

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 21

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67-8-68

10-12-  
~~6-14~~

PATROL REPORT ~~NO. 14~~ - 68169

NO. 6, 10, 11, 14

BY

MR. R. L. WARI

WEWAK

28/1

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

Report Number LUMI PATROL No. 6 of 1968/69  
Subdistrict LUMI  
District WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.  
Type of Patrol SPECIAL  
Patrol Conducted By M. J. LOVE Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled ) Part West Wapoi Census Division.  
(Council and/or )  
Census Division/s )  
Personnel Accompanying Patrol 2 members R.P.N.G.C.  
Duration of Patrol from 28/2/69 to 7/3/69  
No. of days EIGHT (8)  
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area 1 of 68/69  
Date 16/9/68 - 22/10/68 DURATION THIRTY SEVEN (37)  
OBJECTS of Patrol (Briefly) 1. Conduct a By-Election for Councillor of  
Ward 8 of the Wapoi Local Government Council.  
2. Explain to the people the new tax rate for the  
Council.  
3. Encourage the people to take a more active part  
in the establishment of a Copal Gum industry  
in the area.  
Total Population of the area patrolled. 532.

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Director of District Administration,  
KORORUA.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 1969

.....  
District Commissioner.

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,  
LUMI,  
West Sepik District.

26th. February 1969.

Mr. M. J. Lowe,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
LUMI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

LUMI PATROL No. 6 of 1968/69.

As discussed you will depart LUMI on Friday 28th. of February, 1969, for a seven day patrol to the KABORI area of the West Wapei Census Division.

Senior Constable WARANGI and Constable TUPOTA have been detailed to accompany you.

Draw a \$40.00 patrol advance in your name and all necessary equipment from the Department Of District Administration store.

While in the area you will:-

- (a) Conduct a By-Election for Councillor of Ward 8 of the Wapei Local Government Council.
- (b) Explain to all assembled, the new Tax Rate for the Council, and
- (c) Encourage the people to take a more active part in the establishment of a Copal Gum Industry in the area.

Take with you an adequate stack of Ballot Papers and a Ballot box. All other election forms should also be prepared while on patrol.

KABORI No 1 will be your place of Poll and to reach same you will pass through SIAMA, MOLMO and KABORI 2 Villages. When you reach these villages explain why you are there, call for and accept nominations and arrange for voters to proceed to KABORI 1 on 5th. March, on which day you shall record the poll. The former member for this ward vacated his seat on 10th February 1969 under the Section 26(c) of the Local Government Ordinance.

In an attempt to alleviate hardships for women taxpayers, the Wapei Local Government Council has amended it's Tax Rule and women are no longer required to pay tax. The rate for men has been increased from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per annum to balance the female exemption.

On your return you will be required to submit a report in the form set out at Page 1 par 5 of the Directors 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Read carefully Section 37, page 11 of Directions for the Conduct of Elections for Local Government Council which is the pro-forma to be adopted for your report.

Wishing you a successful and pleasant patrol.


Signd J. E. FOWKE.

Assistant District Commissioner.

LUMI PATROL No. 6 of 1968/69.

- FEBRUARY Friday 28th. Left LUMI 1000 arrived YEBIL 1500. Passed through WABUF and HURU'UM experienced difficulties in obtaining carriers. Slept YEBIL.
- MARCH. Saturday 1st Left YEBIL 0700 arrived KAKOI 0900, left 0905 for AIKULA arrived 1100. Left AIKULA for SIAMA 1120 arrived 1500. Had discussions with the SIAMA villagers on Council tax and the by election, accepted their nomination. Conducted mock election and explained voting procedure. Slept SIAMA.
- Sunday 2nd. Left 0930 for MOLMO arrived 1100. Had discussions with villagers on council tax and the by-election. Slept MOLMO.
- Monday 3rd. Accepted the MOLMO nomination and conducted a mock ballot. Explained voting procedure. Left 1100 for KABORI 2 arrived 1400. Held discussions on council tax and the by-election. Accepted the MOLMO nomination and conducted a mock ballot. Inspected some Kasri Mines and watched collection of Copal Gum. Slept KABORI 2.
- Tuesday 4th. Left for KABORI 1 0800 arrived 0905. Had discussions with the villagers on council tax and the by-election also held mock ballot after accepting their nomination. Slept KABORI 1.
- Wednesday 5th. SIAMA, MOLMO, KABORI 1 and 2 gathered at KABORI 1 for the by-election. A mock ballot was held and the voting procedure explained to the people again. The by-election for Ward C was held and all votes counted and the result made known to the people. Had further discussions with the new councillor and the ward committee-men about Council work. Slept KABORI 1.
- Thursday 6th. Left KABORI 1 0700 for NOKAI arriving 1600, 4 1/2 hours actual walking. Considerable time was lost in obtaining carriers. Slept NOKAI.
- Friday 7th. Left NOKAI 0800 for LUMI arrived 1500. 5 hours actual walking time. Again experienced trouble in obtaining carriers.

Patrol stood down.

  
H. J. Lowe.  
Patrol Officer.

LUMI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1968/69.

1. ( This patrol set out with the main objective of conducting a By-Election for Ward 8 of the Wapei Local Government Council; this consists of KABORI 1 and 2, NOLHO and SIAMA villages.
2. I visited each village mentioned and explained to the electors the necessity of conducting this By-Election; the reason being that the previous councillor, SEINA/TUBI, had been absent from three consecutive council meetings and was obliged, under section 26 (c) of the Local Government Ordinance, to vacate his seat on the Council. This took place on the 10th. of February, 1969.
3. Before the election I explained to the people, in each village, the procedure for voting, the secret ballot system and preferential voting. They had previous knowledge of the procedure for voting and were quick to understand the reasons for and the advantages of secret voting.
4. Preferential voting caused some concern with the people when I explained it to them; they told me that when they voted they only wanted to vote for one person and not have their vote help some one who they did not want. When they were told that to make their ballot paper formal preferences had to be shown, that their preferences would only be used when there was not a clear majority and those preferences used would be of the candidate with the least number of votes. When they realised that to have their preferences used, their candidate would have already lost the election; they were much easier in their own minds.
5. As this was a By-Election in respect of only one ward, KABORI 1 was used as the polling place. The actual elections were conducted on the morning of the 5th. of March, 1969; the poll opened at 9am o'clock, as this allowed the people from the outer villages plenty of time to move in to KABORI 1 to vote. Prior to the voting I again went over voting procedure with the people.
6. As stated the elections commenced at ten o'clock and went through until one o'clock when all those present had voted, the poll stayed open a further fifteen minutes to present any late-comers with the opportunity to vote.
7. All but two of the voters required full assistance in the recording of their votes; Mr. Squires, the C.M.M.L. Missionary at KABORI 1 and one indigenous person, who had passed Standard Three were able to mark their own ballot papers.
8. Only one person was nominated to scrutinise the ballot count; he was the previous Councillor, the four candidates stated that they preferred to witness the count themselves, which they did.
9. Feminine Interest.  
Although no females stood for election or nominated any candidates a percentage of them took a lively interest in the proceedings. They were very interested in discussions and talks on voting procedure. During the time the election was in motion the females watched every detail of procedure to make sure that the correct motions were adhered to and they also scrutinised the ballot count from a vantage point some distance from the counting table.
10. The patrol encountered no incidents during the pre-election campaign of the actual election.
11. Absenteeism for this election was at a reasonable level, of the 107 absent 80 were absent with due cause, either sick or indentured labourers. 27 people were absent because they could not



LUMI PATROL REPORT No.6 of 1968/69.

11. (Cont'd)  
care less and the elections were of no interest to them. Approximately 60% of these unavoidably absent were long-term absentees, the other 40% will only be away from one to two weeks.
12. Analysis of Statistics.  
Of a total population of 532 people 271 were enrolled to vote. 60.5% of the 271 or 164 persons (100 males and 64 females) actually did vote. A further 29.5% or 80 persons (56 males and 24 females) were unavoidably absent; either short or long term absentees. 27 persons or 10% were absent without any apparent or reasonable excuse, these are the people for whom the election held no interest.  
Also see Voting Statistics at rear of report.
13. Summary.  
Those who participated in the election either as candidates or as voters considered the election a success. I feel that the people gained a considerable amount of knowledge from these elections as both the men and women showed an interest and a willingness to learn.
14.  
The villages that I visited had prior knowledge of my arrival and their candidates had already been decided upon. From discussions I had with the people it was evident that some pre-election campaigning had taken place.
15.  
MORI/EMNI, the successful candidate would be forty years old, married with one child. He has been away three times as an indentured labourer, each time he spent two years working. Since the last Wapei Local Government Council Election he has acted as a Ward Committee<sup>2</sup>man. MORI has had no schooling what so ever.

LUMI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1968/69.

SITUATION REPORT.

- 1.. The Wapei Local Government Council has been operating in the area for some fifteen months now and generally the peoples attitude towards the Council is one of interest. They feel that they will be able to gain something from the Council and are only now beginning to realise that whatever they gain will be for the community and not for the individual.
- 2.. They are looking towards the Council for guidance so that they can improve themselves and their conditions.
- 3.. The people expressed relief at the idea of a new election as they had found the previous Councillor lazy and un-cooperative. Apparently he had not visited the villages in his ward for quite some time and it was only through the Ward Committee-men that the villagers found anything out about the council meetings in LUMI on their own volition and this way have kept the people informed of the Council proceedings.
- 4.. One of my patrol objectives was to explain the new tax-rate to the people. In all villages visited the women were most outspoken, remarking that they had no means of obtaining their tax unless their husbands gave it to them which brought forth remarks from the men. When they were told the new tax excluded women from taxation they were much happier. The fact that the male tax had been increased to balance the female exemption had no bearing on it. When the people finally realised that the male tax-rate now stood at \$2.50 instead of the previous \$2.00 they bemoaned the fact that they would be unable to or have difficulty in paying the present tax.
- 5.. I feel that the people of SIAMA and MOLMO will be unable to pay this years tax while the people of KABORI I and II will experience some trouble in raising the required \$2.50.
6. Under an enthusiastic Councillor these people will pool their labour and resources as they realise that they have very little and that with everyone working they will eventually better themselves.

