGINANGU	226	I0 "
	TENDEGUM	I83	20 "
	KWANABANDU via the AMUK river.	443	25 "
	KAUGIAK via KWANABANDU	I89	3[illegible] "
	WAIGAMAGA	370	90 "
RUBUGAN NO 3 (New site completed.)	RUBUGAN NO 3.	I54	90 Minutes from BOBMAGUM.
	RUBUGAN NOS I-2.	267	I0 "
	MAUNDU	362	[illegible]0 "
	GWAIWARU	223	25 "
	BALANTA	I28	20 "

(NOTE:- There are two routes from KUNJINGINI NO I to TUWAIKUM. One is through the bush via ABUSIT, GWINYINGI and MIKAU NO 2. The other is a direct route along the road as mentioned in the "Roads and Bridges" section of this report. Thus this village could either be done while in the vicinity doing the census of nearby villages or it might be more convenient to do it while moving camp from KUNJINGINI NO I to BOBMAGUM.)

(NOTE:- WAIGAMAGA is situated in the middle of the above two pockets of villages and could be done from either one. From KUNJINGINI NO I, it can be reached via KUNJINGINI NO 2 and from BOBMAGUM the route is via KWANABANDU and KAUGIAK.)

REST HOUSE SITE.	NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.	POPULATION OF VILLAGE.	WALKING TIME FROM REST HOUSE SITE.
RUBUGAN NO 3 (Cont.)	TALANGU	94	35 Minutes.
	KUMUNUGUM NOS I-2 via GWAIWARU	296	45 "
	KUMUNUGUM NO 3 via GWAIWARU and KUM NOS I-2	238	70 "

(NOTE:- The next camp from here is NUMBUNGAI. However there are three villages - TATUMBA, KULUNGU and BAPANDU - between the two camps and these are very small villages and situated quite close to each other. So that it would be no hardship to do these villages while moving camp from RUBUGAN to NUMBUNGAI. KUMUNUGUM NO 3, being a fair way from RUBUGAN, could also be done in conjunction with these three, but this would probably mean taking two days over the four of them.)

NUMBUNGAI	TUGAIKUM	396	I0 "
(New site completed on	KANGS	I4I	45 "
the NANU river.)	KOTAGUM	26I	30 "
I50 Mins from RUBUGAN	ISOGUM	226	I5 "
	NUMAMAKA via ISOGUM	I69	30 "
	STAPIGUM	235	30 "
	SARAGUM	380	I5 "
	GULAKIM	216	30 "
	KWATMAGUM	209	25 "

(NOTE:- JAMBITANGA (236), 60 Minutes from SARAGUM, and UMUNOKO (266), 60 Minutes from JAMBITANGA, would best be done while moving camp to WABINDUMAGAK.

WABINDUMAGAK (407)	JIPAKIM	230	35 "
(Camping conditions	PA'APPUMA	II3	70 "
not good here.)	UGUTAGWA	242	20 "
I20 Mins from NUMB-UNGAI.			
JIBAKO (204)	MANJJUKWARUI	I59	I5 "
(Normal camping conditions here.)	45 Mins from WABINDUMAGAK.		

(NOTE:- At this juncture, the North section of the Wosera Division is completed. The suggested course into the Southern Division is as follows:-)

From MANJUKWARUI to APAMBI (99). I Hours walk through Kunai grass. Track fair. Camping conditions fair.

From APAMBI to KWARINGIA (II8). 2 Hours walk.

From KWARINGIA to NUNGWAIGO (280). 85 Minutes walk. No defined track through swamp.

NUNGWAIGO to PUKAGO (245) - 35 Minutes. PUKAGO to KWANJUAMA NO 2 (80) - I0 Minutes. KWANJUAMA NO 2 to KWANJUAMA NO I - 25 Minutes.

REST HOUSE SITE.	NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.		POPULATION OF VILLAGE.	WALKING TIME FROM REST HOUSE SITE.
SERANGWANTU	SERANGWANTU		283.	-
(Normal camping conditions - 50 Mins. from KWANJUAMA NO I.)	PALGE		97	I5 Minutes.
	YAKIWAR.		92	40 "
	PATUKWA		I40	30 "
	MOUGUNGU		82	30 "
BWITIK.				
(New site in the Kunai. 45 Mins from SERANGWANTU.	YINDIKO		I39	20 "
	MIKAU		I70	25 "
	NAINDA		2I5	30 "
	KAUSAGA		I39	30 "
WOMBISA.	WOMBISA		275	35 Minutes from BWI-
(New site completed)	WABINDIGUM		II6	I5 " TIK.
	BANGLEGO	via JIPMAGO	I39	30 "
	YAMBIKO	via JIPMAGO	I54	25 "
	JIPMAGO		78	20 "

(NOTE:- The two sites at BWITIK and WOMBISA are very close and actually one is superfluous. However, seeing that so much hard work had been put into them, they were both used by this patrol to give the people some satisfaction in return for their labour.
It will be noticed from the map submitted by Mr. Brown that there are two separate routes leading North from KWARINGIA, thus making it impossible to plan the patrol to continue on in one continuous route. The route set out above for the Southern Division was not followed by this patrol but after due deliberation and discussion, I feel that my suggested route is the best plan.)
This now completes the plan of the patrol as the only course after finishing the villages from WOMBISA would be to return to the nearest point on the MAPRIK-MARUI road, either at SERANGWANTU or KUNJINGINI, there to be picked up by jeep.

2. By the time the next patrol is due to for this area the following Rest House Sites should have been completed and ready for habitation:- KUNJINGINI NO I, AMUK RIVER, RUBUGAN NO 3, NUMBUNGAI, WOMBISA and BWITIK. At these sites the following facilities are available:-European rest house with separate kitchen, laundary and sanitary houses; a domicile for the Police Detachment with separate cook-house; and two small rotunda-type dwellings for clerical and court work for D.N.A. personnel and medical work for P.M.D. personnel. The normal facilities usually found are available at the other stopping sites.

3. Water is usually plentiful but it is not advisable to drink it if patrolling in the dry season i.e. in the months from about June to September. Even the natives themselves dig holes at the sides of the streams for their water supply.

4. Pigs, fowl and pidgeon are in fairly good supply and we found no trouble in procuring them. The western side of the NANU river is particularly good for pidgeon .

L.Bellamy C/O.

3829

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955. North Moore Census Sub-Division - Bonkiri Sub-District. PAGE No 2 of 2/55.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students													
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children surviving under 5		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	2.6.55	3	3			1					1		2	1									2		9				9	12	8	46	8	29	3	27	1·2	11	19	29	32	60+59 / 119
	2.6.55	3	1				1	1						1	1								2		9						11	44	10	36	5	40	1·8	34	38	32	48	77+84 / 181
	2.6.55	1	2											1	1										11						9	29	2	24	2	21	1·9	26	17	21	33	38+50 / 108
	3.6.55	3	7					1	1			1													19			6	3	8	60	4	49	1	49	1·7	40	33	32	38	117+94 / 211
	3.6.55	2	3	1																			1		10						10	42	6	33	2	36	1·5	27	24	32	36	69+60 / 129
	3.6.55	6	8	1				1	1					1									1		22						14	83	11	62	6	96	1·5	37	32	81	79	141+113 / 254
	3.6.55	2	4			1			1										1	2			1		4			2			4	23		22	5	22	1·5	23	11	22	28	52+39 / 91
	3.6.55	2	5					1	2			1		4											5			7	3	14	43	9	43	-	43	1·5	40	33	57	65	103+102 / 205
	7.6.55	6	2		1																		2		4						7	60	1	61	9	56	1·5	48	30	73	69	121+99 / 220
	8.6.55	1	4				1							1	1										8			3		14	50	5	46	6	41	1·9	37	39	52	48	100+83 / 183
	8.6.55	3	2					2						2									1		6						12	64	3	62	1	55	1·3	28	24	83	69	120+93 / 213
	9.6.55	16	11	1		1	1	1	2		1	1		4	4										42			2	2	22	114	20	111	4	16	1·1	76	75	109	139	229+214 / 443
	9.6.55	4	1	1										1									1		16			1		9	43	7	47	3	46	1·3	28	26	61	61	102+87 / 189
	10.6.55	7	5	2			1		2			1		1		1					1/2				39			18	13	18	79	17	73	6	73	1·7	63	61	73	103	193+177 / 370
	14.6.55	6	5	1				1	1					1	1										20			1		37	70	24	75	5	80	1·6	83	61	91	106	195+167 / 362
	14.6.55	1	2	2										1									1		14			2		12	81	6	72	6	75	1·0	33	40	87	90	137+130 / 267
	14.6.55	1	4		1			1	1					1											9					6	44	4	44	3	46	1·0	25	19	49	52	83+71 / 154
	14.6.55	2	5																						8					8	37	2	31	3	33	1·1	27	17	35	41	70+58 / 128
	C/F	69	74	9	2	3	4	9	11		2	4	2	20	8	1							12		255			51	31	224	1006	143	913	70	912	-	684	598	1037	1059	2639+1787 / 3879

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

P/R No 2 of 54/55.

