

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK PATROL REPORTS 1959-60

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
2-59/60	M.J.O'Connor	Wosera, Sepik Plains, Tamaui Census Divisions
3-59/60	M.J.O'Connor <i>OK</i>	✓ Bumbita and Muhiang Census Divs
5-59/60	B.A.Downes	Wora Census Division
6-59/60	H.J.Redmond	Albiges Census Division
7-59/60	H.S.Pegg	Yamiā Census Division
<u>Dreikikir</u>		
5-59/60	K.J.Hanrahan <i>OK</i>	Sections Gawanga Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
16 NOV 1959
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAPIK NO. 2 OF 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by MICHAEL JAMES O'CONNOR, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WOSERA, SEPIK PLAINS, T-MAIL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2: M.M.C. 1; Carriers, Av. 18.

Duration—From 5/8/1959 to 5/10/1959; 29.10.59 to 5.11.59.

Number of Days 67

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/9/1958

Medical 8/1957

Map Reference Wewak and Ambunti sheets, Fourmil strat series.

Objects of Patrol Tax collection, Cash crop survey, Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

Pop

13
F
Females
in Child
B...

67-8-24

4th January, 1960

District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWARK

Murik Patrol Report No. 2/59-60

It is good to note that the patrol was not hurried and that the Officer occupied his time fruitfully by informal discussions with the people. Routine tax collection alone is a poor method of gaining an amicable contact but a friendly talk can accomplish much in the way of mutual good will. There should be more of it.

The implementation of the sanctions on sorcery should be handled with a great deal of care. It is a bit difficult for primitives to understand why we regard the sorcerer as an imposter and fraud, yet at the same time gaoib for the practice of what we regard as being harmless. Whenever a member of the Court for Native Affairs convicts for sorcery, he should make every effort to convey to the assembled people his reasons for so doing without, if possible, confirming to a greater degree their belief in the practice.

Regarding the sexual custom described, the fact that so few complaints are received from the girls themselves makes it appear that its observance is not entirely appreciated by the victims - if such they can be called.

The matter of the shortage of staff in the Native Lands Commission was debated in the last Legislative Council and it is understood that more are to be appointed.

There are many more areas with greater priority as Patrol Post sites than the WOMBIEA.

The second paragraph, page 8, has other implications than the discomfiture of the labourer on his return home. If you find that the practice is widespread I suggest you write to the District Officer of whatever District is concerned requesting his co-operation in enforcing the law. The person paying the tax is the one entitled to the receipt.

The negative attitude towards cultism is highly interesting and it might be useful to ask the next Officer to attempt an explanation by means of research on the spot when the opportunity presents itself.

A very comprehensive report upon which Mr. O'Connor is to be commended.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-8-24.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR. Map 2-59/60/104



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAR.

11th December, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 59/60

Forwarded for your information is report of a patrol through the South Wosera, North Wosera, Tamui and Sepik Plains divisions of Maprik Subdistrict undertaken by Mr. Patrol Officer O'Connor.

As mentioned in the introduction to the report, due to staff changes, illnesses etc., the patrols through these divisions were unfortunately broken.

The Wosera is a problem area in that population pressure is quite acute on land brought under cultivation, and there is a growing need to take steps to bring the kunai areas (particularly in the North Wosera) into production. The position has been further aggravated by the total rejection of Woseras as labour due to their high rate of desertion.

The practice mentioned in para 3, page 7 has been reported on several times previously. It is traditional in form, but I do not agree that it is a type of prostitution. To my belief, no money or kind is involved for the privilege of joining the rite as practised. The practice is deprecated but it is anticipated that many years will pass before it will become outdated. Mission teachings and Mission and Administration pressure should eventually discourage this, especially if the status of native women in the area can be raised.

In regard to the positioning of a patrol post in the Wombisa area, there is no immediate necessity for such a move. The area is well covered by a road network and in normal circumstances the area can be reached within 2 hours from Maprik Station. Other areas considerably more remote demand priority, whilst current lack of experienced staff restrict the opening of any additional posts in the immediate future.