ECONOMIC

- 7.. The only real source of income for these people is from the Copal Gum industry. The centre of the Kauri stand is KABORI II and the greater percentage of these pines are on the KABORI II land. There are no Kauri Pines on the land belonging to SIAMA village while the MOLMO and KABORI I villages have a considerable number of trees and yet some individuals are unable to receive any income from Copal Gum as the pieces of land which they hold rights to do not contain Kauri Pines.
- 8.. A Mr. SMITH of Forestry Research, Port Moresby, estimated that there are approximately 10,000 Kauri Pines in this area. As the Pine is capable of producing 30-50 pounds of resin per year this would give a total yearly production figure of 100 tons, which if exploited completely would give this area an income of \$11,000. This figure is computed on present market value.

LUMI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1968/69.

SITUATION REPORT.

ECONOMIC Con't

9.. At present it is only the KABORI II people who are doing any real work in this field; while KABORI I is the only other village collecting the gum and then it is only intermittently.

10.. I had discussions with these people on this matter and stressed the fact that this would be their only source of income for quite a few years to come. Indentured labourers are also bringing money into the area. I estimate that the four villages, from the labourers would be receiving \$3,000 per year.

11.. The KABORI I village has fenced an acre plot of land in the hope of getting two head of cattle from the Christian Mission in Many Lands mission. This shows that the people are interested in development as this was done on their own initiative. The C.M.M.L. Mission is willing to sell their cattle to the people as at present they are holding 3 bulls, 4 heifers and 2 heifers in calf and can afford to cut their herd.

12.. The Mission is also holding 8 goats which they would be willing to sell if the people were interested however, at this stage the villagers cannot see the advantages of goats for milk and meat. To them, goats are too small to worry about, whereas a cow is a large impressive beast.

13.. The SIAMA village enquired about the possibility of rice production as a source of income for them. I explained that rice had been tried in their area and that it had been left to rot; as the transportation of the rice to Lumi by aircraft was not an economical proposition and carrying it to Lumi would bring insufficient returns to warrant the amount of work involved. The people were so desperate for some form of income they stated that this was of no consequence as they were willing to carry the produce through to Lumi, which is two days walk.

14.. One of the limiting factors in the economic development of these villages is that KABORI I airstrip is limited to a 200 pound take off weight. As only flight comes in per week the Copal Gum and other produce builds up and the people see no immediate returns for their labours, this disheartens them to a small extent. The Agricultural Officer from Lumi makes trips out and buys the Gum which helps to allay the fears of the people that they are being neglected.

15.. KABORI I, MOLMO and SIAMA have been panning for gold, and although they have very little to show for it are still very keen.

16.. At KABORI I only one man has been working on gold; he has only a few flecks which he won from three efforts over the last six months. SIAMA is in the same situation as KABORI I. MOLMO have three men working on gold and between the three of them have filled one container; the container is one which originally held lighter flints and was bought at one of the trade stores.

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LUMI PATROL REPORT No.6 of 1968/69.

SITUATION REPORT.

SOCIAL

- 1.. I found that attendance at the Christian Mission in Many Lands Mission school at KABORI I was excellent. My opinion is, after talking with the people, that some education is better than none at all. If a child can learn to read, write and speak either English or Pidgin English they understand the child's chances of receiving some form of superior employment are better.
- 2.. There are at present quite a few children away from the area furthering their education at mission schools in ANGUGANAK or AMANAB or the Government school at MILION provided that the parents can pay the school tax.
- 3.. The C.M.M.L. Mission at KABORI I only runs one recognized class; this is Standard II which is taught in English by a qualified indigenous teacher. One "opportunity" class is also run for those who are either too old or have failed examinations for the recognized classes.
- 4.. I saw only two cases which required the people to be moved to the KABORI I Aid Post both of these were tropical ulcers, one of which was extremely bad. The whole population appeared to be in very good health and it was evident that they had been taking advantage of medical services provided.
- 5.. No cases requiring court action were brought to the notice of the patrol and it was found that the people use arbitration and settle the matters in the village to everyone's satisfaction.
- 6.. The C.M.M.L. is the only Mission operating in this area and is at present staffed by Mr. G. SQUIRES and his wife; although plans are laid for this number to be increased by the end of the year..
- 7.. Mr. Squires is very helpful to the local indigenous population and is only too willing to supervise any projects that may be initiated and willing to be carried through. As mentioned the school is mission run and Mrs. Squires is one of the teachers.
- 8.. Although no definite plans are made as yet, the Mission hopes to construct a Boys' Technical School within the next year or so; this will allow the older boys who have failed to pass Standard 6 at the other mission schools to learn a trade and not to be left and forgotten with no qualifications to carry them to employment.
- 9.. Tentative arrangements have been made to organise a womens club which will be used to teach the local women sewing, infant welfare and the fundamentals of house keeping.
- 10.. From reading previous patrol reports I feel that the people visited are slowly beginning to advance and improve themselves.



R.J. LOWE.

Patrol Officer.

WEWAK PATROL No 10 1968/69

WEWAK

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

WESTERN ISLANDS C.D.

D. PAUL. MARONEY, A.D.C.

67-8-67

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

2nd January, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 10/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 12th December, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. D.P. Maroney, Assistant District Commissioner, to Western Islands Census Division.

Your covering comments are noted with interest. This extremely well prepared report provides an informative study of the Wuvulu and Aua Islands.

The delay in submission is excessive. Please ensure that reports are prepared and forwarded promptly upon completion of patrols.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

C.C.  
Mr. D.P. Maroney,  
Sub-District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67.8.67. (15)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-1-5



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

12th December, 1969.

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

WEWAK PATROL NO. 10 OF 1968/69 - WESTERN ISLANDS C.D. - MR. D. P. MARONEY, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-2/371 dated 28th November, 1969.
- (c) Map of area patrolled.

2. The report gives a good description of conditions on Aua and Wuvulu Islands and indications are that life on both islands is quite pleasant.

3. With such a small population on both islands it is difficult to know just what to do for the people. The economy of the islands cannot be expanded to any great degree and, as the position is at the moment, the only chance the people will have to improve their standard of living is by the acquisition of Agita Plantation. I do not envisage the Administration purchasing it for them so there is little likelihood of any dramatic increase in the cash economy of the islanders. I will, however, take the matter up with the District Rural Development Officer and seek his views on whether cacao can be interplanted in the coconut groves. A multiple crop on the islands would certainly be an advantage to all concerned.

4. An interesting report somewhat marred by its late submission.

*E. G. Hicks*

(E. G. HICKS) J  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Mr. D.P. Maroney,  
Assistant District Commissioner,  
WEWAK.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2/371

DPM/hs

Sub-district Office,  
P.O. Box 179,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

28th November, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 10-68/69  
WESTERN ISLANDS C.D.

Attached please find 3 copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by the writer. The report is comprehensive and requires no further comment in the way of a covering letter except to say that its late submission is deeply regretted.

For your comments and onforwarding,  
please.

(D.P. MARONEY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.



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PATROL REPORT

**PATROL NUMBER:** 10 of 1968/69

**SUB-DISTRICT:** WEWAK

**DISTRICT:** East Sepik

**TYPE OF PATROL:** Routine Administration

**PATROL CONDUCTED BY:** D. Paul Maroney  
Assistant District Commissioner

**AREA PATROLLED:** Western Islands.  
WUVULU and AUA Islands

**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:** Varying (as Diary)

**DURATION OF PATROL:** Broken Period:  
26 - 28 March, 1969  
4 - 7 June, 1969

**NUMBER OF DAYS:** 7 days

**TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED:** 783 (1969)

**MAP REFERENCE:** NINIGO Islands - fourmil series  
(1 : 250,000 unavailable)

**VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER:** Not relevant.

Wednesday the 26th. 11.30 - boarded by air. 1/C OT74 VALLU and 1/C...  
 Thursday the 27th. 11.30 - boarded by air. 1/C OT74 VALLU and 1/C...  
 Friday the 28th. 11.30 - boarded by air. 1/C OT74 VALLU and 1/C...

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PATROL REPORT DIARY

Wewak Patrol No. 10 of 68 - 69

March, 1969

Wednesday the 26th. 4.30 pm - boarded MV ROUNA FALLS and 4.40 departed WEWAK harbour. Moderate NW and slight to moderate head seas. Rain squalls during night.

Thursday the 27th. Wuvulu Island seen briefly between squalls at dawn. Arrived at 9 am off AGITA plantation in heavy rain: 16½ hour trip. Ashore by 10 am. Heavy to light rain continued until late afternoon. MV ROUNA FALLS despatched to AUA island with mail and to pick up copra. Met Mr. Cullinan ashore - by motorbike to AUNA village. \$900 in copra payments made. Land "APIEVA" (SDA school) purchased (SDO file 35-3-13). Talks with people on general problems - no complaints. Completed by 12.30 pm but not all owners present to sign document. To ONEI village where \$1200 in copra payments made. (ONEI \$550, MALEI \$650). Talks with some people but steady moderate rain kept people in their respective houses - no complaints. To SUBELI Base Camp to see Rest House - Police Barracks have been pulled down and some work done on Resthouse but much remains to be done. Returned to plantation at 2.30 pm. Conversation on island's problems with Mr. B. Cullinan. MV ROUNA FALLS arrived at 4.30. 5 pm - Left WUVULU - moderate westerly seas and rain squalls throughout night made correspondence impossible.

Friday the 28th. Reduced speed in early am. due visibility. Sea and wind reduced - some correspondence done before we arrived at WEWAK harbour at 9 am - 16 hours trip - gear ashore.

June, 1969.

Wednesday the 4th. 11.40 - boarded MV ANDRA. 1/C 0774 WAIU and Const. 1892 MAGIDO, Sister I. BERGMANN and Trainee nurse KAMPERI-WHITE of Infant Welfare and AUA PTS new teacher ABOG BRUANE and old teacher ROBERT OROGOP all aboard by midday. 12.10 - departed BORAM anchorage and arrived at St. John's KAIRIRU 2.10 - 2 hours trip. Several hours spent taking on water by bucket - watering completed by 4.45 pm. 5 pm - departed KAIRIRU - seas slight (SE) and weather fine. Work on correspondence till 11 pm.