YEAR 1954/55 — North Nosora Census Sub-Division - Monrik Sub-District

Govt. Print.—5436/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
B/F		109	74	9	2	3	4	8	11	·	2	4	2	20	8	1	·	·	1	·	12	·	255	·	·	·	51	31	224	1006	103	913	70	912	—	684	548	1037	1159	2039+1788 3827
BARAGIM	20/6/55	14	10	·	1	1				2	1			2	2								17				1		42	52	18	88	10	75	17	92	70	94	104	370
GULAKIM	20/6/55	4	3							1	1			2									21						18	48	11	35	1	45	21	63	42	38	52	216
KWATMAGUM	20/6/55	4	6	·	1					1				2	2								12						16	38	7	44	2	47	18	65	39	37	56	209
JAMTRANGA	21/6/55	3	1					2	2	·		1	1	1		1							15	2					14	49	1	53	5	55	15	53	50	49	67	117+119 236
NABINDUMAGAR	21/6/55	10	3	·	1			3		2				1	3								16						17	100	11	92	4	94	12	82	75	116	118	214+193 407
JIBAKO	22/6/55	6	5	1	1			2	1	2				8	7								16	2					13	50	7	51	7	57	11	51	31	39	65	116+98 204
MAITUKKARUI	22/6/55	3	5	1	·	1						1	2	2									4						6	44	1	46	5	46	11	31	22	50	52	85+74 159
PALAPPERA	22/6/55	3	2											1									6						11	32	2	25	2	27	22	35	19	25	28	66+47 113
KUTAMA	21/6/55	6	8	1											2								9						10	65	7	64	6	65	12	43	39	72	79	124+118 242
JIBAKIM	22/6/55	6	2	2				1				1	1	1									14						19	47	16	43	3	50	2	69	42	47	58	130+100 235
UMINOKO	21/6/55	4	3	1	1	·	·	1	·	2					1								7			4			17	65	17	65	7	74	13	55	45	71	64	132+142 286
BAPANDU	21/6/55	6	2	·	1										2								14						11	42	12	39	2	44	1 8	48	34	41	44	103+78 121
TATUMBA	17/6/55	·	4					2						1									17						7	42	2	35	-	36	1·1	29	26	40	44	86+70 156
KULUNGU	17/6/55	2	3	1											1								6						6	15	2	21	1	22	13	18	14	22	24	46+38 84
KUKUNDUGUM No 3	17/6/55	3	3					1	1	1	1			1	3								24						10	56	6	47	3	46	2 0	54	47	53	60	131+107 232
KUKUNDUGUM No 1-2	16/6/55.	3	2	·	·	·	·	1	1					2	1								19			2			19	95	10	62	6	66	16	59	48	87	80	142+126 296
GWAIWARU	15/6/55	4	5	1	1						1				1	1							8						10	45	10	46	7	43	15	45	38	68	64	121+102 223
C/F		150	141	17	9	5	6	21	15	11	5	6	5	44	28	3					2	2	12				58	31	490	1891	290	1734	141	1904	—	1576	1329	1998	2264	4113+3554 7667

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

E/A No 2 of 54/55.

YEAR 1954/55 — North Kosera Census Sub-Division - Maurik Sub-District.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
B/F.		116	141	17	9	5	4	21	15	11	5	4	5	44	38	3			2	2	12		480	4			58	31	490	691	290	772	41	184	—	576	679	487	522	2354 / 3534 / 7667
BALANGU	15.6.55	3								1	1				1					2			3						7	22	8	15	1	17	2.3	25	19	25	22	53+41 / 94
KANGE	17.6.55	3		1																			10						7	42	3	34	3	36	1.4	29	21	40	41	79+62 / 141
KUPIGUM	18.6.55	4	4	1					1					1							1		28	3					14	50	8	60	6	62	1.8	67	33	58	71	154+101 / 261
ISOGUM	18.6.55	3	6	3					1							1							25						24	59	8	55	7	58	2	47	37	54	63	126+100 / 226
UGAIKIM	18.6.55	10	8	2	1									2	1								31						28	107	12	92	14	96	1.5	90	73	96	106	217+179 / 396
UMAYAKA	17.6.55	3	2					1	1												1		14						13	42	6	40	3	41	1.4	40	28	42	44	97+72 / 169
APIGUM	20.6.55	2	3					3						1	1								15						10	58	3	45	6	44	1.8	54	44	59	63	128+107 / 235
		178	164	24	10	5	4	25	18	12	6	4	5	48	41	4			2	2	14		606	7			58	31	593	971	338	1151	181	1158	—	838	934	761	910	4467 / 4722
																																						9189

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55 — South Wosera Census Sub-Division - Maprik Sub-District. — P/R Map No 7 of 54/55.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOUGUNGU.	28 6 55	1	3											1										2				3	2	3	19		17	1	18	15	20	14	20	21	72
SIERANGWANTU.	28 6 55	2	4	1				1	2					2	2								1		11				18	8	19	40	16	29	2	27	11	30	35	45	85	283
PAIGE.	27 6 55	3	4	1	1																			5				8	5	4	24	3	26		24	15	20	18	16	25	97
KAUSAGA.	24 6 55	6	5	3	3			1																9				2	5	11	39	11	34	2	34	11	19	32	34	38	134
PATUKWA.	31 6 55		1											1	1								3		8				9	12	6	32	11	36	1	33	14	24	31	26	27	140
YAKINAR.	27 6 55	3	5		1		2																		2				8	4	3	23	5	23	2	22	16	16	21	17	24	92
BAINDA.	25 6 55	2	2		1		1					1			1								3		22						19	40	16	56	3	50	1 23	48	36	43	63	215
KWANJUAMA No 1.	28 6 55		2					1			1				1										6						6	19	4	19	3	20	14	21	17	20	25	89
KWANJUAMA No 2.	28 6 55		1										1												4						5	25	5	20	1	20	102	12	8	28	28	80
PUKAGO.	29 6 55	2	6	2	2			1	1					1	2										11						19	60	9	75	4	74	11	48	31	68	81	245
NUNGWAIGO.	29 6 55	2	3	2	1			1		1					2										13						19	80	17	74	5	76	1 C	49	44	91	83	270
KWARINGIA.	29 6 55	4		2					1					1					7	10					4						5	36	5	34	4	35	8	21	11	40	42	118
APAMBAI.	23 6 55	3		1																					8						8	35	6	30	4	28	9	23	8	29	31	91
BANGLEGO.	23 6 55	1	1	1				2	1																12						7	40	6	34	4	35	14	27	27	35	37	129
YAMBIGO.	23 6 55	4	2	1					3					2	1										8						8	44	3	43	5	44	10	30	27	39	50	154
JIPMAGO.	23 6 55	2	2	2										1		1									4						2	17	10	21	2	20	1	8	22	21	23	78
MOMBISA.	24 6 55	4	3	2				2	1			1		1	2								1	1	21						22	52	10	64	2	62	14	57	49	69	75	270
MARINDIGUM.	24 6 55	1	3					1							1										9						6	33	2	26	1	28	13	28	15	32	32	116
		40	47	18	9		3	10	9		2	2		10	13	2			7	10	18	1	159			50	36	171	663	139	715	46	700	-	622	472	673	790	2721

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Ref. Para No 7 of 5/55.

