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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: ANGORAM

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT N° 6-69/70

By

W. E. Cross

ANGORAM

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

W. E. Cross

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM No.6 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by W.E. CROSS, Assistant Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Sepik and M'rienberg Hills Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C. Police

Duration—From 10/11/1969 to 2/12/1969 & 16/12/69 to 18/12/69.

Number of Days 26 days, 23 nights.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/8/1969

Medical /19

Map Reference Bogia Fourmil - See map attached.

Objects of Patrol Census revision, Political and economic discussions.

Routine Administration and Statistics.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10 / 2 / 1970

E. L. Hicks

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...

ANGORAM PATROL No. 6 of 1969/70

PATROL DIARY

Monday 10/11

12.30 departed Angoram by 50 hp river truck stopping briefly less than 5 mins. to inform the people at the respective villages on the way of my expected date of return to their village for census and other details. 4.30 pm arrived KOPAR and slept. No details taken as a sing-sing was in progress.

Tues. 11/11

AM - Census revision, political and economic lecture - discussions. PM - routine administration, talks and discussions. 3.30 departed KOPAR for SINGARIN. Arrived 5.30 pm - only 6 persons present, no suitable accommodation, so went on further upstream, tried MABUK, also no accommodation, finally slept in Officer's rest house at BIEN, arriving 6.30 pm - overnight BIEN.

Wed. 12/11

0830 departed BIEN, after routine administration, for MABUK, arriving 0850, census revision, area study, situation report, political and economic discussions, routine administration. 1230 departed for SINGARIN. Arrived 1300 census revision, area study etc. etc. 1815 departed SINGARIN for BIEN. 1905 arrived and overnight.

Thurs. 13/11

AM routine administration, native complaints, political and economic lecture - discussions, census revision. PM Area study details, further routine administration. 1445 departed BIEN for IMBUANDO. The stream leading into IMBUANDO Lakes from the Sepik was strewn moderately with floating branches, pitpit and reeds. 1530 arrived IMBUANDO, discussions on economic level and native queries attended to. No accommodation available. 1730 departed IMBUANDO for TAWAY, arriving 1800 - overnight at United Geophysical camp.

Fri. 14/11

AM - trouble developed in recoil started by 50 hp Mercury outboard, however straightened by mechanic of U.G. Corporation. 0900 departed TAWAY for IMBUANDO. Stream partially blocked. 0930 arrived IMBUANDO. Area Study routine administration attended to. Census revision started. PM census completed, political lecture, continuation of economic talks. 1515 departed for ANGORAM. River truck nearly swamped on the way because of stormy weather. Arrived ANGORAM 1615 discussion with Mr. F.H. Faulkner, A.D.C. Overnight ANGORAM.

Sat. 15/11

AM Routine administration. 0830 departed in 50 hp River truck for TAWAY, arriving 0855. Census revision of MAMBEL, area study, situation report, political and economic lectures, discussions, routine administration.

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- Talk with Native Labour Officer of United Geophysical Corp. in respect of the behaviour of certain native employees.
1600 departed MAMBEL (Taway) for MARIENBERG, arriving 1640. Native complaints dealt with. Overnight.
- Sun. 16/11 AM - Census revision. Routine administration. PM - Census held, political and economic discussions - routine administration carried out.
Note the position of SUK No.2 village on a map is on the Angoram side parallel to the Sepik River, but adjacent to Marienberg. Actually SUK No.2 is an extension of Marienberg station. Suk No.1 is inland, however is no longer permanently inhabited. Overnight.
- Mon. 17/11 AM - Revision of Census sheets, area study and situation report started.
1130 departed SUK No.2 for MANGAN. Track narrow and slippery, two native material bridges not the best. 1155 arrived MANGAN. PM - native complaints heard, Census revision area study, situation report, political and economic discussions, routine administration. 1800 departed MANGAN for SUK No.2, arriving 1825. Visited Mother Superior in respect of school absentees at Marienberg Mission school, 5 minutes from SUK No.2. Overnight.
- Tues. 18/11 AM - completed area study, situation report details for SUK. Visited Marienberg Mission Primary 'T' school, the Catholic Mission Priory and inspected sleeping quarters of Mission sawmill workers.
1100 departed MARIENBERG for BONAM - track slippery in parts and kunai grass not cut back. Vehicle track - 4 wheel drive only, extends to this village. An 18" railway line extends from Marienberg sawmill past Bonam to a timber area - railway line still in good repair but no longer used, however Mission informs me that milling operations requiring the use of this line will begin shortly.
1130 arrived BONAM. Native complaints heard and routine administration, census revision, etc. Land dispute quietened down between BONAM and Catholic Mission, Marienberg, when I spoke publicly to a Brother from the Mission and two surveyors, the latter who were in the area on behalf of an order given to the surveyors by the Land Titles Commission.
1730 departed BONAM (no accommodation) for MANSEP; track very wet and slippery on the hilly sections. Arrived MANSEP 1930 - overnight.
- Wed. 19/11 AM - routine administration, spoke to people in respect of current survey in the area.
0830 departed MANSEP for MASAN. Track good in places, narrow in others and slippery when descending hills.
0930 arrived MASAN. Native complaints heard, people informed of survey taking place in the area. Routine administration and discussions.