O/N MV Andra

Thursday the 5th. No landfall at dawn. Continued on course 335° till 7 am thence 045° till 8 am when WUVULU sighted SE. Change in season and tide put us too far west. Arrived at AGITA at 10.45. Ashore with Sister and party - met and discussed matters with Mr. Brian Cullinan, Manager, AGITA Plantation. Met Pastor SMITH of S.D.A. Mission. Spoke with village officials - one complaint re A.P.O. AUA of AUNA - ONEI people wish to have their own A.P.O. trained as AUA indicated that he would retire - has now reconsidered so status quo remains. Returned to Andra 11.45

(11)

June, 1969

Thursday the 5th.

Departed WUVULU at noon. Spoke with Police and ROBERT OROGOP en route. Arrived at AUA Island at 3 pm. Surfboat of AGITA ashore for copra. Motor stalled on ANDRA - gear box friction. Outboard dinghy tried to keep ANDRA off reef 30 yards away with onshore wind. Inched away from the reef and engine restarted and at slow speed to NW anchorage - anchored at 4.30 pm. Discom advised immediately and when anchored. ROUNA FALLS left WEWAK for tow.

New teacher and policeman ashore. Self ashore at 4.45. 5.30 - spoke to Mr. Smith, S.D.A., Anton TORO, APO and the 2 Tultuls. Arranged for loading of 88 bags of copra overnight. Tried to contact LELIMAN on 2 MCs at 7 pm - unsuccessful. Work on correspondence.

O/N MV Andra.

Friday the 6th.

At AUA Island. Continued work on copra at 6.30. Went ashore second load. To Rest House 8 - 4.00 interviewed people and officials re allegations against ROBERT OROGOP. Spoke with SMITH, S.D.A. and parents about the matter. Returned to ANDRA at 4.20 pm.

MV ROUNA FALLS arrived at AUA at 9.15 am thence to WUVULU to pick up Infant Welfare party. Returned at 4.20 pm with Infant Welfare ashore for injections - completed by 6.30 pm. Spoke to people and teachers. Returned to ship - tow commenced at 7.50 pm. Smooth seas - fine weather. Correspondence.

O/N MV Andra

Saturday the 7th.

Making 6.2 knots. Landfall on KAIRIRU island. Radioed DDC of ETA 5 - 6 pm. Work on correspondence during day. Passed MV SAPPHIRE at 4.30 en route KAIRIRU. Arrived at WEWAK at 6.30 pm. Over  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour hauling in anchor dable of tow. Ashore at BORAM beach by 7.15 pm.

SITUATION REPORT

WEWAK Patrol No.10 of 1968/69.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Western Islands are comprised of the two islands of WUVULU and AUA distant about 120 miles from WEWAK, and separated from each other by 20 miles of sea. The largest island, WUVULU, has 2 villages and a large plantation; AUA only has the one village. Both islands are surrounded by reef with very deep water straight off the edge: there are consequently no anchorages as such, although in the fine weather a precarious anchor hold can be found on some of the small reef shelves.

The danger inherent in visiting these islands that do not have anchorages was sharply brought home under the M.V. ANDRA broke down just off the reef at AUA. Only exceptionally fine weather and prompt action by Mr. M. TEGALULU saved the vessel from severe damage and possible total loss on the reef. The lack of a haven for shipping also reduces the effectiveness of Officers visits on Administration vessels. It is difficult to make effective contact with the people - with the ship steaming slowly to and fro. More often than not officers are tired and unwell after the long usually rough and uncomfortable trip. Hence these brief stopovers are to that extent unsatisfactory and it would seem that a more rational approach would be fewer trips of the trawlers with a number of Officers dropped-off at each island for several days, or even a week, before being picked up.

The islands are uniformly flat originally covered by tropical rainforest, but now largely coconut plantation, gardens and secondary growth. The islands are within 2 degrees of the equator and consequently the climate is typical tropical with little annual temperature variation, some diurnal change and high humidity. Rainfall is unknown but thought to be around 70" - 90" per annum. Soil is generally sandy and on top of coral.

(b) The only way to get to the islands is by ship - they are about 120 miles from WEWAK (the sub-district and district headquarters) which is about 16 hours sailing in a trawler. As already mentioned there are no anchorages and, of course, no wharves. Commercial shipping visits AGITA plantation about every 6 weeks and Mission vessels (S.D.A.) M.V. LELAMAN and Catholic M.V. MARGARET visit the islands a couple of times a year. The Administration vessels visit these islands about 8 times a year. There is a vehicular road around the plantation and to the villages at WUVULU.

There is no airstrip on either island. The proposed site on AGITA plantation on WUVULU is completely overgrown, and it is most unlikely that an airstrip will ever eventuate (refer the Directors 4-9-1 of the 9th February, 1967 and District Office E1-1-40 of the 25th January, 1967).

(c) The first contact of the people with Europeans would have been at the end of the last century when the German firm HERNSHEIMS set up a trading post on WUVULU then known as MATHY (Matty) Islands. It is reported that in 1896 the HERNSHEIMS station was destroyed and a white man killed. Some time after this a former company employee, Rudolf Wahlen acquired these islands as part of his plantation empire, which included the NINIGO, HERMITS and ANCHORITE groups. A plantation was also established at AUA sometime after WUVULU, but it was not as large and the area was never fully planted up.

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Originally the native people lived in scattered hamlets and seemed to have had a matrilocal and matrilineal society. The alienation of such a large part of the island (in the case of WUVULU) changed these patterns to communal land ownership and patrilocal residence in the amalgam of the two villages. It is also claimed that WUVULU and AUA supported large populations before contact with Europeans, but that a virulent sickness drastically reduced the population at the turn of the century.

The people are Micronesian. Their language is confined to these two islands: they claim that they hear Pacific songs on their radios that appear to have many similar words to their own language. Mr. R. Kopi, Patrol Officer, has already commented about the similarity of their language to MOPU and HULA (Wewak Patrol No.12 of 1965/66) and it is likely that a group in TALASEA has also a related language. This all points towards a common origin and a sea migration which has scattered related people over tens of thousands of square miles. (Queen Emma by: R. W. Robson, Pacific Publications, Sydney 1965. p. 233).

The people are island people, but not seafarers as such. Their canoes originally were large with sharp pointed prow and stern, beautiful kirk-like ceremonial pillars on both ends and a single outrigger. The people now only use dumpy oneman fishing canoes - a far cry from their ceremonial canoes. Despite the indications that these people were part of a seaward migration in the past, they claim they have never been able to sail and they have only paddle canoes, unlike their sailing neighbours of the NINIGO islands to the east.

The people have a gently friendly temperament, but they lack the dynamism of some of the groups on the mainland. They have evolved a suitable way of life for their island with its bounteous fish supply, and abundant coconut stands. Their ancestors discovered the water "lens" and dug huge pits in which to grow their Swamp taro. They have blended into their environment, but depopulation was a spectre until the last decade when health measures drastically reduced the death rate and gave the islands one of the highest natural increases in the Territory (5.8%).

(A) POLITICAL.

Local Government has not been extended to the Western Islands: not because the people reject it, but because the area does not conform to the usual pattern of Local Government Council extension. Not only is the area isolated from WEWAK, but also the two islands are sufficiently far apart to make a trip by paddle canoe hazardous; hence the people of the two islands are effectively isolated from each other as well as the outside world. The effect of this is to prevent them becoming part of another Council such as the Wewak-But Council: island representatives could not attend meetings regularly and during the North-West season most probably could not attend at all. Shipping is not reliable and it is usually a month between ships, which would make such an arrangement tiresome and expensive for the island people, and fairly unworkable all round. Likewise communications would make it most difficult for an Adviser or Council clerk to supervise meetings and arrange financial matters and correspondence if the Western Islands eventually had their own Council.

The population of the islands would not appear to be enough to sustain a local Council. Of the total population of 783 there are only 136 adult males (16) in residence and probably something less than 100 as potential male tax payers. Hence the total revenue from

taxation would not be likely to be more than \$800.00 per annum: hardly enough for a viable organisation.

Another problem is that a Local Government Council would not seem to have much to offer the people. The people have schools, water supply (tanks and wells), and aid post orderlies provided by the Administration. The roads on WUVULU are adequate and AGITA plantation assists the people with movement of their copra. On AUA there are no vehicular roads as such, but nor are there vehicles or the likelihood of vehicles in the near future. Hence there is little that the Council could contribute in the way of projects. In effect, the essential paternalism of the Administration, plantation, and to a lesser extent, Mission where most of the people's needs are already ministered to, has left little real incentive to join in Local Government. The Community spirit is quite strong and they undertake community projects, albeit slowly, without the need for a formalised organisation.

Although they are fairly satisfied with their lot, their knowledge of political events in the rest of the Territory, acquired from Radio Wewak and returning villagers has given them an inquisitive attitude to the House of Assembly and Councils: but their enquiries are reticent. Aside from the introduction of Councils there is little political activity on the mainland that would affect the people's day to day life. Indeed economic consideration would appear to be the main ones: whilst AGITA plantation is in operation the people have an opportunity to obtain local work and an outlet for their own copra on the commercial shipping. The closing down of the plantation would see the end of commercial shipping as it would be most unlikely that the local people could produce the regular, reliable output required for vessels to take a two day return trip without the security of an anchorage. Hence, because of their isolation it would be economic and not political events, that would effect the area.

The islands are within the MANUS Open Electorate and the Member of the House of Assembly has been known to visit these islands. However, notwithstanding their representation, the people are oriented towards the mainland in general, and WEWAK in particular with the Administration trawlers, commercial and Seven Day Adventist vessels operating from WEWAK. Only the infrequent visits of the Catholic Mission vessel from KAVIENG and the malarial control team from MANUS Island retain some ties with the "islands". The Member for the East Sepik Regional Electorate has shown interest in visiting these islands, although strictly speaking outside his area, but so far he has not done so.

Naturally the Luluai and Tultul village official situation continues and by and large it works as reasonably as can be expected. The village officials at AUA village are most impressive and stand out from the rest of the population. However the Luluai and Tultul of ONEI and the two tultuls at AUA Island have "feet of clay" and are prepared to stay in the background. In view of the possibility of eventual introduction of Local Government the vacancy caused by the death of the Luluai has not been filled, neither has there been any demand to select a replacement.