YEAR 1954/55 — South Nosara Census Sub-Division - Nasrik Sub-District.

Govt. Print.—5435/L.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children Registered	Average	M	F	M	F	M + F
D/F		46	47	18	9	·	3	10	9	·	2	2	·	10	13	2	·	·	7	10	18	1	159	·	·	·	50	36	171	463	139	715	46	700	—	532	472	673	790	1122 + 1266 = 2388
MIKAN.	25.6.55	3	1	·	1		1														2	·	11						5	63	7	49	5	46	9	32	24	47	54	92 + 78 = 170
VEDIKO.	24.6.55	3	1														1	3	·	4	·	·	7						9	40	5	34	2	39	1·4	29	25	38	40	74 + 65 = 139
		46	49	18	10	·	4	10	9	·	2	2	·	10	13	2	1	3	7	14	20	1	177				50	36	185	566	151	803	53	785	—	583	521	758	884	1388 + 1642 = 3030

1 OF 55/56

K.A. BROWN

WORA

P.R. Map. 1/1955-56/1230

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

28th October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAP. 1 OF 1955-56
MORA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The routine Patrol Report is forwarded, please. It is obvious that the patrol has been conducted with Mr. Brown's usual keenness and enthusiasm. He has displayed this in all his field work in the Maprik Sub-district.

The Report is clear and self-explanatory. The new names added indicate the care with which the Census was conducted in this heavily populated area. The roads are part of the over-all development taking place in the District, and particularly in the Maprik Sub-district at the present time, and everywhere are being encouraged.

The drought is a regrettable set-back, but it is apparent that the enthusiasm of the people is being maintained in spite of it. The Assistant District Officer will be requested to examine the position there again shortly.

Mr. Brown will be requested to submit Patrol Maps in future, based on the Strat Series four miles to one inch.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

Copy:
A.D.O. Maprik

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No.	MAP 1 of 1955/1956
AREA PATROLLED .	WORA CENSUS DIVISION.
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.	K.A. BROWN. PATROL OFFICER
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	1. CENSUS.
	2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
DURATION.	10.10.55 to 19.10.55
	10 days.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.	2054 L/Cpl BEWAI.
	9109 Const DIAI.
	9280 Const TAGWI.

INTRODUCTION.

The WORA area is extremely easy to patrol and apart from flooded rivers would present no difficulties in any season. Most of the villages follow a ridge from WORA Village which is about 900 feet high. Six villages are situated on the vehicular road MAPRIK-ILAHITA-MAPRIK.

Luluais were informed of the patrol some two weeks prior to its departure.

A meeting of officials was held at WORA Village on 10th October and dates set for census. As with other areas I have patrolled I find this a good method of getting all the people in. The recording of more than 200 new names indicates success in the census field.

DIARY.

Monday 10th October, 1955.

Left MAPRIK 8am. Cargo and personnel dropped at AOG Mission by jeep and thence by carrier to WORA. Spent day at WORA routing patrol and talking to officials.

Tuesday 11th October, 1955.

Census of WORA and SERANDU. Inspection of villages. WORA cleaned up under supervision.

Wednesday 12th October, 1955.

Census of NUMAKIM and NELIGUM. Inspection of villages. Returned WORA and spent night.

Thursday 13th October, 1955.

Visited A.O.G Mission school at TAMAUI at request of Mr & Mrs Hovey. Gave short talk. Returned to WORA and proceeded on GWELIGUM.

Friday 14th October, 1955.

Census of GATNIGUM, NINDIKO and SAMGIK. Inspection of village area and returned to Rest House GWELIGUM.

Saturday 15th October, 1955.

Census revised at GWELIGUM 1 and 2. Inspection of rice gardens and village areas.

Sunday 16th October, 1955.

Observed.

Monday 17th October, 1955.

Census of LEHINGA 1 and 2 in morning and APERINGA in afternoon.

Tuesday 18th October, 1955.

Census of NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM No.1. Inspection of village areas and remained night at SERAGAKIM.

Wednesday 19th October, 1955.

Census of SERAGAKIM No.2. Returned MAPRIK 4pm.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The MAPRIK area as no doubt with other areas in the SEPIK District have been experiencing a drought. This has had considerable effect on normal planting times. According to men I questioned this is the longest dry spell they have experienced since 1941. Traditional rain-makers have been hard at it. The older men regarded the situation as so bad that rain-makers joined forces with those from other areas and a concentrated effort made to bring down rain.

I was told by the Luluai of Gweligum that the patrol was untimely as the rainmakers were under an obligation to keep things dry until the Kiap has finished his patrol. Strangely enough while the patrol was encamped at GWELIGUM rain clouds were about and rain had fallen at MAPRIK but I was assured that this would not effect me. Only a very light shower fell during duration of the patrol but it has rained continually since the day after I returned. Regardless of the coincidence the local rain-maker deserves his reputation.

Planting is well behind schedule and it is certain that the people will experience a lean period in the next few months.

Rice gardens especially at AUPIK and GWELIGUM were in a sorry state and in some case completely ruined. A good fall of rain six weeks ago would have ensured a good crop.

It is to these people's credit that they have cleared other areas ready to plant more rice with the first rain.

The condition of the villages throughout WORA Division was good except one hamlet of WORA village. [illegible]is was cleaned up under supervision.

The people to date have made no move to build better type houses. There is little point in varying traditional type dwelling at this stage of their development. They were advised however to keep a good distance between them in future.

Three only complaints were brought before the patrol and these concerning women.

The absence of sorcery and saksak disputes was welcomed.

WORA, NUMAKIM and SERAGAKIM No.2. have HAUS TAMBERAN still in fair shape. The rest of the villages have none or the existing one is in the process of falling down.

SERAGAKIM No.2. was preparing for a ceremony at time of patrol.

The deprivation of this form of entertainment has left a gap in their lives.

Where people still have the TAMBERAN there appears to be little or no interest in rice growing. There is no reason however why the two cannot go hand-in-hand proving the illegal sections are removed.

The native situation at present is good in this division.

CENSUS.

An increase of 297 on last years figures. Births exceeded deaths by 71 which is a natural increase of about 1 in 40.

Over 200 new names were recorded. As primary object of patrol was census revision an all out effort was made to have population recorded in a Village Book.

Outstanding increases were :-

SERAGAKIM No.1.	58
SERAGAKIM No.2.	27
NINGALIMBI	91

All villages showed an increase except GWELIGUM 1 (-3) and GWELIGUM 2(-1).

Men away at work represent 20% of the labour potential but I would not regard any village as over-recruited.

LEHINGA 1 & 2, SERAGAKIM and [illegible]NGIK have about 30% away but equiries reveal that many of these are due back early in the new year.

Apart from efforts by Administration to keepk down the numbers of men going away to work most villages have some sort of quota whom they allow to go. When they return a new lot are allowed dut. I do not say this is general but past years figures reveal consistency in the numbers away.

Except in one or two cases new books were written out for this census division. Although villages had been censused three times since the issue of new books no attempt was made to write up new ones. I found this took up much of my time.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Luluais of No.1. and 2 GWELIGUM are outstanding in the WORA area. They were mainly responsible for getting the road(shown on sketch map)from AUPIK to their village constructed. They are also interested in all schemes for their peoples' progress.

The LLs of MINDIKO and SERINDU and TT of SAMGIK were imprisoned for sexual offences.

The rest of the officials have little voice with their people but their reception of the patrol left little to be desired. It is too early to make recommendations for changes With a greater understanding of the reason for their office they will probably, in most cases, prove adequate.

AGRICULTURE.

Isolated gardens of rice were inspected in most villages but for the most part the people have not taken to the idea yet.