Patrol Diary - -3-

- PM - Census revision, area study and situation report details, political and economic discussions.
1700 departed MASAN - road still very slippery and wet.
1800 arrived MANSEP - further talks and discussions. Overnight.
- Thurs. 20/11 AM - Census books revised, routine administration statistics taken, shotgun and house inspection.
PM - Census revision held area study, situation report, political and economic discussions.
1800 - departed MANSEP for GAVIEN, track well kept and dry. Arrived 1830, general discussion on political development and economic development, etc.
- Fri. 21/11 AM Routine administration, native complaints, etc. PM - area study, etc. etc.
Overnight.
- Sat 22/11 AM - very heavy continuous rain prevented an early departure as carriers from Mansep were late in arriving.
1000 departed GAVIEN for ARIAPAN - track very wet and slippery on hills and boggy especially in valleys.
1300 arrived ARIAPAN - routine administration economic talks, census books revised and general discussions. Overnight.
- Sun. 23/11 AM - Census revision, economic and political talks and discussions, routine administration.
PM - messages sent to WASKURIN and BOIG, so that carriers could come and carry for us the following day. Area study details, etc., house inspection, political and economic talks.
Overnight.
- Mon. 24/11 AM - routine administration - delay in carriers arriving from WASKURIN.
0845 departed ARIAPAN for WASKURIN, sections of track wet, boggy and slippery, especially along the foot of the valleys.
0915 arrived WASKURIN. Routine administration, native complaints attended to, census taken, talks etc. Sick man visited and arrangements made for his subsequent movements to the Angoram hospital.
PM - Area study details, etc. etc.
1330 departed WASKURIN for BOIG. Track open, firm and reasonably dry, arriving 1400. Census revision held, talks, routine administration. Review of Census sheets. Overnight.
- Tues. 25/11 AM - Area study details, situation report.
0945 departed BOIG for KAUP via KIS. Track wet, slippery and very boggy in the low lying areas.
1030 arrived KIS, changed carriers, discussion with Councillor re my intentions over the next few days. One native complaint heard.
1130 departed by pull canoe, stream leading into lakes very good, no obstructions. Arrived KAUP 1230.
PM - house inspection - many houses in a shocking and deplorable state. Those persons whose houses were not up to standard, together with those persons failing to fence their pigs in, will be taken to Angoram Local Court to face

Patrol Diary - -4-

charges under the Health and Sanitation Rules of the Local Government Council. Mr. D.P. Maroney, D.O., Wewak once visited this village in 1968, describing it as the worst village he has seen in the whole Territory. Long lecture given on health and sanitation measures that are to be undertaken in this village in the near future. Overnight.