### (3) ECONOMIC

The exclusive cash crop on the island is, of course, copra. The one commercial plantation on AGITA predominates with the production of about 300 tons per year from its 2,740 acres, almost all of which is planted up, but the majority being original palms established during the Rudolf WAHLEN era at the turn of the century. As there has

(7)

been negligible replanting except for a pocket before the Second World War, a steady decline in production can be anticipated in the next decade.

The local people produce their own copra and it is shipped to the Copra Marketing Board at MADANG along with AGITA copra, by commercial shipping. No commercial shipping visits AUA Island, but when possible Administration trawlers pick up AUA copra and deliver it to AGITA for onforwading to MADANG (my 67-4/514 of 3rd April, 1969). One disadvantage of this system is that the local people's copra does not always go as AGITA has first preference on loading, and sometimes with shipping delays there are more than 900 bags capacity of the M.V. SORENGANA which usually makes the trip. However, I believe no copra has been unsaleable because of the delay, but bags have been underweight. We are currently making enquiries in Madang for a 12 bags capacity surfboat which the AUA Island people wish to buy to facilitate loading of copra.

Sub-district office has been handling the banking side of the village copra accounts for some years now. The proceeds from the sale of copra are paid into the accounts by us, and expenses such as freight and copra bags, paid. Periodically cash is taken out to the islands by safe hand and a record of all transactions is kept and a copy given to the people. The system works well, but it entails not a little work and an amount of risk on the part of the officers who carry several thousand dollars, the loss of which would be catastrophic to say the least.

The following is the amounts received into the respective copra accounts:

GMB	Village	Total \$	Average pa \$	Last 12 mths \$
M 9	AUNA	\$10,921.00	\$2,730.00	\$3,269.00
M 7)	ONEI	9,188.00	2,297.00	3,115.00
M 8)				
M 10	AUA	3,111.00	1,250.00	2,355.00

The average amount produced per annum per head then is as follows:

Village	Population	Average pa.	Last 12 months
AUNA	290	\$9.40	\$11.30
ONEI	226	10.05	13.70
AUA	<u>267</u>	<u>4.65</u>	<u>8.80</u>
	<u>783</u>	<u>\$8.00</u>	<u>\$11.15</u>

Whilst this amount at first sight appears small, when we consider that the average size of family is about 6.0 then this amounts to \$66.90 to a family, and as 40% of the adult male population is absent, the real return to these productive units is closer to \$91.00 per family.

In addition to the copra industry some of the islanders are

(6)

competant wood carvers, and make ceremonial swords, model canoes and varieties of fish, mainly sharks. The market for these carvings is fairly limited but the S.D.A. Mission and Mr. Cullinan have started to send out shipments. The carvings are fragile and delicate compared to the Sepik art, and this presents special problems of packing and shipping. It is estimated that the sale of carvings would yield about \$1,000.00 per year to the people.

Most of the native land is planted with coconuts but many are planted at random and not on the triangular grid. It was noticed that a significant area of native coconut plantation was overgrown. The owners claimed that they just had not got around to cleaning it which rather belies the claim (by outsiders) that the shortage of land is effecting the standard of living of the people.

The area has not been visited by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries for some time, presumably as the economy is narrow and is progressing well without the need for specialist guidance which in any case is provided by the Plantation Mangger.

SOCIAL

(a) Education.

The islands are well served by two primary schools - the Seven Day Adventist school at AUA. The former school has classes to Standard 4 and the latter to Standard 5. Children have to go to the mainland to complete their Upper Primary "T" Education (at the S.D.A. school at NAGUM or the Administration Primary "T" Schools at KAINDE, WEWAK and BAINYIK; in the East Sepik District) and Secondary education at BRANDI High School or the Seventh Day Adventist High School near GOROKA.

The following are the attendance figures at the schools:

SUBELI S.D.A.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	15	17	32
3	7	12	19
2	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>27</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>68</u>

AUA Island Primary "T" School.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	7	13	20
3	8	11	19
1	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>25</u>
	<u>26</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>64</u>



A noticeable feature of the education on the islands is the number of girls attending school: they have a majority in every class and comprise 60% of the total enrolment. There are three teachers at SUBELI school - two from ONEI village, WUVULU, and the Head Teacher, ABOJ BRUANE replaced Robert OROGOP on my second trip, and latter has since resigned (refer my confidential letter).

(b) Health

The health of the people is excellent. The adequate diet, medical attention and good water supply have all combined to allow the high natural increase. Mortality has dropped sharply, births increased and longevity has increased markedly.

There are wells and tanks supplied by the Administration in every village. The two Aid Posts are kept well stocked and provide a real service to the community.

In the past two years the staff of the Department of Public Health have made 14 visits to the islands. Within the last year the islands have had: a visit by the Dentist when school children's teeth were examined and attended to; a visits by three doctors; a series of visits by the Infant Welfare Sister giving triple antigen injections; a TB survey involving the shifting of large numbers of patients to and from Wewak; Hence, the people of these islands have had more than adequate, and certainly more than average, attention.

Village hygiene and sanitation is good and housing, good to excellent.

(c) Law and Order.

These island people must be amongst the most law-abiding in the territory. A case which the people consider noteworthy, but would not even raise comment on the mainland, was a short fistfight between two people in ONEI: apparently such a thing had not happened on the island for many, many years.

(d) Missions

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission predominates in these islands. They have exclusive sway at WUVULU and are the dominant religion at AUA, where there is also small Roman Catholic following.

The factionalism of the two religions at AUA has provided problems in the past but no overt hostility has been noticed recently. However, there remains an undercurrent of suspicion between the two groups encouraged by the personal ambitions of some of the leaders. Fortunately there is evidence that the groups are co-operating more.

(e) Standard of Living.

I consider the standard of living on these islands as the highest in this sub-district. The good diet with abundant fish, excellent housing and good hygiene is the people's own contribution. The excellent medical service, good water supply, educational opportunities and frequency of communication is provided by the Administration (and the S.D.A. for the SUBELI school). The opportunities for forwarding copra and assistance with their copra is provided by the Plantation and Sub-District Office.

The people's temperate habits have helped not to dissipate some of their income, as has the "drinking party" aspect of the But-Boiken area of this sub-district. The people have many of the material things

of life with numerous bicycles, radios (AUNA has a ratio of 1 to every 19 persons), even pick-ups (10 on WUVULU) and one man has a motorbike. In all, their way of life is a good compromise between the traditional and modern patterns, with few of the problems of either.

(f) Welfare

There are two Women's Clubs functioning at AUA and AUNA. The ONEI club is no longer meeting. Miss E. Stacy, Welfare Officer visited the island in February, 1969.

CONCLUSION

The people have few immediate problems, but there is no doubt that there are substantial long-term ones. The price of a successful medical service is nothing short of a population explosion. Whilst the effects of this on AUA will not be felt for a generation or so, there is little doubt that pressure on the native land at AUNA and ONEI will be within the next decade or two.

The land question is not a simple one. At present the land shortage is not really pressing with some of the area overgrown, a bountiful yield of fish from the sea adjacent to their villages, and 17% of the population absent from the two villages. However, with the current natural increase a Malthusian situation will develop in the next decade unless additional land can be acquired. The land can only be obtained from AGITA plantation and it would seem just as necessary to the local people to keep AGITA operating as an economic unit, because should AGITA become no longer profitable, the local people will no doubt lose their commercial contact with the outside world. Hence it is important that the amount of land acquired from the plantation is not so large as to effect its economic viability.

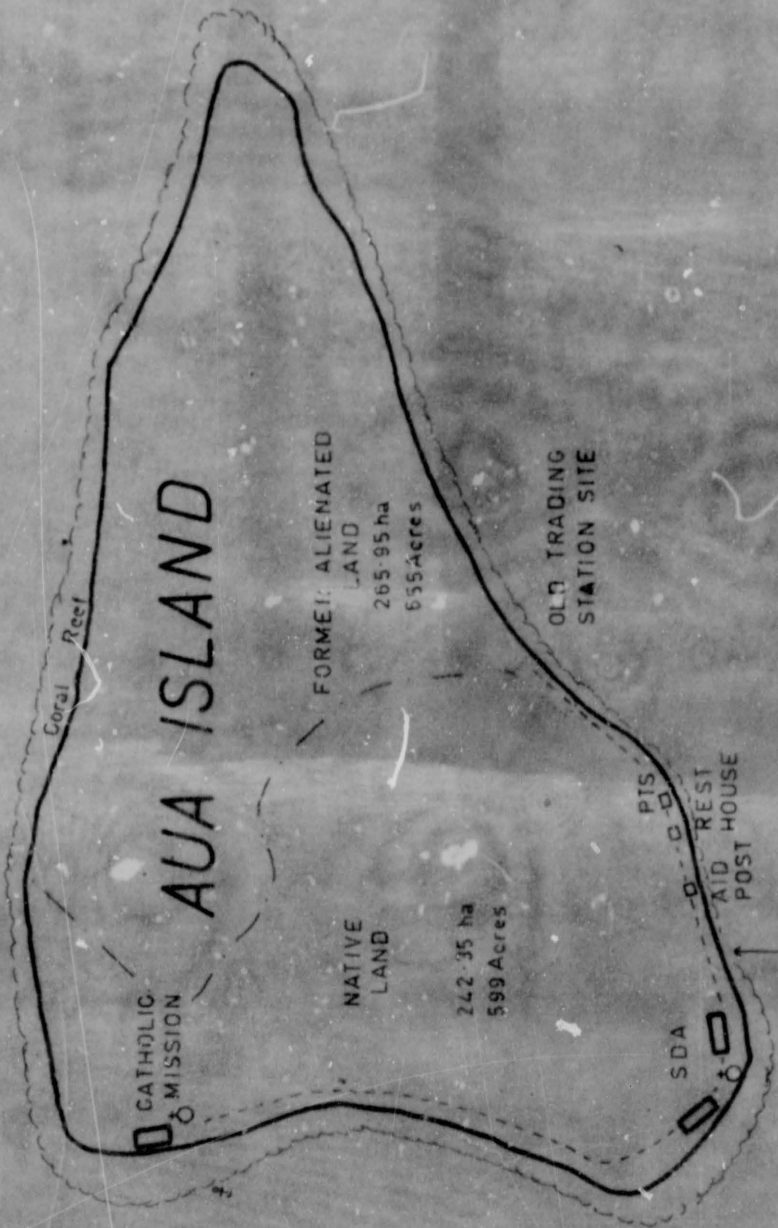
The local government question is one that demands attention. The difficulty is that this area is atypical and would seem to need a more flexible approach than the present one within the framework of the Local Government Ordinance 1964. An intermediate system between the old Village Official and the present Local Government one, with fewer meetings, simplified accounting and a less formal approach, would seem to be more appropriate.