Both GWELIGUM and AUPIK have large areas ready to plant rice. They received a set-back recently when their existing gardens were ruined by dry conditions. Due to the good leadership of their Luluais these people have not lost interest, rather they have cleared much bigger areas. One area being cleared near GWELIGUM was estimated to be about 3 acres.

There will probably be a lean period in their staple foods in the coming months as planting has been delayed two months because of the dry spell.

No other items of interest in this field were noted.

ROADS.

In this sphere real progress is being made. The six villages on the MAPRIK-ILAHITA-MAPRIK road are maintaining their sections in good order. This road from MAPRIK to ILAHITA via KWANDEBANDU is a good one. It presents two problems only i.e, the crossing of AMUK River and two steep hills near ILAHITA. It is important link with WORA and NORTH WOSERA villages. The District Commissioner on his tour of the Maprik area recently was over this road on two occasions and is aware of its needs.

The people of GWELIGUM and AUPIK completed a section of road from AUPIK No.2 to NINAM River about a year ago. The natives wanted this road to come out at MAPRIK station. Work had been commenced from GWELIGUM end but in a recent patrol through the area the Assistant District Officer Mr. Carey decided the terrain presented too many problems. He suggested that the road should come out near BAINYIK Agricultural Station. I walked back over the section from GWELIGUM No.1 to WORA and found no difficulties in the terrain. With the clearing of a section of bush between GWELIGUM and NELIGUM it would be possible for a jeep to go from AUPIK no.2. to WORA. now. I suggested to the officials of the villages concerned that it was in their own interests to clear this section. I noted on my return that they had already cleared the bush from MAPRIK-MARUI road to WORA.

This road is intended to come out on MAPRIK-ILAHITA road at LEHINGA No.2. I rode a motor scooter through to AMUK a distance of about 1½ miles without any trouble, when I arrived at this village. Three days later I drove a jeep through to LEHINGA No.1. A section of about 2 miles is yet to be cleared between AMUK River and AUPIK No.2.

The crossing of AMUK River presents a similar problem as that at BOBMAGUM. I was not able to select a suitable crossing because a strong tide was flowing at time of my visit. It has two advantages over BOBMAGUM Crossing. It is wider at this point and has smaller banks.

If this road is completed it will cut off about four to five miles on trip to ILAHITA and avoid the APANGAI, NIMBIRIM and AMAHOP hills. It will also cut out the difficult NINAM crossing on trips to DREIKIKIR. However its prime aim would be the opening of the villages in the WORA Division.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The census figures show only 13 school children. These are natives either at Government School or Mission school as boarders.

About 100 attend the A.O.G school at TAMAUI four days a week from WORA, SERANDU, NUMAKIM and NELIGUM. There is also Catholic Mission Catechists stationed at WORA and NUMAKIM.

Natives from AUPIK and GWELIGUM attend one day a week at A.O.G Mission near APANGAI.

From LEHINGA, APERINGA? SERAGAKIM and NINGILIMBI several go to South Seas Evangelical Mission at ILAHITA.

Some tension exists between A.O.G Mission at TAMAUI and Catholic catechists at WORA but this has been going on for the past two years. A sort of spirited rivalry.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was conducted in excellent weather. The area had not received a patrol for 14 months. Although many of their disputes are settled at MAPRIK it was pleasing to note the absence of a lot of petty litigation.

K.A. BROWN,
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING MAPRIK PATROL No.1. of 1955/1956 TO WORA CENSUS SUB DIVISION.

2054 L/CPL BEWAI

Carried out his duties well. Has good approach to natives on patrol especially in his kindly attitude

9109 CONST DIAI

Young and inexperienced but keen. Tendency to bully when things are not going as he expects in the villages but L/Cpl Bewai set him an example to follow.

9280 CONST TAGWI.

Very quiet but reliable. Likeable person.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN WORA CENSUS DIVISION
PATROL MAPRIK No.1. of 1955/1956

NATIVE PERSONNEL.

POSIMBI NMO Gr.1. Very keen and carried out his duties well.

JAMBINDU.NMO Prob. Behaved well and received instruction from Posimbi.

The health of the people in the area visited is above average for the Maprik Sub-District. No serious cases were noted.

Villages were clean. Adequate latrines had been constructed and maintained.

Most of the villages visited were within one hours walk of either MAPRIK, Aid Post GWELIGUM or South Seas Evangical Mission at ILAHITA.

THE health of the people indicate the importance and efficacy of having medical facilities within easy reach of villages.

Grille or tinea as elsewhere in the Maprik area affects about every second person to some degree.

An endeavour was made through the Medical Tultuls to eradicate some of this. The people are keen enough to get it cleared up but the supplies of the lotion is insufficient.

I enlisted the co-operation of the Aid Post Orderly at GWELIGUM and sent the M.TT's for supplies to MAPRIK.

At the end of a month the M.T.Ts will report to MAPRIK for medicine and advise if their fellow villagers are co-operating in its cure.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/1956 WORA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							
WORA.	11.10.55	1	2											1	2						1		0						18	66	7	73	4	75	1	32	23	76	92	117+115=232
SERANDI	11.10.55.	1	2					1													1		1						5	21	9	23	·	24	1·3	14	17	23	26	39+43=82
NUMAKUM	12.10.55.	1	1											1	1						1		8						6	37	12	39	1	40	1·3	30	26	35	44	74+70=144
NELIGUM.	12.10.55	6	5	1	·	·	·	1	1				1	·	2						2		9						6	60	7	55	2	57	1·3	35	34	63	71	109+105=214
GATNIGUM.	13.10.55	4	6	·	2	·	·	1	·							1					1		11						7	44	4	40	5	42	1·5	32	35	43	50	87+85=172
NINDIKO.	13.10.55																						9						8	38	5	28	4	30	1·1	19	13	36	35	64+48=112
SANGIK.	13.10.55	1	1					2															12						8	42	3	38	3	38	1·3	19	18	38	42	69+60=129
SERAGIKIM NO.1	19.10.55	2	7	1										2									19						7	62	7	46	7	48	1·2	29	26	61	59	109+75=184
SERAGIKIM NO.2	19.10.55	7	4																				17						19	58	6	34	2	36	1·2	43	30	52		116+74=210
NUNGALIMBI.	18.10.55	3	8																				21						17	103	6	71	11	80	1·0	41	37	107	90	169+127=296
APEKINGA	17.10.55	1	4											2									5						17	36	4	33	4	35	1·5	27	24	43	44	75+68=143
LEHINGA. NO.2.	17.10.55	3	3	·	1									1									13						6	40	2	32	3	34	1·4	23	10	35	36	71+46=117
LEHINGA. NO.1.	17.10.55	6	3	1	2	·	·	·	1					1									5						7	46	3	39	4	40	1·5	33	20	52	49	90+69=159
AUPIK. NO.2	14.10.55	6	3	2	1	·	·	1	·	1													8	·	·	·	3	·	7	49	8	36	4	40	1·5	21	29	47	44	79+73=152
AUPIK. NO.1	14.10.55	6	5																				9	·	2	·	3	·	9	52	4	45	2	48	1·7	29	27	53	54	96+81=177
GWELIGUMNU	17.10.55	4	1	·	·	·	·	1						1									12						8	60	14	57	3	59	1·5	40	43	62	67	115+110=225
G. WELIGUM NO.2	14.10.55	3												2	2								8	·	2	·	3	·	11	45	7	37	2	40	1·3	22	17	44	46	79+63=142
TOTALS		55	57	5	6	·	1	2	6	1	·	·	1	11	7	1	·	·	·	·	6	·	176	·	4	·	9		158	859	106	947	61	986	—	489	415	874	913	1556+1344=2900

3 OF 55/56

R.A. BRONN

YAMIL CENSUS DIV.

P.R.Maprik 3/55-56/44

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

9th January, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.3./55-56 - MAPRIK.
YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION.

The attached report of a routine patrol by Mr. K. A. Brown for your information, please.