- Wed. 26/11 AM - routine administration, discussed political and economic subjects - diseased dogs destroyed. Census revision. PM situation report, further political and economic discussions, routine administration. Overnight.
- Thurs. 27/11 AM - Area study - lengthy discussion and talks with respect to the Kaup villagers finishing their part of the work on the new classroom. PM - continued on area study - held talks with the Head teacher and three teachers from Kaup school. Discussed with them their worries queries and things in general. Overnight.
- Fri. 28/11 AM - routine administration - re-told the people the health and sanitation measures to be expected in the near future. 0730 departed KAUP for KIS by pull canoe, arriving 0830. Native complaints heard, routine administration, general talks and discussions, review of census sheets. PM - census revision, political and economic lecture and discussions. One man charged with neglect of his child after lengthy discussions with him, his wife and the Councillor. Overnight.
- Sat. 29/11 AM - Area study, situation report, further discussions on economic development. PM - further routine administration - general discussions and talks. 1330 departed KIS for KASIMAN. Track in lowlying areas very boggy, however only for a short section - 20 mins, the rest of the track was quite good considering the steep hills and recent heavy rain. 1550 arrived KASIMAN, routine administration, situation report, economic discussions and talks, native complaints heard. Local people reported to me of their finding a World War 2 aircraft - with human remains and bombs present. Overnight.
- Sun. 30/11 AM - Statistics taken, houses and shotguns inspected - census taken, political and economic lecture and discussions. PM - routine administration - area study details taken, census sheets and census books reviewed. Overnight.
- Mon 1/12 AM and PM - routine administration, discussions, correspondence. Sickness developed. Overnight.
- Tues. 2/12 0400 departed KASIMAN for Angoram Hospital as I had received a painful ear infection and laryngitis - unfortunately the Aid Post

Orderlies at BOIG and KAUP were not available as they were in Angoram on training courses. The seriousness of the trouble with my ear forced me to return quickly to Angoram, however luckily all details for the patrol were completed. Track to Angoram wet and sometimes very slippery until we met the Angoram-Wewak road - this road was overgrown with grass about 18" - 24" high, was quite boggy in parts, but mostly very good to walk along. Arrived Angoram 1200.

Patrol disbanded, temporarily.

Tues. 16/12 0830 departed Angoram by Toyota Land Cruiser. Road wet and slippery and often boggy. 1530 left Toyota at Wewak-Angoram road and proceeded into the bush. 1630 made camp in the bush and slept overnight.

Wed. 17/12 0700 broke camp and headed for wreckage of aircraft. Path had to be cut through bush. 0930 arrived near wreckage. Viewed all crashed sections and began excavating. Excavated until 4.30 pm as no natural light in the thick bush. Overnight.

Thurs. 18/12 0630 broke camp and headed for Angoram - took several short cuts. Tracks wet and slippery in parts although generally quite good. 1515 arrived Angoram and reported to A.D.C. of our findings.

Patrol disbanded.

On enquiring in each of the villages it was found that only a few Council members from the individual villages ever attend the Angoram Local Government Council meetings. As a result of this any questions put to the Council members by the villages people relating to political movements or social development, and that could be raised in the Angoram Council meetings, have to be relayed to the Council members which is a very satisfactory. Even if the Council members do not attend the Council meetings, the Council members are required to have these queries raised before the Council meetings.

It is reported that the Council members are often asked to attend the meetings of his own village and to report to the reports of all Council members and also to the meetings referred to him on an equal footing. It was stated therefore at the Council meetings that the Council members are not representative of the overall village people in each of the respective villages.

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SITUATION REPORT

Lower Sepik, Marienberg Hills Census Division.

POLITICAL

The people residing in the two areas surveyed are affiliated with the Angoram Local Government Council. In both areas each village has either a Councillor or a Councillor's Deputy, i.e. a village elected Committee-man, who is directly responsible to the Councillor who controls his and the other villages.

2. The Councillor is often the director of work programmes in the various villages under his guardianship, e.g. maintenance of houses, toilets, making pens for pigs; cleaning ground for new gardens etc., while the Committee-man in his own village is responsible for implementing the Councillor's directives.

3. The Committee-man is on a par with the Councillor in his own village, however as the Committee-man is a subordinate to the local Councillor, his creativeness or potential to carry out the functions expected of a Councillor are often foreshortened or restricted, especially with problems of a social or administrative nature; (e.g. communally organised work in the gardens, disputes or complaints). The Committee-man is therefore often only a reporting agent to his local Councillor, as his authority, esteem and knowledge in many cases is recognised by local people as being below that of Councillors'.

4. On enquiring in each of the villages it was found that only a few Committee-men from the individual villages ever attend the Angoram Local Government Council meetings. As a result of this any questions put to the Committee-man by his own village people relating to political, economic or social development, and that could be asked in the Angoram Council meetings, have to be relayed to the Councillor which is not very satisfactory. Even if the Committee-man does report to the Councillor any matter, the Councillor, on his own initiative, is required to have these queries raised before the Council meetings.