The people on these islands are certainly given much attention, a good deal of it because of their Micronesian racial origins and their "uniqueness". It is unfortunate that their Melanesian counterparts in the outer islands of the Schouten group (BAM, BLUPBLUP, KADOVAR and WEI) are less better of and receive much less attention (refer Wewak Patrol No.8 of 1968/69) notwithstanding their greater population and worse plight.

The people are likeable enough, but the present environment of their heavy reliance on the Plantation, Mission and the Administration is to the extent of hampering the development of their own responsibilities and self-reliance; however, the people do not seem to see any need to change their situation, and I am not at all sure that this would be in their short term interest. But there is no doubt that change they must, if they are not to remain anachronistic and racial oddities in the present and future territory political milieu.

(D. Paul Maroney)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

# AUA ISLAND



### LEGEND

- CORAL REEF (dashed line)
- CHURCHES (circle with dot)
- ROADS (dashed line)
- LAND DIVISIONS (dashed line)
- INSTITUTIONS (square)
- SETTLEMENTS (rectangle)

### SCALE

1 : 20,000  
1 inch = 0.317 miles  
1 mile = 3.14 inches

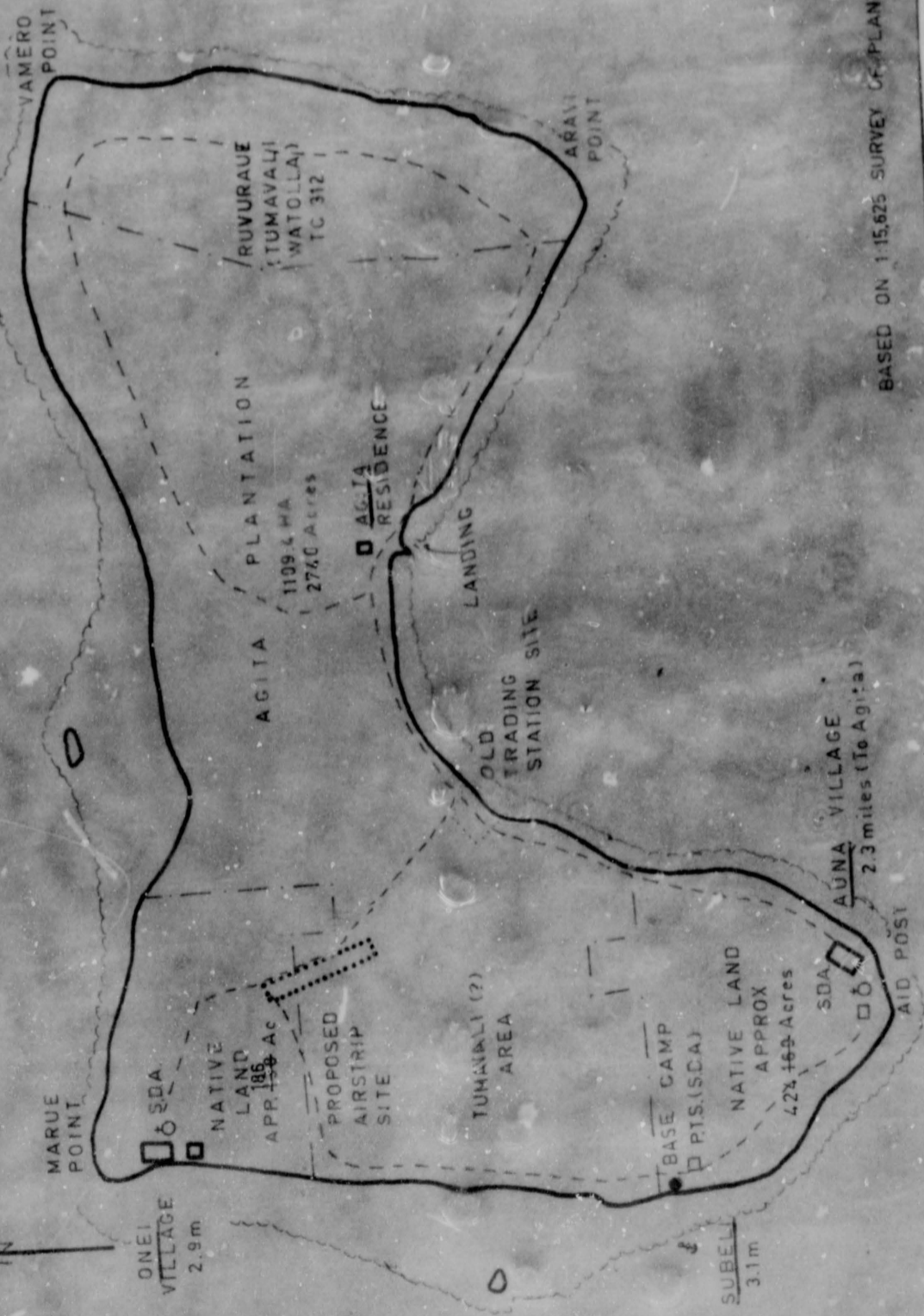
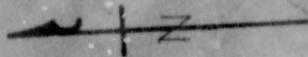
BASED ON 1:15,000 SURVEY OF PLANTATION FOR REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WEST INDIES, 1910, BY B. BISHOP, F.R.S.

AIU POST

R. 6

3

# WUVULU ISLAND



## LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS
- INSTITUTIONS
- LAND DIVISIONS
- ROADS
- CHURCHES
- CORAL REEF

## SCALE

- 1:31,250
- 1" = 0.49 miles
- 1 mile = 2.04 inches

LATITUDE 1° 43' 30"  
 LONGITUDE 142° 51' 20"

BASED ON 1:15,625 SURVEY OF PLANTATION FOR NGLTRO (S.D. FILE 35-1-5)

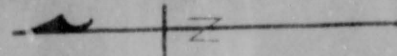
(2)

R.B.

LOCALITY SKETCH

HEINA  
PELLELUHU  
PIHUN  
GLOIT  
SITMASUMA  
NINIGO ISLANDS  
HERMIT ISLANDS  
LUF

AUA Is.  
WESTERN ISLANDS  
WUYULU Is.



LEGEND

SCALE 1 : 1,690,700  
1 inch = 26.775 miles

SELEG  
TARAWAI Is.  
WALIS Is.  
KAIRURU Is.  
MUSCHU Is.  
RABAIN Is.  
WEWAK  
VOKED Is.  
KOIL Is.  
BLUPBLUP Is.  
BAM Is.  
KAECCYAR Is.  
SEPIK RIVER

(1)

Report No - 12 of 1968/69  
Sub-District - WEWAK  
District - EAST SEPIK  
Council - WEWAK BUT  
Patrol Conducted by - K. J. TAYLOR  
Designation - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
Area Patrolled - TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION  
Duration - 25 DAYS -  
1. 18-2-69 - 28-2-69  
2. 2-5-69 - 7-5-69  
3. 2-6-69 - 5-6-69  
4. 24-6-69 - 27-6-69  
Last D.D.A. Patrol - 24-9-68 - 6 DAYS  
Objects of Patrol - AREA STUDY ADMINISTRATION  
Total Population - 1426  
Map Reference - FOURMIL WEWAK  
Population Register - ENCLOSED

*Area Study Data*

67-8-68

67 9 69

Division of District Administration

KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

24th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL WEWAK NO. 12/68-69.

Your reference is 14-1-1/67-1-5 of 13th February,  
1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census  
and Area Study by Mr. K.J. Taylor, A.D.O., to Terebu Census  
Division.

3. While I appreciate that there will be occasions  
when patrols must be interrupted, I fail to understand why there  
was such a delay in the submission of this report. It is the  
responsibility of Assistant District Commissioners to ensure  
that their officers submit patrol reports promptly. In instances  
where officers fail to comply with instructions, this Headquarters  
should be advised immediately so that appropriate action may be  
taken.

4. This report gives a reasonably well presented  
assessment of the area patrolled, but much of the information is  
out-dated and further comment would be pointless.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

a/Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. K.J. Taylor,  
Rabaul Sub-District,  
MATUPET  
East New Britain District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it  
is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to  
participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67-8-68

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Reference: 14-1-1  
67-1-5

Division of District Administration  
District Office  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

13th February, 1970.

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

VILLAGE CENSUS FIGURES - EAST SEPIK  
DISTRICT - PATROL REPORT NO. 12 WEWAK  
SUB-DISTRICT 1968/69

Your memorandum 14-2-8 of 27th January, 1970,  
refers.

2. Please find original and copy of Patrol Report No. 12 of 1968/69 (TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION) Wewak Sub-district submitted by Mr. K.J. Taylor, Assistant District Officer, who is now stationed at Kokopo, New Britain.
3. This report contains the census figures for Terebu, as required in the abovementioned memorandum. The 60 persons unaccounted for is obviously an inaccurate assessment of persons absent from the census division.
4. When the report was first submitted to this District Headquarters errors were found in the census figures, as Mr. Taylor had departed on posting - the report was returned to the Sub-District Office for correction - the corrected Village Population Registers are now attached to the original and copy.
5. With reference to the two other Census Divisions in the Wewak Sub-district - a census/area study patrol is currently in the East Yangoru area; and the But-Boiken Census Division has been completed and is being processed. Please note Yangoru - 7 is in the Maprik Sub-District (Yangoru Patrol Post).
6. It is regretted that Mr. Taylor had constant interruptions to this patrol but as Adviser to the Wewak-But Local Government Council such interruptions become frequently necessary.

For your information and records, please.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.



28

67-1-1/595  
14-1-3

DPM/VK

Sub-district Office,  
P.O.Box 179,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

6th February, 1970.

→ District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

VILLAGE CENSUS FIGURES  
WEWAK SJB DISTRICT.