This response to economic development has been extremely patchy and though there are considerable criticisms which can be lodged with the Rural Progress Society covering the collection and marketing of produce, instances of intensive interest have been very few.

I have passed on the information contained in the report to the District Agricultural Officer, who has commented thereon "the response as a result of Society activities has never been so satisfying and would appear to be at a lower ebb than usual."

As reported road access due to river crossings can, for extended periods be most difficult. With the reported apathy and fear of sorcery in Village officials, Rural Progress Society leaders could hardly be expected to overcome those basic feelings".

Dual patrols through the area at regular intervals are an essential. However, with depleted Agriculture staff due to leave casualties this appears impractical at present. Every effort will be made to have regular visits of field staff from Maprik through the area, both to encourage development and explain present problems and generally keep an eye on village animosities.

The health picture appears reasonable and it would be interesting to know factually how much the decrease in malaria is due to the Malaria control programme. The Assistant District Officer's comments in respect to medical staff at Maprik show a depressing picture, for it means lack of continuity and worse, does not allow the native to get to know the staff so that trust can be built up.

Mr. O'Connor has carried out a valuable patrol very efficiently and laid the ground for important follow up activities.

A. T. Carey
(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

PR. Map 2-59/60/1044

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

11th December, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOEU.

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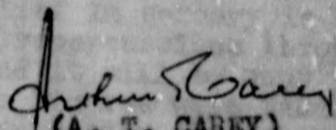
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(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/I- 233
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
12th Nov. 1959.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO 2 1959-60. MAPRIK.

Attached please find report of a patrol conducted by Mr P.O. M. O'Connor in the WOSERA, TAMAU, and SEPIK PLAINS divisions. The report discloses that Mr O'Connor has carried out a valuable patrol and that he has the ability to observe what is going on in the area and to make logical deductions from his observations.

Because of the transfer of various field officers during the early part of the year certain villages as mentioned in the introduction to the report were not taxed and these were included in the South Wosera and Sepik Plains patrol so that tax collection for 1959 could be cleared up before the end of the year. The following comments are made on Mr O'Connor's narrative report:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The effect of the belief in sorcery is as Mr O'Connor states one which has repercussions through every phase of native life in the Wosera, and it will be many years before headway is made in eradicating it. No figures were taken by the Patrol Officer to substantiate his observation that about 75% of deaths were caused because of failure to obtain medical treatment. Mr O'Connor is of the opinion that most of the deaths recorded were due to pneumonia which were accredited to sorcery and no medical treatment other than that available in the village obtained. Though it is a fact that these people are loathe to travel to the various hospitals to obtain treatment, factors other than merely sorcery are present, and it is a matter of conjecture whether in fact all of these deaths could have been avoided. The matter is further discussed under the heading of Health. The eight sorcerers charged after being sent to Maprik were sentenced for terms ranging from one month to four months. With regard to GWORABAGU and the suggestion that action be taken under Reg 127 of the N.A.R. the purpose of this Regulation has been explained to the Patrol Officer. No recommendation on the suggestion is made.

I do not consider that the objectionable practise of placing young girls at the disposal of young village men will cease until such time as mission activity in the area intensifies. In the meantime any reported cases will be dealt with under the existing law. The solution to such problems however does not lie in our hands- we merely drive it underground as witness the conflicting reports of various officers over the years. I do not think we can reasonably expect a change in the native attitude towards this matter at this stage of their development.

The Pukago-Nungwai unrest in 1958 has not arisen again and was checked on as a matter of normal administration. The acre of land in dispute can well await the arrival of a Lands Commissioner to the area.

There is no possibility of a Patrol Post being opened up at Wombisa nor does the area warrant one. The practise of building 'airstrips' in the hope that thereby some type of European activity will be attracted seems to be prevalent throughout this area and reflects a desire to benefit from European settlement and a lack of understanding of the problems inherent in the area which stand against economic development. It is hoped that the emphasis now being placed on annual crops will dispel this to some extent.