5. In practice what is happening is that the Councillor is often biased and looks after the affairs of his own village rather than listening to the reports of his Committee-men and considering all the matters referred to him on an equal footing. Questions asked therefore at the Council meetings are often one-sided and not illustrative of the overall feelings of the people in each of the respective villages.

6. The same breakdown in communications also occurs when the Councillors either fail to impart adequately what questions were raised at the Council meeting, or do not advise their Committee-men at all. Councillors often do not go to each of their villages explain what they have learnt either because of their own laziness or because of lack of transport.

7. Thus it is obvious that many villages are uninformed of the activities of the Local Government Council, as the respective Councillors have failed to disseminate what information and knowledge they have gained at the Council Meetings. This statement can be extended to cover the

ideas and characteristics, peculiar to the House of Assembly, Central Government or Administration.

8. The downfalls that I have mentioned here will be spoken of at the next General Council meeting so as to help alleviate the problem in the various villages of the village people being uninformed of what is happening at both the local and national level.

Local Government Councillors

9. Generally speaking, the people of each Census Division support their Councillors, although their support often wanes when the Councillor issues instructions to repair houses, tracks and the other multiple chores associated with village living.

10. There were a few good Councillors noticed during the survey, however I wish to express the fact that although they may control their people to some extent, to which their people show respect for them as men of authority and wisdom, when measured against our own standards of general knowledge of administrative procedure and organisation of manpower at a common local level, they still quite often miss the point.

11. One particular Councillor, of MANSEP appears a real driving force behind the people. The people who he gave instructions to, responded quite well, especially in comparison to the other villages and areas that I have visited this year - Pora Pora, Muruk Lakes and East Coast Census Divisions).

12. Rather than concentrate on each Councillor, it is sufficient to say at this stage of the report that several of the Councillors in the Marienberg Hills and one in the Lower Sepik Census Division, will, with further perseverance, coaching and careful guidance, reach the ultimate in their work as Councillors before a great deal of time elapses.

13. It was also observed that many of the Councillors had elaborate houses when compared to the other village dwellings; the latter being less refined. It was clearly obvious that a combined effort was used to produce the standard of house occupied by the Councillor. Only in some villages would the people indicate that they had co-operated in the construction of the Councillor's house - some declined to answer fully when asked who was responsible for the Councillor's house.

14. I was also made aware at some villages of the people treating the Councillor with priority over and above the other persons in the village. It was clearly shown that the Councillor, because of his function in the village, is relieved of any physical participation in any of the directives he issues to the people which are associated with either rectifying the health or hygiene of the village. At this stage of their development, the people view this as being acceptable, however, they are not inspired to work any harder when their immediate administration will not work with them or give them a good example of how they should work.

15. Generally however, where the Councillor is not in the limelight of his people it was clearly visible that the people had made no recent efforts to improve either their living conditions or their economic output; e.g. Kaup, ~~Kaup~~, Imbuando.

16. The problems associated with educating the village people to pursue greater political, economic and social development could be overcome to some extent, I feel, with a crash training programme for the Councillors. After all it is the Councillors, if anyone, that are both the communicants and representatives of the people. If some programme each year could be developed so that Councillors all over the Sub-District could attend for a fortnight, then I feel it would be most beneficial. The programme should include subjects of both an economic and political, and social aspect, designed to motivate the Councillors to be made more aware of developments within the country; but more of the nature that will inspire the Councillor to work harder to improve present disposition, and to further the people's knowledge of current activities and events, in an effort to make the village people realise that unless they desire 'change', then they cannot expect it without hard work and a monstrous effort by all.

17. It could also be inferred that generally the Councillors have hardly any sound political thinking, however this may be overcome to some extent in the future by visits from the future Administration political education teams and more extensive patrols from our own office, with the Patrol Officer remaining in the village for 2 - 3 days rather than just coming to the village and grasping a set of details from the people, then leaving to go to the next village. Greater human contact is needed, where time can be spent with the people at their level.

House of Assembly

18. In each of the villages visited in both Census Divisions all expressed the fact that their members were either not visiting them at all or only on rare occasions. Thus any questions the people may think should be raised in the House of Assembly are not even brought to the notice of their elected Member because of the lack of communication between the people and the Councillor, and the Councillor and the member. Many village people felt that they had been 'greased' into voting for the existing M.H.A.'s.

House of Assembly Members

19. Mr. P.G. Johnson (open electorate) and Mr M. Somare (Regional electorate) are representatives of the ~~three~~ ^{two} Census Divisions patrolled.