Refer your minute 14-1-1 of the 2nd February, 1970, and the Secretary's 14-2-8 of the 27th January, 1970.

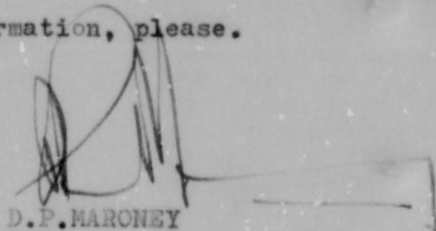
Of the four Census Divisions mentioned, one (YANGORU-7) is not in this sub-district, two (BUT-BOIKEN -1 & TEREBU -3) have been completed and the other has a census/area study patrol constantly in the area (EAST YANGORU).

The BUT-BOIKEN Census Division was patrolled by Mr K.P.Wearne Patrol Officer and his report has only just been tabled and awaits my comments.

The TEREBU Census Division was patrolled by Mr K.J.Taylor, Administration District Officer, and his belated patrol report was forwarded on the 7th January, 1970 (my 67-2/477) and the village population registers were returned for rechecking (your 67-1-5 of the 23rd January, 1970). This has been done and the reports were returned by us today (our 67-2/565 of the 6th February, 1970). Mr P.McKay commenced a census/area study patrol to the EAST YANGORU Census Division on the 16th January, 1970 (refer my 67-2/482 of the 3rd February, 1970).

Hence the census work in this sub-district is well in hand and the submission of Mr McKays report relatively up to date. However I would point out that with the present staff levels and duties it is unrealistic to expect an annual revision of census.

For your information, please.



D.P. MARONEY  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Officer-in-charge,  
Base Camp,  
WEWAK

MINUTE.

(2)

Could you shed some light on this from your original copies of the population registers.

D. P. Maroney

D. P. MARONEY  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

District Commissioner,  
New York City

100-100000

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th instant.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. The Bureau is currently engaged in a study of the population registers and it is not yet possible to determine the exact cause of the discrepancy. It is, however, believed that the discrepancy is due to a clerical error in the original copies of the registers.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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In Reply  
Please Quote

No 67-2/477

DPM VK

Sub-district Office,  
P.O.Box 179,  
WEWAK.  
East Seok District.

7th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
East Seok District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL No. 12-68-69

TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION

CENSUS/AREA STUDY.

Refer my patrol instructions.

1. Attached please find 4 copies of a report and a patrol conducted by Mr K.J. Taylor, Assistant District Officer, to the Terebu Census Division submitted first before he left on transfer to Rabual. An ambiguity over whether one village was in the TEREBU or the WEWAK LOCAL Census Division was resolved when Mr R.C. Blackburn censured the WEWAK INLAND Census Division (and included MAURE in that area following the Village Directory), the landowners which have changed since the last census.

The TEREBU area is quite varied and this is reflected in the dual tax rates. Communication is generally a limited factor in the inland area. With the current upgrading of the road along the coast the position of the coastal Terebu people will be considerably improved. However the people of the inland want not only roads but shorter routes and direct access to the coast road, particularly now: hence the people have renewed interest in the old MUNDUNGAI-MANDI road abandoned by neglect and by-passed by the PASSAM route of the MAPRIK PASSAM route of the MAPRIK road. Alternative ridge-following roads to the coast such as a KAMASAU-TEREBU site have also been suggested by the inland people. The cost of road building and maintenance would preclude such plans unless an KAMASAU-TRING oriented ANGORAM Road developed such traffic as to justify the cost of such a short-cut.

The economy of the area could be improved by the increase of cattle in most areas, expansion of copra production on the coast and coffee inland. Timber is a possible industry in WAWT RING area but the Forestry survey I understand was at first discouraging but has since reconsidered the area: however as now forestry survey reports have come through this office I do not know what the current thinking is on the timber industry in this area. An upgrading of roads would seem to be a prerequisite for such an industry in this area.

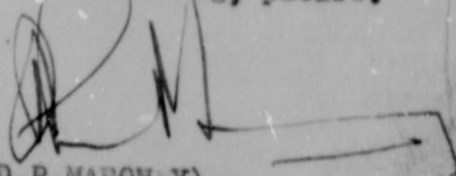
The standard of living is quite reasonable as are the services founded by the administration. It is unfortunate that lack of forward planning has lead to a duplication of facilities - the schools of TIMARU (Administration) and MAMBE (Catholic) logically there schools should be combined and the people have to now decide on which will remain: it is possible that both schools may be abandoned in favour of a better single site such as WAWAT.

Attached Camping allowance claims for payment, please.

-2- Cont.

25

For your comments and onforwarding, please.



(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



2f

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2/497

DPM/hs

Sub-district Office,  
P.O. 179,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.

3rd February, 1969.

Mr. K.J.P. Taylor,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 12 OF 1968/69  
TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to our various conversations would you please prepare to mount a patrol to the TEREBU Area, commencing on the 17th of February, 1969. Mr. Vele Tau, trainee Assistant Field Officer, will accompany you to obtain field experience and I would suggest that you use him to assist you with census statistics, especially in the compiling of the outstanding census figures for the coastal area.

It is most regrettable that Mr. D. van Ravenswaay Claasen did not complete his patrol according to his instructions. His brief visit to the area could be described as a foray rather than a patrol. The sad result is that I regret there were no census statistics compiled and I notice that village books of the area are in the office. Instruct Mr. Vele Tau to obtain the statistics from the Coastal Terebu tax-census register before you leave on patrol and ensure that you take all village books with you.

I require you to visit the whole of the census division, proceeding first to inland area and conducting the census and thence to the coastal area for familiarization. Your patrol is not of any fixed duration and you will have to accommodate it within the time set for your statutory responsibilities to the Wewak-But Council. You will therefore only be able to be in the field a fortnight at a time (vis. 17th to the 28th of February and the 17th to 31st of March, 1969). I do not want you to make the elementary mistakes of the earlier patrol by proceeding faster than your capacity to compile the census figures and establish an effective level of contact with the people. There is no hurry but even at a leisurely pace the patrol should be complete by the end of March; however you can take as long as you find it takes within these instructions.

Your patrol instructions are therefore:-

(23)

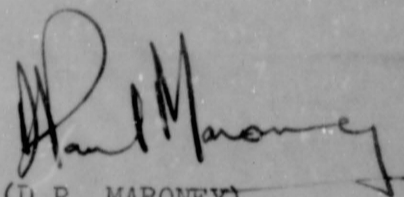
- (1) complete an annual census (HQ. circular 67-1-0 of the 21/6/68) by conducting censuses of the remaining (inland) section of the census division and compiling the figures for the whole of the census division;
- (2) compile an area study (Departmental Standing Instructions VI Chapter XVII);
- (3) compile Village Information Sheets for the whole area; and
- (4) attend to matters of routine administration.

It will be necessary for you to visit the inland section first, thence the coastal area. Conduct the latter section at a slow enough pace to ensure that all your census figures are complete and your report handwritten before you complete your patrol and return to Wewak.

In regard to the area study, consult earlier patrol reports; departmental heads and mission bodies for statistics and their assessment of the area before you leave. This will give you an opportunity to better know the area, and be forarmed for the people's questions, as well as having all the information for your report before you return.

Check on "matters for attention on patrol" file and N.M.T.A. Register. Ensure that you have sufficient advance to cover patrol contingencies and N.M.T.A. payments.

For your action and report.



(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.  
District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK. (3)

Mr. Vale Tau,  
Trainee Assistant Field Officer,  
Sub-district Officer,  
WEWAK.

11/12/68

22

FIELD DIARY

18-2-69

Departed Sub-division Office per Administration vehicle 1030. Arrived KAMARUA 1130. Due to state of road unable to proceed further by truck, departed KAMARUA with carriers 1200, arrived JAMARU 1040. Overnight.

19-2-69

Heavy rain early morning. Departed JAMARU 0830 arrived KAMARUA 0930. Departed 0940 arrived KAMARUA 1000. Departed 1100 arrived 1210. Overnight.

20-2-69

Departed KIRIWA 0830 arrived KIRIWA after following KIRIWA-KAMARUA road since 1120. Camp erected. Land and Area Study details compiled. Discussion with people on various subjects. Political education.

WEWAK REPORT NO.12-68/69

21-2-69

Departed KIRIWA 0830 arrived KIRIWA 0930. Discussion on political education and various subjects. Departed KIRIWA 1100 arrived KIRIWA 1210. Overnight.

TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION

21-2-69

Census revision completed. All complaints. Departed KIRIWA 1100 arrived KIRIWA 1210. Overnight.

SITUATION REPORT

23-2-69

Census revision. Village population register completed. New census books written up. Departed KIRIWA 1100 arrived KIRIWA 1210. Heavy rain. No distant view of mountains while walking. Camp set up at night on land and Area Study and Information for Area Study. Overnight.

24-2-69

Census revision. All statistics brought up to date. Departed KAMARUA 1235, arrived KAMARUA 1345. Used cart to KIRIWA. Heavy rain. Camp set up at night on land and Area Study and Information for Area Study. Overnight.

25-2-69

Census revision. All statistics completed. Departed KIRIWA 0830 arrived KIRIWA 0930. Census revision completed. Discussion on political education talk. Overnight.

26-2-69

Departed KIRIWA 0830 arrived KIRIWA 0930. Census revision. Statistics completed. Political education talk. Discussion on political education. Departed KIRIWA 1100 arrived KIRIWA 1210. Overnight and discussion with people at night.

27-2-69

Census revision. All statistics completed. Discussion on political education. Political education talk. Discussion on political education. Departed KIRIWA 1100 arrived KIRIWA 1210. Overnight and discussion with people at night.