It has been arranged with the Assistant District Officer that I will shortly visit the area and investigate mining activities. In particular to establish better methods of mining as at present much gold is being lost through improper methods.

The Yamil area is developing a potential for Native Village Councils and the Assistant District Officer is requested to see that every opportunity is given to selected natives by assisting them with schooling and medical training. At the moment there is insufficient technical skill among the people to warrant a council.

I would like to see a coffee nursery established near Yamil as soon as possible and the Assistant District Officer has been requested to forward three youths for training in coffee cultivation.

D. R. Marsh
a/District Officer.

Encl. P.R. & Camping Claim.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

For yourinformation and necessary action, please. I will discuss the details of the report withyou on my visit scheduled for 11th January.

D. R. Marsh
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H.Q.

PATROL REPORT NO. :- MAP No.3. of 1955/56.

AREA PATROLLED. :- YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL :- K.A. Brown. Patrol Officer.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :- CENSUS.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DURATION. :- 24th October, 1955 to 5th December, 1955.
10 days actual patrol.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- 2054 L/Cpl. BEWAI.
9109 Const. DIAI.
9280 Const. TAGWI.

NMO Gr.1. POSIBBI.
NMO Prob. JAMBINDU.

INTRODUCTION:

I returned from patrol of WORA Census Division on 19th October, 1955. The Assistant District Officer left for GWANGA area on 20th October, 1955. It was intended that I spend ten days in the YAMIL returning about 3rd November.

The influx of official visitors from 30th October caused me to abandon the patrol until 9th November. I was recalled again on 12th November. Pressure of work at the station kept me at MADRIK until 5th December when I completed the census of remaining village.

The area patrolled is fairly compact with longest walking time between villages about one hour. Most of the hamlets are situated on or within a few minutes of the three jeep roads (WINGEI, YAMIL and TAMAUI) to YANGORU.

DIARY.

Monday 24th October, 1955.

Census and inspection of BAINYIK. Dr. Szymiczak Medoff Maprik accompanyed me to this village only. By jeep to YAMIL Spent night at No.8. YAMIL.

Tuesday 25th October, 1955.

Yamil villagers preparing for sing-sing. No attempt made at census. Inspection of hamlets and road.

Wednesday 26th October, 1955.

Census of YAMIL No.1. and YAMIL No.2. Settled two minor disputes.

Thursday 27th October, 1955.

Census of YAMIL No.3. Supervised some road work.

Friday 28th October, 1955.

Census of AUNYELIM No.1. and AUNYELIM No.2. Supervised some road work and proceeded to ULUPU inspecting large gardens en route. Spent night ULUPU.

Saturday 29th October, 1955.

Census of ULUPU completed am. Returned by jeep to MAPRIK 3 pm.

Sunday 30th October, 1955.

At MAPRIK.

Monday 31st October, 1955.

Accompanied Cpl Board of Bomb Disposals to ILAHITA and assisted in locating bombs. Two exploded and returned late pm to MAPRIK.

Tuesday 1st November, 1955.

With Cpl Board to BALNYIK, MALBA. 4 mortar bombs exploded about mile from station on YANGORU Road.

Wednesday 2nd November, 1955.

With Mr. Chisholm of Transport Department looking over mechanical equipment at MAPRIK and BALNYIK.

Thursday 3rd November, 1955.

Left MAPRIK 4pm with intention of Mr Chisholm looking over rice engine at BRUGIM. Returned after reaching BALI because of state of road.

Friday 4th November, 1955.

At MAPRIK station duties.

Saturday 5th November, 1955.

Stores to DREIKIKIR in landrover and jeep.

Sunday 6th November, 1955.

Observed at DREIKIKIR.

Monday 7th November, 1955.

Left DREIKIKIR 8am and proceeded MAPRIK via ILAHITA due to state of road.

Tuesday 8th November, 1955.

Left station 3 pm and spent night at GWALIP.

Wednesday 9th November, 1955.

Census of GWALIP and SUAUI. Inspection of village areas GWALIP cleaned up under supervision.

Thursday 10th November, 1955.

Census of YALAHIN and CHAULAGUMEN.

Friday 11th November, 1955.

Census of MENDAMEN and NAMBENOGWEN. Spent night at Catholic Mission near ULUPU at invitation of Father Knorr.

Saturday 12th November, 1955.

Left 8 am and walked back to MAPRIK arriving noon.

Sunday 13th November, 1955 to Sunday 4th December, 1955.

At MAPRIK on station duty.

Monday 5th December, 1955.

To YANGISAGU by jeep. Census revised and village inspected. Settled minor dispute out of court. Returned station late pm.

..... END OF DIARY.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native situation in YAMIL area is good. Most of the villages are engaged in winning gold in the foothills. Figures at the District Office indicate that villages regularly engaged in prospecting do much better that they would working for a monthly wage as labourers.

Normally they work in two groups. One stays in the village tending their gardens and divers tasks while the other work gold full time. It is the responsibility of the group remaining in the village to see that food is sent to them. After a period varying from a week to a month the groups change around. When they have a small bottle of gold they bring it to the office for forwarding to Bank.

Apparently the arrangment works out amicable as I have not heard of a y argument over distribution of proceeds or who has carried out the most work.

At MENDAMEN the Luluai requested information on the right of A But native to be in his area. The matter was investigated and it was found that the native and his brother had been there pre-war when the local natives had no interest whatsoever. However recently the native ( ) forwarded a bottle of gold through the District Office, WEWAK. I intended writing to District Officer on my return requesing information on the gold. On my return to MAPRIK I learned that had gone to WEWAK and requeste the proceeds to be forwarded to MAPRIK. These duly arrived and were distributed.

The Luluai was brought to MAPRIK at time of distribution with . The matter was then thrashed out before the Assistant District Officer and a satisfactory arrangment for all parties was concluded.

A large sing-sing at YAMIL No.3. was a highlight of the patrol. The YAMILS claim to being masters of the art of "bilas" was centainly backed by an appreciative audience of several thousand. Approximately a thousand natives were painted and wore headdresses. The opening of proceedings with a snake dance was very colourful. The sing-sing marks the beginning of the planting time and it is possible that extra efforts were made in view of the long dry spell.

Very few disputes were brought before the patrol and these of a very minor nature. No cases were heard in the Court of Native Affairs.

Housing was fair. An instruction left at AUNYELIM 1 to repair two houses was not carried out. The offenders were instructed to commence work while the patrol was in the village The Luluai reported to me later that the work had been carried out.

Natives are maintaining their sections of the road for the most part but those who had fallen down on the job were put to work while I was in the village.

CENSUS.

An excellent attendance in all villages and the recording of very few names displays the co-operation of the people to census.

Increase of 50 on 1954 figures. Births exceeded deaths by 34.

YANGISAGU had 8 deaths for the year with only two births. Last year this village had 4 births as against 6 deaths.

10 children less than one year of age died and 15 adult women died.

It was observed that only two of the women were aged. It is probable that a good percentage of the women died from child-birth or associate diseases. Hence the death of a large number of infants soon after their mothers.

26.3% of 16-45 age group (male) away at work. This is by no means excessive. I find that villages work on a sort of quota system. If 10 men are away at work the elders and officials try to prevent any others going away until the 10 return.

NAMBENOGWEN 41.6% and YAMIL No.3. 44.1% are over-recruited. Most of these are due back early in 1956. I believe a recent revival of initiation rites caused many young men to go to MAPRIK and sign on.

Overall the picture in the YAMIL Census Division is bright

AGRICULTURE.

There is very little to report in this sphere.

At ULUPU I inspected gardens of several acres in extent, the biggest I have seen the MAPRIK District.

Father Knorr of the Catholic Mission near ULUPU is making an excellent contribution to the District in breeding of dairy cattle. I was invited to look at his small herd of two bulls and three cows. They were in excellent condition and free from

diseases. The Father also keeps an excellent variety of poultry.

The dry spell experienced in most areas of the Sepik Distric was broken by good falls of rain towards the end of November.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

Two missions operate in the area.