Political Education

20. In each village I carried out a political lecture - discussion, i.e. questions asked and answered. I spoke on the following subjects, endeavouring to indicate the role of political education at the common level:

- (a) the role undertaken by the Central Government, House of Assembly and Local Govt. Council;
- (b) the purpose of the Local Govt. Council and the need for the people to actively participate in their own Council;
- (c) The role of the M.H.A.'s, his function and purpose;
- (d) how the electorates were drawn up;
- (e) how vital it was for the country's future survival that the people increase the economic output of the country, which would also mean having to pay higher taxes;
- (f) those characteristics relative to Independence or self-Government;
- (g) how the political aspect of the country would

be determined in the future, i.e. elections at the will of the people only when they, as a majority wanted an election, to decide for Independence;

- (h) the importance of strong national unity throughout the Territory;
- (i) the successive stages used in the House of Assembly to introduce various spheres of national development and examples given.

21. The people of these areas all expressed that they had no desires, whatsoever, to obtain either self-Government or Independence.

22. They are very keen for the Australian government to maintain her present role of administering the Territory, which they qualified by stating; (a) that in the immediate villages the people were still quite primitive, and wholly incapable of looking after themselves; (b) economically they feel that they are at a temporary stalemate and are only too eager to admit that to improve their living standards it will require time and a lot of effort; (c) that economically the country was lacking in agricultural and commercial production.

23. These reasons that are given above, lead the people to probe further into the characteristics associated with Independence and self-government, especially now that occasional brash statements have been made over the radio insinuating that independence is not very far away or as has been suggested, even 1972. These statements have made them quite annoyed as their own regional and open electorate members have failed to inform them adequately on what is happening in the House of Assembly. Some villages stated that Mr. M. Somare is not following the desires of his people in seeking early independence.

24. There were no questions asked concerning Indonesia or the West Irian/ P.N.G. border.

25. Some villages further pointed out to me that they were worried should early independence take place, (i.e. before 10 years). Their reasons given were, (a) our country is not sufficiently united at present and undesirable events could take place such as tribalism, (they have heard on the radio of what has happened in some of the South African dependencies); (b) because of the former statement and the lack of formal educated persons, we would be vulnerable to attack from any other country who could easily come and take over this country.

ECONOMIC

Lower Sepik

General Rural Development and Marketing

26. The extension of rural development in this area is rather limited as the ground level is low lying, although there are some kunai grass areas near BIEN and MABUK which escape annual flooding.

27. Two villages, KOPAR and SINGARIN receive income from the following items, listed in order of sales priority: (1) smoked fish and mussels, (2) sago, (3) artefacts, (4) crocodile skins. Fishing nets throughout the 2 Census Divisions are either non-existent or badly need repairing. These two villages market their smoked fish and mussels at Wewak and Angoram. Sago is sold to the Catholic Mission at Marienberg and Taway, while crocodile skins are sent to Angoram. Artefacts are sent to Angoram as well.

28. All the villages in this area with the exception of KOPAR and SINGARIN receive their income from the following items listed in order of priority: (a) sago, (b) crocodile skins, (c) artefacts. IMBUANDO has a small additional income from garden produce, e.g. yams, bananas, kaukau and tapios which is marketed at the Catholic Mission stations, Marienberg and Taway and also at Angoram. KOPAR and SINGARIN, which have saltwater lakes in their boundaries, receive a higher income from smoked fish, mussels, crabs and mangrove oysters (only occasionally sold) than what they receive from sago and artefacts.

29. Sago is usually marketed at the Catholic Mission stations at Marienberg and Taway. Crocodile skins in recent months are being bought by Mr. R. Treutlein, although whenever possible, i.e. should an outboard motor be available the people will try to bring their skins to Angoram for the better prices.

30. Artefacts are sold on occasions in the village when the Artefacts Clerk from the Angoram Local Government Council visits these villages on buying trips. Sometimes when the people are short of money or when visiting Angoram they will bring their artefacts to be sold at the Haus Tambaran.

31. The people from IMBUANDO have outlets for their market garden produce at either Marienberg or Taway and Angoram. Although this is not carried out on a large scale at present it could show potential if properly developed. KOPAR and SINGARIN receive only small incomes for their principal money earners, smoked fish, mussels, crabs and mangrove oysters as the availability of transport and the long distance to their favoured markets, either Angoram or Wewak, hampers any incentive to make regular visits to these markets.