KJT/hs  
11/12/69

21

PATROL DIARY

- 18-2-69 Departed Sub-district Office per Administration vehicle 1030. Arrived KUMBAGORA 1130. Due to state of road unable to proceed further by truck. Departed KUMBAGORA with carriers 1230, arrived NAMAREB 1640. Overnight.
- 19-2-69 Heavy rain early morning. Departed NAMAREB 0830 arrived YAUGIBA 0925. Departed 0940 and arrived KAMASAU 1000. Departed 1030 arrived TRING 1330. Overnight.
- 20-2-69 Departed TRING 0855 arrived YIBAB after following WEWAK/ANGORAM road route 1120. Camp erected. Census and Area Study details compiled. Discussion with people on various subjects. Political education. Overnight.
- 21-2-69 Departed YIBAB 0815 arrived WANDOMI 0825. Census and Area Study details compiled. Discussion on Political Education and various subjects. Departed 1230 and arrived TRING 1520. Discussion at night on facts for Area Study. Overnight.
- 22-2-69 Census revision completed, nil complaints. Departed TRING 1343 arrived WAU 1445. Overnight.
- 23-2-69 Census revision. Village Population Register completed. New census books written up. Departed village 1125 arrived KAMASAU 1430. Heavy rain. Conditions very uncomfortable while walking. Discussion at night on land matters and information for Area Study. Overnight.
- 24-2-69 Census revised, all statistics brought up to date. Departed KAMASAU 1225, and arrived YAUGIBA 1245. Word sent to KENYARI, HERENG, NAMAREB, WAIBAB villages of expected arrival dates in the villages. Talk with the villagers at night on many matters. Overnight.
- 25-2-69 Census figures revised. All statistics completed. Departed 1120 arrived KENYARI 1400. Census revision completed. All facts for Area Study collected. Statistics up to date. Political Education talk. Overnight.
- 26-2-69 Departed KENYARI 0700 arrived HERENG 0735. Census revised. Statistics completed. Political Education talk. Facts for Area Study completed. Departed HERENG 1310 arrived NAMAREB 1450. Overnight and discussion with people at night.
- 27-2-69 Census revised. Statistics completed. Area Study details completed. Departed NAMAREB 1200. Arrived WAIBAB 1230. Census revised. Statistics brought up to date. Facts for Area Study obtained. Political Education discussion. Overnight.



- 28-2-69 Departed WAIBAB 0645 arrived KUMBAGORA 1125.  
Arrived WEWAK 1220 per Administration vehicle.  
  
End of first section of patrol.
- 30-4-69 Departed WEWAK 1110 arrived MAMBE 1320.  
Overnight.
- 1-5-69 Village assembled and census completed. Information  
for Area Study collected. Political Education on  
House of Assembly. Departed 1420 arrived YAMBEN  
1530. Overnight. Heavy rain.
- 2-5-69 Rain until 0900. Village assembled and census  
completed. Area Study information collected.  
Political Education. Local Government. Departed  
1530. Arrived PALPUL 1645.
- 3-5-69 At PALPUL. Census completed. Political Education.  
Local Government. Area Study information collected.  
Departed 1300. Heavy rain enroute. Arrived TIMARU  
1445. Overnight.
- 4-5-69 Village lined. Census figures revised. Area  
Study information completed. Political Education.  
Local Government and political parties. Departed  
1230. Arrived PATANDA 1300. People already  
assembled so decided to revise census today as half  
the village had arrived from the old place. Political  
Education House of Assembly. Area Study information  
collected. Overnight.
- 5-5-69 Departed 0800 arrived TIMARU Primary T School 0815.  
School inspection. Talk on Local Government to  
Standard 5 & 6 until 1030. Departed and arrived  
WAWAT NO. 1, 1125. Village people of WAWAT NO. 2  
also in attendance. Census figures revised. Area  
Study information collected. Political Education  
discussions. Overnight.
- 6-5-69 Departed WAWAT NO. 1 0820. Arrived Mundungai  
0930. Mr. Maroney, Assistant District Commissioner,  
arrived 1015. Patrol duties completed. Overnight.
- 7-5-69 Departed 0750 arrived HAREGIN 0835. Death the  
previous night in the village. People not particularly  
pleased with the patrol's presence. Work completed.  
Departed 1130 arrived MANDI 1300. Arrived WEWAK  
1345.
- 2-6-69 Departed WEWAK 0930 per M.V. MALA arrived SAMAP  
1300. Duties completed departed and arrived SIL  
1645. Overnight.
- 3-6-69 Work completed at SIL. Departed 0930 arrived  
SIGAN 0945. Patrol duties attended to. Departed  
per SIGAN canoe and arrived TEREBU village 1530.  
Overnight.

19

- 4-6-69 Departed 0745 arrived SUANUM 0900. Departed 1120 arrived MUNJUN 1140. Departed 1300 arrived TAUL 1410. Departed 1630 arrived TEREBU 1650. Overnight.
- 5-6-69 Departed 0930 for WEWAK to attend Finance/Executive Committee, arrived 1120.
- 24-6-69 Departed WEWAK 0800 for TEREBU. Arrived 0910. Thence to SINAMBILA arriving 0950. Patrol duties carried out. Back to TEREBU. Patrol duties carried out and arrived WEWAK 1630.
- 25-6-69 To KAIEP, KANDAI, DAGAWAT. Patrol duties carried out. Back to WEWAK 1610.
- 26-6-69 To MUSANGUN. Patrol duties carried out. To WEWAK 1420.
- 27-6-69 To FCROK No. 1 and 2. Patrol duties carried out. Back to WEWAK.

Most wards in this sector districts are multi-villages. In the inland sections there are distant villages represented by four councillors and on the coastal section there are fifteen villages represented by four councillors.

On the coastal section this representation appears adequate. The people have been in the Councils longer, and as the villages in the wards are in close proximity to one another being mainly situated on or near the main road, communication between the councillor and his constituents is easily available. In the inland section the representation is not sufficient for the following reasons -

- (a) The people are relatively new to local government, therefore need a greater contact with their councillor.
- (b) Distances involved between villages in the same ward are long.
- (c) At present the people have very little of their councillor's responsibility as they are not in a position to be consulted on matters of local interest. This is being remedied by the councillor's visits to the villages and the people are becoming more interested. This is a good thing with respect to the development of the area.

18

SITUATION REPORT TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION

**A. POLITICAL.**

**(1) Local Government and Councillors.**

The area can be classed into two distinct groups for local government purposes - the coastal villages from MANDI to SAMAP, and the inland villages of WAWAT through to YIBAB and WANDOMI. The coastal group joined the Council in 1964, while the inland group were not included until 1967.

The economic and political development of the coastal people far surpass that of the hill people. This is reflected in the people's outlook and understanding of the political and economic situation and in the lower tax rate for the inland area.

There are no noticeable qualities of leadership amongst the Councillors for this census division. When compared to what we have come to expect for the But-Boiken area of the Council. The one exception to this would be Councillor MAIMBE of MANDI village. Councillor MAIMBE is the chairman of (Sepik Society of Co-operatives Association) and a member of the council finance executive committee, and is a similar standard of councillor as those of the But-Boiken area. Little deference is paid to the councillors of this area by the rest of the Councillors during meetings. There is no real unity amongst the Councillors from this division at meetings to try and obtain benefits for their areas, and as a result very little has been done by the Council for this area. This is going to have its complications in the not too distant future.

Most wards in this census division are multi-village. In the inland section there are eighteen villages represented by four Councillors and on the coastal section there are sixteen villages represented by four Councillors.

On the coastal section this representation appears adequate. The people have been in the Council longer, and as the villages in the Wards are in close proximity to one and other being mainly situated on or near the main road, communication between the Councillor and his constituents is easily available. In the inland section the representation is not sufficient I feel for the following reasons -

- (a) The people are relatively new to local government, therefore need a greater contact with their Councillor;
- (b) distances involved between villages in the same ward are lengthy;
- (c) at present the people see very little of their Councillor. It is realised that it is the Councillor's responsibility to visit all villages in his Ward, he is not doing this because of the distances involved; this is having a detrimental effect on these people's outlook and understanding of local government. As these people are relatively new to the Council and generally backward, this situation is undesirable. This is an area where much political education is required.

17

### House of Assembly.

A large number of the people are members of the Christian Democratic Party, without having any basic knowledge of the party system. There was a mass reaction to the formation of the Christian Democratic Party prior to the 1968 House of Assembly elections in the Wewak-But and Saussia Council areas. Most people joined and paid their membership fee on instruction from their Councillor.

Very few people comprehend the workings of the House of Assembly as a political institution. Both Members of the House, Messrs. M. Somare and Beibi Yambanda, visited most villages before and after the House of Assembly elections in 1968, the people are quite familiar with these two members. Political Education talks were held covering the House of Assembly and many other subjects in most villages. The system of Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial members is not understood.

The idea of Self-government is far from the people's mind, the reason being that it is not understood. Independence is understood in that it is definite, clear, but erroneously regarded as a nasty word in the area. These people are genuinely afraid that independence will arrive before they are ready. They feel that independence will be thrown at them due to the will of the younger generation. They are sceptical of the ability of the younger generation to choose wisely.

#### (ii) Social.

##### (a) Health.

The general health of the people is good. The area is served by 5 Aid Posts situated at FOROK, TEREBU, WAWAT, TRING, MANDI. The Catholic Mission at MAMBE and TEREBU also dispenses medical assistance when required.

Infant Welfare clinics are conducted by Public Health Department for the villages along the KAMASAU road and for the villages along the Terebu coastal road. There are 350 children under the age of five enrolled in these clinics. Figures and statistics for these clinics appear as an appendix to the Area Study Report.

Malaria Control also operates in this area spraying roughly every six months.

The Public Health Dental Clinic visit all schools in the area.

##### (b) Law and Order.

There were no serious complaints brought to the attention of the patrol and the area appears remarkably free of lawlessness. A number of bride price settlements were arbitrated on as were some bad debts cases, but neither of these types of cases were numerous. The majority of minor troubles and disputes are settled by the Councillor.

##### (c) Council Rules.

Council Rules are not being enforced and no action has been taken by Councillors to take offenders before the Courts. The Council hopes to employ a Council Inspector in the near future and this will relieve councillors of this responsibility which very few councillors will accept.

16

(d) Women's Clubs.

There are Women's Clubs situated at BALIK and MANDI, other areas such as TRING, WAU, WANDOMI, are interested in starting Women's Clubs but the distance from WEWAK and lack of roads prevents the Welfare Officers from giving the women much assistance. These women were encouraged to commence their own clubs and perhaps they could be brought to WEWAK when Yauwosoru Community Education Centre is complete and given a course in Women's Clubs activities.

(e) Missions.