The Catholic Mission under leadership of Father Knorr near ULUPU and The Assembly of God Mission under Mr. C.Westbrook at WINGEI.

Both conduct day schools with a widely varying daily attendance.

6 students attend Government schools and 7 go to Catholic Mission school Wewak.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The position is satisfactory. A selection was made for Lulwai at No.2. YAMIL. No recommendation will be made until he has served a probationary period.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Three roads pass through the Yamil Census Division.

1. MAPRIK-YANGORU via ULUPU.

2. MAPRIK-YANGORU via YAMIL.

3. MAPRIK-YANGORU via TAMAUI WINGEI.

Some work was carried out during the patrol on sections of No.1. road. Drains were cut in the MALBA hill near Parchee River and muddy sections in villages drained. There is still much work to be done.

The first rains have caused a lot of damage to hill sections on the No.3. road. This is new and most of the new earth has been washed out leaving gullys.

For the most part natives are maintaining interest in their section. For the encouragment of those who do work villages who had fallen down on their job were instructed to repair the worst sections.

CONCLUSION.

The main object of the patrol census revision was carried out. The spreading out of the patrol over two months was not good but circumstances would not allow otherwise.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH IN THE YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION OF THE MARIK SUB-DISTRICT BY PATROL No.3. of 1955/1956
K.A. Brown. P.O.

HMO Grl. OSTIMBI and HMO probationer JABLINDU accompanied the patrol and carried out a medical inspection in conjunction with the census and under my supervision. They carried out their duties well and their conduct was good.

Generally the health of the YAMIL area is good.

An Aid Post is situated at AUNYELIM and this is within easy access of most villages.

A lot of minor complaints are treated by the missionaries at DUBUT and MINGBI.

It is probable that most of the deaths that occurred during the year were due, in the case of women, to child-birth.

10 infant deaths were recorded as against 12 women of child-bearing age.

The Census Division has less cases of yaws than most in the Marik District.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH IN THE YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION OF THE MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT BY PATROL No.3. of 1955/1956
K.A. Brown. P.O.

NMO Grl POSIMBI and NMO probationer JAMBINDU accompanied the patrol and carried out a medical inspection in conjunction with the census and under my supervision. They carried out their duties well and their conduct was good.

Generally the health of the YAMIL area is good.

An Aid Post is situated at AUNYELIM and this is within easy reach of most villages.

A lot of minor complaints are treated by the missionaries at ULUPU and WINGEI.

It is probable that most of the deaths that occurred during the year were due, in the case of women, to child-birth.

10 infant deaths were recorded as against 12 women of child-bearing age.

The Census Division has less cases of grille than most in the Maprik District.

K.A. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

MAP PATROL No.3. of 1955/1956

YEAR 1955/1956 — YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION MAPRIK SUB DISTRICT SEPIK DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							
YAMIL No.2.	26.10.55	3	5	1					2	1					3						1	·	18	2	1				17	55	6	41	4	46	1·5	34	22	47	45	101+69 / 170
YAMIL No.1.	26.10.55	5	3												1								19				4	2	12	60	15	46	7	48	1·3	33	30	59	51	115+83 / 198
MENDAMEN	4.11.55	3	5	1				1							1								9						10	30	8	18	2	21	1·5	29	22	31	22	69+44 / 113
YAMIL No.3.	27.10.55	3	1						1					1									15						12	34	6	27	1	32	1·4	21	14	27	33	63+47 / 110
NAMBENOGWEN	11.11.55	3	1												1								15						6	36	4	30	1	32	1·1	24	11	27	38	66+49 / 115
CHAULAGUMEN	10.11.55	1												1	·								5						2	13	1	10	·	11	1·4	5	7	10	11	20+18 / 38
MALAMIN	10.11.55	2	2	·	1									1	1								2	·	2	·	2	·	3	20	6	20	4	21	1·3	9	14	22	24	37+38 / 75
SUAVI (GWALIP No.2.)	9.11.55	2	·																				13				2		8	53	5	45	1	47	1·4	19	19	42	52	76+71 / 147
GWALIP No.1.	9.11.55	2	1						1					1	1								12						9	58	2	44	1	45	1·5	42	20	60	40	114+68 / 182
YANGISAUGU	5.12.55	·	2	·	1	·	·	3	·	1					3								11						11	50	9	40	6	44	1·4	22	23	43	45	76+68 / 144
AUNYELIM No.2.	28.10.55	3	2	1	2										1								12						11	43	14	38	6	44	1·4	31	29	41	44	84+73 / 157
AUNYELIM No.1.	28.10.55	2	3	1	1										2								14				3		11	56	8	49	8	52	1·3	27	22	51	55	35+77 / 172
ULUPU	29.10.55	9	4	·	1																		20				2		17	25	16	68	6	74	1·5	51	53	72	81	185+134 / 279
BAINYIK	24.10.55	3	4											1	1						7	·	1						7	37	6	45	1	48	1·1	27	17	38	56	73+73 / 146
TOTALS		41	33	4	6	·	·	4	4	2				5	15						8	·	166	2	3		13	2	136	630	106	521	48	565	·	374	303	570	645	1134+912 / 2046.

AT WORK 26.3%

4 of 55/56

K.A. BROWN

ALBIGES CENSUS D.

WEW.P.R.4/55-56/
246 - MAPRIK

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

9th February, 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK No.4/55-56

The attached report by Mr.K.A.Brown for your information please.

Would you please approve the appointment of Ex Paramount Luluai TERAPAN as Luluai of SUPARI.

It is apparent to me now that all future patrols in the Maprik and Yangoru area, the middle and lower Sepik and on the Sepik District coastline, should, apart from the routine administration, do a comprehensive survey of Native Local Government Council potential. The present mode of patrolling does not satisfy a need for some concrete advancement which emenates from within. Roads have kept them occupied to date but economic advancement is in most cases lagging. Staff problems in Native Affairs and Agriculture Extension are such that I see little chance of officers being able to make any appreciable change in this regard and I feel that it may be possible to link Native Local Government Council's with this production aspect with good results.

Until now I have hesitated to recommend the advent of councils - chiefly because of the paucity of technical skills in these parts and also because of the lack of a stable economy , but I feel now that surveys should be carried out to clarify the position.

Patrol Officer Littler, on his return from Rabaul, will conduct a survey in each Census Division in the Wewak Sub-District and the A.D.O. Aitape and A.D.O. Ambunti are being directed to conduct similar surveys in the course of their normal census patrols.

Mr.Simogun MLC, Yauiga DCM and other native leaders have stated that they want councils but are not yet ready for them because of the lack of a stable economy and name periods from 3 to 6 years when councils should commence. We must prepare for this now.

The patrol, apart from the aspect discussed above, was of a routine nature and carried out in a capable manner by Mr.K.Brown.

(D.R.Marsh)
a/ DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. MAPRIK No.4. of 1955/1956

AREA PATROLLED. ALBIGES CENSUS DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. K.A. BROWN. PATROL OFFICER.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. 1. Census revision.
2. Road inspection.
3. General Administration.

DURATION. 4th January, 1956 to 13th January, 1956.
10 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. 7356 Sgt. AMANI.
4088 Const. DANI.
6361 Const. TAUNGUR.
7623 Const. DARUAM
8519 Const. KAHI.
9032 Const. NIBIL.
NMO GR.1. POSIMBI.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of the patrol was census revision but several days were spent exclusively on improving sections of jeep roads at AMAHOP, SUPARI, YANGLIKUM and APANGAE.