Village Cash Crop Extension

32. Growing of rice has not been commenced in this area as yet, although one cannot expect to see any great development as the land is subject to general flooding and wet paddy rice is too much effort.

33. BIEN is the only village that has planted coffee, about 600 trees, were planted in 1968 and are doing reasonably well.

34. Coconuts have been planted to some extent during the last few years, although there are no plantations. Most villages are content to plant coconuts to supplement their diet only, however KOPAR and MABUK would possibly have sufficient nuts at present for producing copra economically, although they have no transport. See attached appendix for the area.

35. This area has by no means been exploited to its greatest capacity. The non-availability of reliable transport, i.e. outboard motors and good sized canoes, hinders any real large scale development. The overhead required, such as petrol, oil, and motor repairs are too great for the people to involve themselves.

Marienberg Hills

36. This area was a real eye-opener for me as I hardly believed such reasonably large areas of fertile, quite well drained land existed in such close proximity to Angoram, (i.e. within 7½ hours walking to the best areas).

37. In this area MAMBEL and SUK produce the following saleable items which they market at either Marienberg, Taway or Angoram, (a) garden produce such as yams, bananas and yams; (b) various meats, pig, muruk; (c) eggs (wild fowl) and hen's eggs; (d) 'bui' (betel nut) and daka; (e) sago.

38. The villages lying inland from SUK produce the following items, (a) sago; (b) various meats, (pig, muruk, wallaby); (c) bui (betel nut) and daka, (d) eggs, (wild fowl and hen); (e) sago grubs; (e) various edible green leaves. Those villages including MANSEP and MASAN extending back to Marienberg, market mostly to Marienberg station, then Taway and Angoram. Beyond MANSEP, i.e. moving towards the coast, these villages bring their produce to Angoram, however the items brought to Angoram are weighed accordingly to their profit per pound ratio value as the distance and energy required to bring these goods to Angoram market is beyond the average persons ability, thus garden produce is often left in the village and used for subsistence purposes.

39. These two villages near the sea, KIS and KAUP, are primarily interested in the sale of smoked fish, crabs, mangrove oysters, mussels and to a lesser extent the following: bui (betel nut) and daka, bananas, taro, mumi, smoked meats (pig and mruuk) and woven hand baskets. These villages trade mainly with Angoram.

Cash Crop Extension

40. The people of MAMBEL have been unfortunate as all their attempts to plant coffee, rice and coconuts have failed, although their present income from local market earnings appears to supplement the people's income fairly well.

41. Only one village has produced rice ^{to any degree} this year and that is MANGAN, the total number of bags being less than ten.

42. The following villages, ARIAPAN, WASKURIN, BOIG, KAUP all have a good supply of coconuts ready for copra production. Also SUK and BONAM have 850 plants and 200 plants respectively of coffee, that have matured and are now ready for picking.

43. The major problem hindering any large scale development in the area, and especially in the above villages, is the lack of a road link with Angoram. A road joining KASIMAN or WASKURIN to the Wewak - Angoram road would be ideal. At present there is only a small track and now that the people have advanced above subsistence level they are somewhat reluctant to trudge the 18-22 miles to Angoram, (about 8 hours walking in the dry season), many times carrying bags of copra or coffee. As can be seen this curtails any further plantings on a large scale.

44. A road to KASIMAN or WASKURIN with branches extending to ARIAPAN and BOIG would help these villages and several others considerably.

45. BONAM and SUK and MANGAN are relatively close to Marienberg - a small road exists (four wheel drive vehicles only) to BONAM, however SUK coffee gardens and MANGAN coconuts are within half an hour's walking distance of the Marienberg wharf.

46. GAVIEN (600 plants), KASIMAN (101 plants), KIS (409 plants) and BOIG (275 plants) and MANSEP (800 plants) only planted their coffee recently, since 1968 and the position in the future could be dim if a road is not found soon to help the people in getting their coffee to Angoram.

47. As far as I am aware the Angoram Local Government Council has made no attempt to open up this rather fertile area. D.A.S.F. refer to the following villages, WASKURIN, GAVIEN, ARIAPAN, BOIG and KASIMAN, as having good available fertile land capable of being exploited fully. Note too that these villages are situated on hillsides with reasonably well drained sloping valleys beneath them. The other villages not mentioned in this area seem content to concentrate their efforts in producing foodstuffs for the Angoram, Taway and Marienberg markets.