The area is served by two mission stations run by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word which has headquarters in WEWAK. There is no animosity towards the Mission. The people made no complaints against the Mission. The Mission has a Primary 'T' School at MAMBE and TEREBU. Details of student enrolments appear in the Area Study Report.

(f) Education.

Apart from the two Primary 'T' Schools at the Catholic Mission stations the Administration has Primary 'T' Schools at BALIK, TIMARU, MANDI. Details appear in the Area Study Report.

(iii) Economic.

The area is served by two co-operative societies based at TEREBU and MANDI. Details of share holders and capital appear in the Area Study Report.

The economy of the coastal area is based mainly on copra production, with some cattle, together with the sale of fresh vegetables in the Wewak, Kreer and Boram markets. There is very little economic development in the inland section. The economy there appears to be based on coffee production. There are 54 head of cattle in this inland section. All figures and statistics are attached to the Area Study Report.

*A. Taylor*  
Abo



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. WEWAK NO. 14 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by B. L. WARI, ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER.

Area Patrolled PART OF WEWAK ISLANDS C/D (MUSCHU AND SUP)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives -

Duration—From 29/5/1969 to 2/6/1969

Number of Days 4 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/2/1969

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

Map Reference FOURMIL OF WEWAK

Objects of Patrol To investigate Land Application by AGONE MANIAR

2. To traverse a Tenure Conversion of TABIAU.

3. Find complaints from people about MUSCHU Plantation.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

    /     / 19    

*District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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

.....

.....

.....







8

DPM VK

67-2/460

Sub - district Office,  
P. O. Box 179,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

31st December 1969.

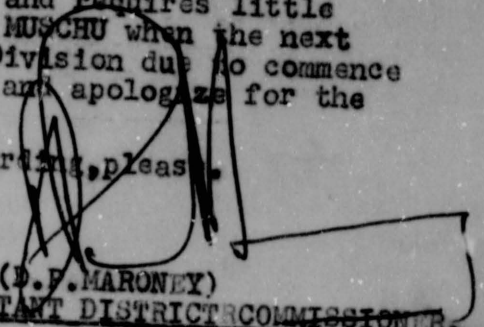
District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL No 14 68-69  
SPECIAL - LAND - MUSCHU ISLAND.

Attached please find 4 copies of Mr R.L.Wari,  
Assistant Field Officer, patrol report which was submitted  
just before he proceeded on leave.

The patrol was a special one and requires little  
comment except that the question of MUSCHU when the next  
patrol to the Wewak Islands Census Division due to commence  
January / February : and to deplore and apologize for the  
late submission.

For your comments and onforwarding, please.

  
(D.F. MARONEY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Mr R.L.Wari.  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

Attach.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7

Telephone  
Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..67-1-1/727.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....DPM/hs.....

Department of District Administration.

Sub-district Office,  
P.O. Box 179,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.

29th May, 1969.

Mr. R. L. Wari,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 14-68/69

MUSCHU ISLAND - WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Would you please prepare to go on a patrol to Muschu Island and investigate a Land Application near SUP Village (our 35-2-1) and also complete a tenure conversion survey of "TABIAU". In addition if you hear any talk in the villages about the native claims to sections of Muschu Plantation (our file 34-1-1) could you please report them back to me.

Please submit your Patrol Report in the form of a Special Report listing a diary, then the subject of the Report and any headings of the normal situation report which you have particular information about. Please endeavour to have your Report follow the outlines of the District Commissioner's 67-1-1 (Patrol Reports) of the 5th March, 1969.

Submit the Land Investigation in the usual form and submit a covering letter for your plan of the Conversion Area. You can briefly quote these references in your Patrol Report.

Take as long as you like on the Island to complete these tasks and use your patrol funds to return.

c.c.  
District Commissioner,  
WEWAK.

*D. P. Maroney*  
(D.P. MARONEY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

Population of Area  
Muschu is about 450.

The total population of WEWAK  
Muschu is about 450.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 6742/385

RLW/mw

Division of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.

5th December, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
WEWAK, E.S.D.

WEWAK PATROL NO.14 - 1968/69

MUSCHU ISLAND - WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Station:	WEWAK
Report:	WEWAK NO.14 of 1968/69
Sub-District:	WEWAK
District:	EAST SEPIK
Type of Patrol:	Special Report - Land Investigation at SUP and Land Tenure Conversion "TABIAU" Muschu Is.
Patrol Conducted by:	R. L. WARI - Assistant Field Officer.
Area Patrolled:	PART OF WEWAK ISLANDS - BIG MUSCHU AND SUP.
Personnel Accompanying:	NIL.
Duration of Patrol:	29/5/69 to 2/6/69 - 4 Days
Object of Patrol:	<u>Land Investigation</u> (a) Carry out survey (b) Find ownerships of land - "UBARANU" Application by AGONE/ MAINIAR. File Ref. 35-2-33
	<u>Land Tenure Conversion</u> (a) Find approximate boundary of "TABIAU" Application by WILLI/KASUGA File Ref. 34-2-3
	<u>Muschu Plantation</u> (a) To obtain native claims to section of Muschu Plantation.
Last Patrol to Area;	18/12/68 to 22/2/69

5

PATROL DIARY

Population of Area: The total population of SUP and  
Patrolled: MUSCHU is about 450.

Map Reference: Fourmil of WEWAK  
Patrol Map attached.

For your information, please.

Friday 30/5/69

Departed MUSCHU village at 0800 hours by walking.  
Arriving SUP village at 1200 hours. The covers  
of lunch assembled and I had lettuce with them.  
After the discussion I had a shower and  
walked back to MUSCHU at 1845 hours, arriving  
at 1915 hours. I completed the chain  
and covered the area. I walked back  
to the rest house.

*R. L. Wari*

(R. L. Wari)  
Assistant Field Officer.

Patrol Map at night.

Saturday 31/5/69

Discussed Buscha plantation and Point the to the  
people for all morning. People of Buscha area  
that my Mission is trying to give Point to  
the island.  
In the afternoon waited for M.Y. WILA and  
turn up to spend a night.

Sunday 1/6/69

Visited M.Y. WILA for all day.  
About 7.30 p.m. by outboard motor. Spent a night.

Monday 2/6/69

Departed SUP village at 0800 hours.  
Arriving MUSCHU at 1200 hours.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 29/5/69

Departed WEWAK by M.V. MALA at 0830 hours for Muschu Island, arriving at 1025 hours. With the owners of land walked 2 1/2 miles north of Muschu village to survey boundaries of "TABIAU" Commence Surveying at 1105 hours and completed at 1815 hours. Walked back to the rest house. Plotted Map at night.

Friday 30/5/69

Departed MUSCHU village at 0645 hours by walking. Arriving SUP village at 1025 hours. The owners of land assembled and discussed land matters with them. After the discussion the survey was conducted. Walked back to Muschu village at 1445 hours, arriving at 1715 hours. Went to TABIAU to complete the chain and compass survey. About 1835 hours walked back to the rest house. Plotted Map at night.

Saturday 31/5/69

Discussed Muschu Plantation and Pasum Point the to the people for all morning. People of Muschu claim that why Mission is trying to give Pasum Point to Yuo Island. In the afternoon waited for M.V. MALA but didn't turn up so spent a night.

Sunday 31/5/69

Waited M.V. MALA for all day. About 7.30 p.m. by outboard Motor to Small Muschu. Spent a night.

Monday 1/6/69

Departed Small Muschu at 4.15 a.m. for WEWAK. Arriving at 0615 hours.

3

PATROL REPORT NO.14 - 1968/69

Introduction:

This patrol was carried out in Muschu Island in the WEWAK ISLANDS Census Division according to your instruction 67-1-1/727 of the 29th May, 1969 and your 35-1/696 of the 9th May, 1969 to the District Commissioner.

The purpose of this patrol was to investigate Land Application by AGONE/MANIAR near SUP village and to traverse a tenure conversion of "TABIAU". The Director for Lands issued an instruction to investigate the abovementioned application on the 26th May, 1965 and no necessary investigation was done because of short of staff in this Sub-District.

SUBJECT OF SPECIAL REPORT.

- (a) Application, Tenure Conversion (under sect 7 of Ordinance 1964)

WILLI - KASUGA

File Reference. TABIAU Land Titles Commission

District Office: 34-2-1

Sub-District Office: 34-2-3

- (b) Land Application - AGONE/MANIAR (Lands Circular 1/64)

File Reference: Lands 65/969

District Office: 35-2-48

Sub-District Office: 35-2-33

Sometimes ago Sub-District Office submitted an application under Section 15 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance for land known as "TABIAU" to Land Title Commission at Madang. The chief Commissioner for Land Titles directed that he never recieved the application.

New claim for Willi Kasuga under the new rules of the Commission, 26th July, 1968 was submitted on the 12th June, 1969 to the District Commissioner WEWAK.

Description of Land "TABIAU".

This piece of land known as TABIAU is situated on Muschu Island at the northern side of Muschu village approximately 2½ miles walking, fronting Kairiru Strait.

The area is low lying and mainly covered in secondary forest. There are some sago on the northern side of the portion. The soil in general is coral sand and in some parts are coral stone. The soil only appears to be suitable for growing coconuts.

(2)

Land Application - MANIAR/AGONE

The land investigation was carried out in accordance with Lands Circular 1/64.

About two years ago the principal land owner SUAU/HEMAN gave this land to AGONE/MANIAR in native Custom by promise.

The co-owners of this land SAGOL/NAKSU, FURARAU/MEREU, KASIAU/SABE and SABE/MIRIKI were not in favour of selling the land to the Administration, but they informed me that this land was given to AGONE by SUAU/HEMAN long time ago when AGONE was working with Mission at SUP. Therefore they said that AGONE must apply for Tenure Conversion. This is agreed by the above owners. The former application is cancelled on the Sub-District Office Reference 35-2-33. New file reference 34-2-5.

The survey only covers 11.13 acres fronting the sea. Survey plan is attached.

Native claiming to Section of MUSCHU PLANTATION

The people of Muschu approached me with a claim concerning Pasum Point. Brother Conzalous who is the manager for the plantation told the people that Pasum Point will be given back to Yuo people who occupied this point in 1940. People of Muschu requested why the Mission is giving this land to Yuos.

No claims were heard from the Bam people.

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