Following is brief outline of route of the patrol with approximate distances between villages:-

MAPRIK TO AMAHOP 8 miles - 3 hours walk.
AMAHOP to NUNGALIMBI - 5 minutes.
AMAHOP to WALAHUTA - 20 minutes (on Supari road)
WALAHUTA to REST HOUSE SUPARI - 35 minutes.
Rest House to SUPARI Village - 25 minutes (steep climb)
Rest House to MIGIABIN - 25 minutes (" ")
Rest House to No.1. WOMSAK - 1½ hours (wet track)
No.1. WOMSAK to AMAM - 1½ hours (steep climbs)
Best plan to send gear through to No.2. WOMSAK direct.
No.1. WOMSAK to No.2. WOMSAK about 1 hour.
AMAN to WOMSAK 2 about 1½ hours.
WOMSAK 2 to NILU about 2 hours. (follow creek bed for half hour or so - steep climbs.)
NILU to BUTIKA just over the hour, sloppy track.
BUTIKA to DAHARIGA 10 minutes.
BUTIKA to MISANGAI about 45 minutes.
MISANGAI to IWAM villages about 30 minutes.
IWAM to NUNGALIM about 30 minutes.
IWAM to KULELIGUM about 40 minutes.
KULELIGUM to MAGAPTA 30 minutes.
MAGAPTA to APANGAE 30 minutes.
APANGAE to MAPRIK about 1 hour.

Most of the villages in the ALBIGES area are situated on narrow ridges and have difficult access. However the distances between villages are so short that they cause little hardship on patrol personnel and carriers.

DIARY.

Wednesday 4th January, 1956.

Left MAPRIK 8 am by landrover. Cargo sent on to AMAHOP while I stayed with two police to supervise some work on APANGAE Hill. Carried several loads of stone in rover and returned it to MAPRIK 5 pm.
Census of NUNGALIMBI and AMAHOP early pm.

Thursday 5th January, 1956.

Census of WALAHUTA am. Inspection of SAUNIS hamlet of former. Supervised work on AMAHOP section of road in p.m.

Friday 6th January, 1956.

Census SUPARI a.m. Census HIGIABIN p.m.
Supervised road work on SUPARI Hill.

Saturday 7th January, 1956.

Census of WOMSAK 1 & 2 and AMAM.

Sunday 8th January, 1956.

Observed at WOMSAK No.2.

Monday 9th January, 1956.

Left WOMSAK 2 8am arriving NILU 9.30. Census revised. Census of BUTIKA and DAHABIGA in p.m.

Tuesday 10th January, 1956.

Census of IWAM villages and NUNGALIM. Inspection of Aid Post MISANGAI.

Wednesday 11th January, 1956.

Census AMI and MISANGAI. Inspection of village area.

Thursday 12th January, 1956.

At APANGAE supervising work on road through village.

Friday 13th January, 1956.

At APANGAE supervising work on road especially the steep grade down to NINAM River. Returned MAPRIK 5 pm and reported.

END OF DIARY.

I was aware of a marked change in the attitude of the people when I left ALBIGES section and entered the MAMBLEP Census area. The people of ALBIGES appear to be more interested in suggestions for their welfare. It may be that they have more time as they do not have HAUS TAMBARANS.

Villages generally, housing, latrines and inter-village tracks were in excellent condition. It is inevitable that window dressing of villages immediately prior to patrol covers up much of what lies around most of the year. However I think these people have been doing a little more than window dressing.

Prior to 1952 reports of the area were very bad. Mr. P.O Jefferies prosecuted large numbers of natives for breaches of Native Administration Regulations over village cleanliness in that year. This apparently produced the required result. Patrols since then have reported favourably.

It is gratifying to report that this progress is being maintained.

The system of brother-sister exchange is closely adhered to in most villages. It is the source of much strife from time to time. Several cases were brought before the patrol and settled to satisfaction of parties concerned.

In areas where the FARINRAM Cult exists a girl is married soon after her first menstration. Not so in AMAHOP. It is not uncommon to see several girls in their middle twenties regarded as single. If their brother cannot find a suitable "change" the girl must wait. In many cases a girl finds herself married to a boy or to an old man.

With the arrival of the Missions since the war the system is showing signs of breaking down. Several of the disputes I heard involved girls who had been schooled at the Mission. With their education comes the feeling of a right to choose their own husbands. They are naturally enough encouraged to do this by the Mission.

At AMAHOP a case was brought up where a man's wife had ran away and married a man from another village. The wronged husband was not particularly worried about it. He was even friends with his ex wife and her new partner. He had forbidden his married sister to have anything to do with her husband (she had two children and was the elder). She concurred that this was the right thing to do and was prepared to return to her brother's hamlet until a new wife for him was found for him by his sister's husband. The matter was satisfactorily settled by payment of bride price after much bickering.

The SUPARI RURAL PROGRESS Society at SUPARI was inspected. Some 50 bags of hulled rice were waiting for sale. It was pleasing to note that some of the ALBIGLS villages were taking their rice back after it had been hulled to consume in the villages.

The President of the Society AUGEN is also the machine operator. He does not belong to the area and is not a big influence. Some domestic trouble concerning his first wife recently has further reduced his status. The ex Paramount Luluai KOREPAN is still the man to whom look for the final word in Society matters. The fact that AUGEN was largely responsible for the P.L.L. handing in his hat is an important factor to be considered when AUGEN complains of the lack of interest.

AUGEN is anxious that the machine and rice sheds be moved to West of AMUK River where most of the buildings are situated. In my opinion this would not be a good move because of the difficulty of access through crossing of AMUK.

A very large building is almost completed near the site of the old airstrip. I was informed that it was the new HAUS KIAP. The building is up to European standards and is divided into about four rooms. Mr Pearce of the South Seas Evangelical Mission intimated that AUGEN was having it constructed for himself, by telling natives it was actually for Government officers. I looked into the matter but it seems that it is intended for use of Government officers

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AUGEN is a good worker and is genuinely interested in Society matters. If he had worked closely with TENAPAK in the first instance the Society would have benefited.

In general the native situation in this census division is good.

CENSUS.

An increase of 77 on last years figures.

Deaths were 33 less than births. Migrations In exceeded those out by 11. 33 new names were recorded.

The position in this area appears to have reached stability An accurate trend should be deduced from succeeding census checks.

Books in the area are kept in good order and only three had to be rewritten.

Men at work represent 21% of the 16-45 age group. This is not excessive. The percentage was probably higher about November-December 1955. During these months a large number of time expired labourers returned to their villages.

WOMSAK No.1. has 31% away however this is not excessive.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in adult age group. Aged people were in the majority of these.

The figures reveal (as last year) that the greatest number of deaths among children occur in the 1-4 years age group.

Overall the position is encouraging, the population increasing by a little over 1% per annum.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission at SUPARI operates a school with a daily attendance averaging about 50.

Mr. J. Pearce is the head of the Mission and until recently was assisted by Mr. J. Wyness. Mr Wyness is now at ILAHITA and I understand he has been relieved by Mr and Mrs Hogan ex-ILAHITA.

Several natives attend a one day a week school run by the Assemblies of God Mission at APANGAE.

The Catholic Mission has catechists in the villages of ST ANNAM and WOMSAK No.2. They are controlled by a Father from UPAU.

3 natives attend the Government school near MAPRIK and 4 are attending a Catholic Mission School at WEWAK or UPAU.

I understand that the South Seas Evangelical Mission has recordings of certain biblical texts in the local languages and are much prized by the natives.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The position regarding officials in the area is good.

The Assistant District Officer instructed that I look into question of ex Paramount Luluai TERAPAN of SUPARI. This man resigned his office in 1954 after complaints were lodged regarding his activity in the Albiges area. It is certain that TERAPAN was holding his own "courts" and imprisoning natives by making them work on his gardens. There was a strong suspicion that he was misconducting himself with young girls. A long line of veiled rummurs culminated in AUGEN of NPS bringing the matter before Mr. Reitano then ADO Maprik. During the hearing it appears that TERAPAN resigned. No charges were laid because witnesses were not prepared to appear against him or those who appeared were reluctant to speak.

Regardless of his history TERAPAN is a strong voice in village affairs of many hamlets.

I recommend that he be appointed Luluai but not a Paramount Luluai. Such an appointment would display the displeasure of the Administration to his past activity but at the same time give him government authority. If he is prepared to accept the position of Luluai it will fill a gap at SUPARI. At present SUPARI has a tultul only and it is unlikely that any native would stand for Luluai while TERAPAN lives.