Activities of Development Departments

Lower Sepik and Marienberg Hills

48. The Department of Agriculture from Angoram patrols the areas concerned from time to time undertaking the following functions:

(a) surveying new ground in the respective villages for further development of either rice, coconuts or coffee, depending on the suitability of the land available:

(b) practical demonstrations and lectures given with respect to rice, copra and coffee and fish production:

(c) advising the people generally as to where to market their produce.

49. Apart from the visits of D.A.S.F. there are no other development departments that have been patrolling the areas in recent years.

Non-Indigenous Development

50. In both Census Divisions there is practically no non-indigenous development as yet. Mr Treutlein, trader from Angoram, travels along the Sepik only and not inland buying crocodile skins.

51. United Geophysical Corp., at Taway have passed through both areas - along the Sepik from KOPAR to Taway (MAMBEL) they have carried out seismograph tests and have extended inland as far as MANSEP including SUK, Marienberg Hills, MAMBEL and BONAM.

SOCIAL - EDUCATION

52. Schools are operative in the Marienberg Hills Census Division only.

53. The Catholic Mission at Marienberg provides a Primary 'I' school for the students of this sub-district. At the time of visiting the school there was a total of 85 females and 68 males ranging from Standard 1 to Standard 5. Another Primary 'I' school is provided by the same Mission at Taway and its pupils total 127 males and 44 females.

54. At KAUP the Administration has provided a Primary 'I' school extending from Standard 2 to Standard 6. The total pupils are 79 males and 19 females. Earlier this year there was a Standard 1, however as the conditions for teaching the pupils of this class were unsatisfactory, in that the teacher crouched underneath a house between the posts of the house while the children sat between the posts, Mr. D. Pitt, Education Inspector of Wewak dismissed the

class, while emphasising at the same time that a new classroom for these students would have to be built before the end of the school year. If this was not done then the children would not be able to attend school next year. At the time of visiting the village the classroom was nearing completion and should be completed within the time limit.

55. Catechist taught classes exist in both Census Divisions, however the standard taught is less than that required in Preparatory classes. The emphasis is more on Bible stories and games.

HEALTH

56. The Lower Sepik Census Division has two Aid Posts, one first-aid clinic is provided by the Catholic Mission at Marienberg, while the other Aid-Post is sponsored and administered by United Geophysical Corp. at Taway.

57. In the Marienberg Hills Census Division there are two Aid-Posts, one at BOIG and the other at KAUP. Both are maintained at a good level.

58. The Catholic Mission at Marienberg patrols only along the Sepik on occasions and, some years ago, carried out patrols inland covering the Marienberg Hills. However these patrols are non-existent now as are the area annual P.H.D. patrol to the area.

59. The health of the people in both areas appeared on the whole to be very good. There were only a few cases of grille noted together with some cases of scabies. Only the people at Kaup appeared to have contacted the Hong Kong flu, but all people there are now in good health.

LAW AND ORDER

60. The nature of law and order maintained in both Census Divisions can only be described as reasonable.

61. With the introduction of Councillors replacing the Luluai and Tultul, it was common to see the Councillors turning a blind eye to various offences, which I understand would not have been tolerated under the Luluai-Tultul system. I appreciate that times have changed, but insanitary living conditions and child neglect are not excusable.

62. The people have a very relaxed idea about offences, some outwardly expressing that it was of no concern to them if they should be taken to Court and even imprisoned.

63. It was pleasing to see \$80.00 in all collected in Court fines from the KAUP people because of the existing conditions in their village, somethin which has been allowed to lapse for several years.

64. Below is a breakdown of the number of complaints received over the whole patrol.

Lower Sepik Census Division

<u>Village</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
BIEN	5	(a) People from SINGARIN are wandering (b) Two cases of outstanding debts. (c) trouble over one persons boundary. (d) Trespass into another persons fishing waters.