Patrol Report

With regard to the Sepik Plains area it is pleasing to see that there are no great social problems evident and that the unrest evident in the neighbouring Wosera has had little effect in the Plains. Regular trading is carried on between these two groups.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The failure of the Rural Progress Society to operate successfully in the Wosera has certainly lowered the Administration's standing in the eyes of not only the Wosera but other local areas serviced by the Societies supervised by the Dept of Agriculture. It is expected that with the arrival of the Pearler at Bainyik interest may be stimulated in rice production. There is no doubt that the future of these people lies almost in the production of Robusta coffee solely and a program is under way whereby the planting of this perennial crop through the area will be encouraged to the greatest possible extent. As an economical venture rice is completely unsuitable under the conditions existing in this area and this fact must be faced up to and admitted. Rice will remain as an addition to the diet but there its value ends.

With regard to the Sepik Plains area the failure of the Yambi Experimental Station to find some practical use for this land does not warrant any optimism about the economical future of these people. For a number of years the main source of income will be from the sale of labour.

ROADS. Work has recommenced on the Burui Boim road with the object of linking up the Plains villages with trafficable roads. It is not proposed to commence any road construction in the western area this year as much work remains to be done on the Maprik Pagwi road and the western villages will be fully occupied on this trunk road for some time to come.

HEALTH. The basic trouble in this area with regards to health is that there has been no settled Medical officer in Maprik for any reasonable length of time. I am told that there has been five different Medical Officers in the area in the last fifteen months. Since July there has been two different Medical Officers at Maprik both of whom are almost wholly concerned with Medical Research. As a consequence of this one second term therefore junior Medical Assistant has been the only effectual medical authority in the area. When one considers that his staff are constantly being used on research matters thus leaving him understaffed it can be seen as to why no field work is being done here. An attempt was made during August this year to get the village Medical Tul Tuls to co-operate with the various Aid Post Orderlies in getting sick people into the hospital by giving talks by combined D.N.A. and P.K.D. staff to assembled M.T.T.'s. This was curtailed by the posting of the Medical Officer from Maprik. A Medical Officer is expected to be posted here permanently in early 1960 when it is expected that normal medical services will be given.

HOUSING. It is not proposed to insist on the erection of coastal type houses in the plains as has been attempted in the past. I believe this was done on the premise that as there was little hope of improving the economic side of village life in the plains something should be done to improve the social welfare of the people by improving housing standards. The idea was good but overlooked the fact that the type of house evolved over a long period of time generally uses available materials to the best possible use with the skills and knowledges available. Should a better type of house than the present one be possible it will necessarily be need to be constructed with local materials and local building skill - in other words a modification of the traditional style. Nothing along these lines has yet been found.

TAX COLLECTION. This patrol finalised all collections for 1959 in the areas being administered from Maprik. Mr O'Connor will now assist O.L.C. Drekkir to finalise Drekkir 1959 collection before December. The payment of tax is now quite accepted by the people. Exemptions were rightly granted freely in the Plains area. It is not expected that any greater percentage of tax will be collected from this area for some time.

CENSUS. The only comparison on population figures that can be drawn is in the South Wosera area which was completely censused. Shown also in with the Wosera figures are the following North Wosera Villages which remained un taxed from the interrupted North Wosera Patrol early in the year:-

MIKAU No. 2	108
GWINGINI	146
TUWAIKUM	230
MIKAU No 1	291
WAIGAMAGA	378
KUNJINGINI No 1	137
" No 2	92
MUL	181
AEUSIT	245
KAMGE	161

1966

Remaining South Wosera census shows a new total population of 3653 which represents an increase of 245 over the 58/59 figures.

A copy of the report covering cash crops in the area is forwarded for your information.

Claim for camping allowance attached.

Bunting
B. Bunting.
Asst. District Officer.