Following table gives brief outline of the official position in the ALBIGES area :-

VILLAGE	1. LULUAI	2. TULTUL	3. M.T.T.	REMARKS
AMAHOP	SUBUKAN	PALIN		1. good
NUNGALIMBI	PATIGEN	MANBAS	ARIHIWAN	2. good 1.new
WALAHUTA	AULAN	ANGALIN		2. good 1. new
SUPARI		AURANUNGI		2. Loud mouth 2. listens to TERAPAN.
HIGIABIN	MIAMBET			1. No brains no influence.
WOMSAK 1	MAHOUTA	MOURUK	SAIGAIUWAN	1. Old
WOMSAK 2	UTALEI	WAHAL	ILAHINA	2. Good 1. Fair
AMAM		AMBUL		2. Fair.
NILU	ILANA	YAGUN		2. Ex PB.
BUTIKA	SANAI	OLDU		1. Fair(grill 2. Fair.
DAHADIGA	NALOPA	SAMI		1. new 2 fair
MISANGAI	NAMINI	IONO		1. fair
AMI	URISIBBI	SIPARUWAN KWIANIPOA		2. new & fair Both fair.
NUNGALIM	ANDEN	KAOULI		Both fair bot grille.
AUNYELIM	AKINYAULA	MAULUNGEN		1. new 2. Fair.
SUPA	WANGUT	WAUTINI		1. good 2. fiar.
SAHALI	ARINA			1. Ex TT fair 2. new 1. Fair.

New caps were distributed during the patrol to those who needed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The time expended carrying out repairs to sections of MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR and AMAHOP-SUPARI roads was well spent.

APANGAE. A little over one mile of road was levelled from 3 mile peg to NINAM River. The difficult decent to NINAM was widened about ten feet at the dangerous "S" bend. Three safety fences were constructed. Two at the "S" bend and one where the Landrover vent over early this wet season.

About 15 ton of stone was hauled by landrover to the village area. This was used in the construction of open rubble drains to enable runoff of water.

Timber was cut and staked on cliff side to avoid skidding over the edge.

Owing to danger of stopping truck on steep sections near Ninam River stone was carried by hand.

The Apangae natives worked very well for the three days required to complete the task. When the job was completed it was obvious they were pleased with the result.

This work serves two purposes. Firstly one of the very bad sections of the Dreikikir road is now in fair condition. Secondly the people have been shown the way to do such work.

AMAHOP-SUPARI. Two days were spent here. The village section although much smaller than APANGAE was in much the same condition vechicles could only crawl through. The truck was not available hence all stone had to be carried by hand. A bad hill approaching the village was cut down and drained.

YAMELIKUM. Two small bridges were reconstructed. Stone was carried to difficult hill approaching village from MAPRIK side. The section through village was levelled and short grass planted.

SUPARI. A little work was done on the steep hill from AMIK River. Rubble drains installed to prevent erosion.

SUPARI-BALI. Time prevented me from visiting this road. However two police were sent to have pot-holes filled in and sections drained. Results are not known but it is certain that much work is yet to be carried out.

General. In all about six miles of road was put in good shape. In some parts the bush was cut back about 20 feet. Instructions were left with Officials to have other areas cut back. This will help the road considerably by drying it quickly after rain.

Natives of MISANGAI are anxious to extend the MAPRIK-GWOINGWOIN road to their village. I instructed them to make no moves until an officer could visit the area and survey the best route.

CONCLUSION.

Good weather during this season is not usual but the patrol was fortunate in missing the heavier storms that could be seen in the mountains.

The general attitude of the natives to the patrol and their response to the suggestions made was pleasing. I feel that something concrete was achieved by the patrol.

K.A. Brown

K.A. BROWN.
PATROL OFFICER.

"APPENDIX A"

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH MATTERS IN ALBIGES CENSUS DIVISION PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No.4. of 1955/1956.

POSIMBI NMO Gr.1. Has accompanied me on several patrols in the Maprik District and knows what I expect. He is a capable native assistant. If he continues to display such enthusiasm in his work as he did this patrol he will go far.

Aid Post MISANGAI. Is situated between TWAM villages and MISANGAI Geographical position is excellent. A clean water creek runs nearby. All the buildings are new and well constructed, the best I have seen in the Maprik area. The Aid Post Orderly Gumbal puts his patients to some use as the Post is surrounded by a large, well kept and promising garden. The Post is well attended by the nearby villages. General health indicates that it is warranted Only one case of neglect of children was noted.

As in other census division of Maprik grille claims a good percentage of the population.

The writer initiated a small campaign in this Division with view of reducing the number of people affected by grille. The Medical Officer was aware of the idea and gave me the necessary lotion..

The following is brief outline of procedure adopted :-

1. While I checked census I noted names of natives affected.

2. Later I had a roll call and urged them to clean their houses, air their blankets etc, wash their clothes and bathe regularly.

3. All village officials and Aid Post Orderly were present. (officials who were affected were requested not to wear their caps until they had cleaned up theirs). These officials were instructed to assist the MTT's by encouraging the people to come for treatment until they were completely cured.

4. Ample supplies of the lotion were left in each village. Two or three villages did not have MTTs but suitable natives were selected, kept with the patrol for two or three days and instructed

5. Notes were given to all MTTs permitting them to obtain further supplies from MAPRIK when necessary. I stressed the point that treatment must be continuous.

It is intended to send POSIMBI around in about six weeks to make a check of the names and report on progress.

Following are the figures of villages visited :-

AMAHOP	56
NUNGALIMBI	29
WALAHUTA	42
SUPARI	26
HIGIABIN	25
WOMSAK 1	28
WOMSAK 2	31
AUNYELIM	20
SARALI	20

AMAM	16
NILU	23
BUTIKA	42
DAHABIGA	25
MISANGAI	21
AMI	47
NUNGALIM	26
SUPA	29
TOTAL	499

Hygiene. On the surface hygiene in villages was good. Most latrines were dug to the required depth and were well covered. The villages for the most part were more than superficially cleaned.

The presence of flies, however, indicated disposal of refuse in the bush nearby or non-use of the impressive latrines. Suitable talks were given on the subject.

Very few permanent ills were noted. One cripple and three mental cases.

The people of WOMSAK were much impressed by the work of the clinic at ILAHITA run by women of the South Seas Evangelical Mission. It appears that some time ago the child of the Tultul was in such a bad condition that its mouth and other parts of the body had been fly-blown. A timely visit by a member of the Mission caused the child to be sent to ILAHITA with little hope of recovery. Excellent care kept the child alive and in two months was returned to its parents. It is not difficult nowadays to get the WOMSAKS to send children to ILAHITA.

In general things in the Medical sphere are encouraging.

A separate list of census statistics is appended for information of the Director of Public Health please.

K.A. BROWN.
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/1956 ALDGES CENSUS DIVISIO[illegible]RIK PATROL REPORT No.3. of 55/56

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	LOCATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL Males				LABOUR POTENTIAL Females		Females		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
NUNGALIMBI	4.1.56	2								1				1									6																100
AMAHOP	"	1	1					1	1	1	1			1									13		1		1												253
WALAHUPA	5.1.56	6	2	1		1								1	1								11																191
SUPARI	6.1.56	4	3		1		1		1		1			2			1	2					4																133
[illegible]YGIABYE																																							
WOMBAK 1.	7.1.56	3	7					1			1			2	3		3	2					1																70
WOMBAK 2.	"	1	2											1	1								20		1														219
AMAM	"	2	1							1				4	1		3	4					9																158
NILU	9.1.56	2	2					1						1	2				3	1			3				3												117
BUTIKA	"	2	3	1					3		1			2									4		1														172
DAHABIGA	"	2	3					1	2	1	1	1	1	1									14																139
NISANGAI	11.1.56	2	2						2														9		1														174
ANI	"	1	1											1	2								10																150
NUNGALIN	10.1.56	1	1						2						1								4																150
AUNKELIM	"	1	3											1									10																253
SUPA	"	2	2	1						1													8																133
SANALI	"	3	2	1								1											2																117
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