Marienberg Hills Census Division

<u>Village</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
MANGAN	3	(a) Marienberg mission cattle trespassing into village gardens and destroying produce. (b) Absenteeism by children - parents advised. (c) One unwed mother seeks maintenance.
BONAM	2.	(a) Surveyors from Territory Surveys, Madang, planting cement markers within their land boundaries. (b) Marienberg Mission cattle straying into gardens and destroying produce.
MANSEP	1	(a) Absenteeism by children - parents advised.
GAVIEN	1	(a) One wife of a policeman seeks maintenance - referred to office.
KAUP	3	(a) 7 cases of dilapidated houses. (b) 13 cases of people not fencing their km pigs. (c) Complaints by teachers about the water tanks at their school.
KIS	1	(a) One case of child neglect - brought to Angoram.

TOTAL = 16

Services Provided by Government

65. Both Census Divisions receive frequent spray patrols by Malaria Service personnel from Angoram. There are no other departments that I have been made aware of that provide any other services to the people apart from D.D.A., P.H.D., and D.A.S.F.

MISSIONS

66. The Catholic Mission operates extensively throughout the two areas providing Catechists in most villages. Visits are made from time to time by the Priests from Marienberg who conduct masses in the respective villages.

67. The Assemblies of God mission is operative in one village, (in the Marienberg C/D) only, together with the Catholic Mission. Both 'Orders' have catechists and there appears to be no unrest or dissention at this village.

CULT AND UNREST

68. There were no cults or unrest detected during the complete patrol. The people seem very aware (afraid) of the consequences should they happen to practice cultism.

69. Political parties or groups following an immediate present leader are non-existent at this stage in both Census Divisions.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

70. This is a field that can be concentrated upon more in the Census Divisions. In all the villages visited I emphasised the need by the parents to recognize the fact that, when they exchange their children, it could have undesirable effects in years to follow. This would be even more so should the exchanged child receive some worthwhile education. It was noted that a child may be changed from one set of parents to another up to four times in his lifetime if there is a shortage of either males or females in the various family lines (totems).

71. Where it was applicable, and conditions visibly unsanitary, I gave small talks to the women regarding their menstruating houses and advised them to see the Doctor or Nursing Sister for advice.

72. Another problem is inter-totem marriage. The family lines, in some cases, are indistinct and the hereditary patterns harder to follow by the present village elders. As a result of this many young people are marrying their immediate relations, even first cousins. I spoke to the people of the undesirable effects that may follow if people continue marrying within the village without doing firstly a proper family trace - even this is sometimes unreliable now as the number of elders who know of the original ancestors' is less and less. I therefore emphasised the desirability of marrying away from their own and nearby villages.

73. The problem of fatherless children is still somewhat prevalent, however, those children concerned are being absorbed reasonably adequately into the people's culture at present.

74. There are no women's Clubs or Boy Scouts in the areas, however on occasions Welfare Officers from Wewak visit Iaway (Mambel) in the ^{at B. S. Hills} Low Sepik C/D, to give women in the immediate area lectures on Mothercraft and home economics. Mambel also has a football club, comprising 4 teams while soccer, basketball and volley ball are the main sports participated in.

75. The other villages in the Marienberg Hills C/D possess nothing in this line.

76. There are two farmer trainees only at present in the Marienberg Hills C/D, and none in the Lower Sepik. Their names are NOPA-LUMA of Waskurin and WANDE-ABULO of Ariapan. Each of them completed a course of three months training at D.A.S.F. Passam and another three months under D.A.S.F. Angoram.

MISCELLANEOUS

77. United Geophysical Corp., as I stated earlier in this Situation Report have blasted along sections of the Sepik River and have extended inland as far as Mansep. The reactions by the people to the presence of this Company can only be described as very favourable, for the following reasons:

(a) the Company is an avenue of employment for many village people thus supplying money for food, clothing and payment of taxes;

(b) the Company operates an Aid Post, and one of its officers is on call 24 hours a day. I know this fellow personally and he has helped greatly when the flu epidemic was in the area and has brought many snake bite cases to Angoram and assisted generally with both Company employees and village people at the Company's expense.

(c) the Company, whenever possible, repairs outboard motors for the local people. Labourers fees are not charged only the cost of the part concerned.

78. The people are thus quite impressed with the assistance given them by this Company. The workmen have also been quite well-behaved as a whole, considering the large number employed - about 300. At the completion of their contract, the workmen will receive an additional \$1.00 per week bonus for every week worked for the Company: for many it will mean about \$26.28 extra. The people in the villages are also suitably impressed by this Company and have no objections to them being on their land as they realise that activities such as this are helping to develop their country.