Director

C
O
P
Y

MAP 30/1-52
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.
3rd August, 1959.

Mr. M.O'Connor,
Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

Patrol Instructions.

Please make arrangements to leave Maprik on the morning of Thursday August 6th to patrol the Sepik Plains area, that portion of the South Wosera between KAKAU and BUKIWI villages, and that portion of the Tamani area not included in the Council area.

Corporal MEKIGG and two constables who have not yet been in this area will accompany you. You should arrange with Mr. Tucker, E.M.A. for a M.M.O. to accompany the patrol.

The objects of the patrol will be :-

1. Collection of Head Tax.
2. A complete investigation of economic cash crops with particular emphasis upon coffee plantings. I want a detailed list of all villages showing holdings, cash crops worked during the year and possible future developments. This will form the subject of a special individual report.
3. Investigation of the progress being made by the Wosera Rural Progress Society in its relation to the South Wosera villages visited.
4. Livestock census of all villages visited.

It is realised that much of the ground you will cover will have already been covered by officers of D.A.S.F. The object will be to bring realisation that the Administration as a whole is working for their betterment and to maintain interest in economic development in the people themselves.

Include in your report on cash crops accurate details as to the owners of the lands being worked. I want to know whether any individual plantings are actually being carried out on communally-owned land or whether there are areas claimed by individuals being worked by owners. It is proposed to institute a complete register of individually owned plantings in an endeavour to simplify the land title problem that accompanies cash cropping.

As part of the normal administration in the area, please investigate the unrest that occurred in 1958 between the villages of FUKAGO, NUNGWAI and KWANJUAMA.

(sgd.)
(B. Bunting)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: MAP 30/1
Sub-district Office,
MAURIK.

6th November, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAURIK,
Sepik District.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1959/60.

Your MAP 30/1-52 of 3rd August, 1959 referred.

Herewith the report of the patrol to the North
Wesera, South Wesera, Sepik Plains and Tamai Census
Divisions.

Officer conducting:	H.J.O'Connor, Patrol Officer.
Patrol personnel:	Reg. No. 6184, Const. 1st Class HEKIGO " " 3248, Const. 5 WIRGI " " 8134, Const. 5 WAIU N.M.O. BUKHI N.M.O. LANGA (7 days only)
Duration of patrol:	67 days.
Objects of patrol:	Refer MAP 30/1-52 of 3rd August, 1959.
Map References:	WENAK and ANKUNTI sheets - follow to 1 inch series. Sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted as part of the 1959 tax collection programme. It included the South Wesera Census Division, three villages of which had already been taxed, the Sepik Plains Census Division, transferred from Ankunti Sub-district and three villages of the North Wesera (10) and Tamai (6) Census Divisions, which were not taxed by previous patrols. This made a total of 50 villages.

The patrol was interrupted early in October to enable the writer to proceed to Wauak for the A.S.O.P.A. Correspondence Course examinations. Resumption of the patrol was delayed by illness.

The area covered consists of open humal plains interspersed with belts of forest. Much of this forest is swamp forest occurring in the valleys. Sago is cultivated in these belts of forest. Farther south, the country becomes increasingly swampy. The area is drained by several large rivers, chief of which are the HANU, ANOGU, PARCHEN and KWATIT. These are all tributaries of the Sepik River. Villages are generally small averaging 130-170 people. The principal diet of yam, mani and taro is relieved by sago, bananas and coconuts. Hunting and fishing provide a fair amount of protein in the diet.

No attempt was made to hurry the patrol. A total of 67 days was spent in the area. All villages and hamlets were inspected by the writer. All cash crop gardens were inspected and many subsistence gardens were seen. Much time was given to informal discussions with the people and their leaders. Much information was gained from

these discussions and, I think, much was imparted to them.

DIARY.

Thursday, August 6th.

By Landroven to NIKAU R.H. and made camp. Inspected villages of NIKAU 1, NIKAU 2, TUWAIKUM and GWINYINGI. Discussion with Village Officials.

Friday, August 7th.

Census/tax NIKAU 2, GWINYINGI and TUWAIKUM.

Saturday, August 8th.

Census/tax NIKAU 1. Inspected ASD Post. Departed for KUNJINGINI. Mission visited. Discussion with Officials. Walking time: 55 mins.

Sunday, August 9th.

Observed:

Monday, August 10th.

Census/tax WAIKAMAGA. Village inspections.

Tuesday, August 11th.

Census/tax KUNJINGINI 1 and 2. Collected tax from Mission staff.

Wednesday, August 12th.

Census/tax YAKIWAR and EUL. Village inspections. Investigation into brawl at STAFIGUM.

Thursday, August 13th.

Census/tax ABUSIT. Talks with Officials.

Friday, August 14th.

Broke camp and departed for BUKIWI R.H. Discussions with Officials. Village inspections. Walking time: 45 mins.

Saturday, August 15th.

Census/tax KAINDA and KAUSAGA.

Sunday, August 16th.

Observed.

Monday, August 17th.

Census/tax YINDIKO and KANGE.

Tuesday, August 18th.

Census/tax NIKAU.

Wednesday, August 19th.

Broke camp and departed for WOMBISA. Discussions with Officials. Village inspections. Trade store inspected and books checked.

Walking time: 30 mins.

Thursday, August 20th.

Census of WOMBISA and WABINSIGUM. These villages were taxed previously. Village inspections.

Friday, August 21st.

Census/tax JIPHAGO. Inspected suggested airstrip and station site.

Saturday, August 22nd.

Broke camp and departed for YAMBICO. Discussion with Officials. Attended singsing. Walking time: 25 mins.

Sunday, August 23rd.
Observed.

Monday, August 24th.
Census/tax YAM IGO. Village inspection. Broke
camp and departed for BANGLEGO. Village inspection.
Census/tax BANGLEGO.
Walking time: 10 mins.

Tuesday, August 25th.
Broke camp and departed for SERANGWANTU.
Discussions with Officials.
Walking time: 3 hours.

Wednesday, August 26th.
Census/tax SERANGWANTU. Village inspections.

Thursday, August 27th.
Census/tax PATUKWA and MAGUNGU. Figures compiled
and adjustment advices made up.

Friday, August 28th.
Census/tax PALKE.

Saturday, August 29th.
Broke camp and departed for KWANJUANA No. 1.
Discussions with Officials. Village inspection.
Walking time: 45 mins.

Sunday, August 30th.
Observed.

Monday, August 31st.
Census/tax KWANJUANA 1. Village cleaned under
supervision.

Tuesday, September 1st.
Broke camp and departed for PEKAGO. Discussions
with Officials. Village inspections. Investigation into
land dispute.
Walking time: 25 mins.

Wednesday, September 2nd.
Census/tax KWANJUANA 2 and PEKAGO.

Thursday, September 3rd.
Broke camp and departed for NUNGWAIGO. Inspected
disputed land. Village inspection. Discussions with
Officials.
Walking time: 35 mins.

Friday, September 4th.
Census/tax NUNGWAIGO.

Saturday, September 5th.
Broke camp and departed for GWARINGIA. Discussion
with Officials. Village inspection.
Walking time: 1 hour.

Sunday, September 6th.
Observed.

Monday, September 7th.
Census/tax GWARINGIA and census APAMBI, which
had been taxed previously.

Tuesday, September 8th.
Broke camp and departed for NOI. Discussions
with Officials and village inspections.
Walking time: 3 hours 10 mins.

Wednesday, September 9th.
Census/tax NOI. Broke camp and departed for
MAINGUGU.

Thursday, September 10th.

Discussions with Officials. Village inspection.
Census/tax MAINGUGU.

Friday, September 11th.

Broke camp and departed for BANWINGEI. Discussion
with Officials. Village inspection.

Walking time: 20 mins.

Saturday, September 12th.

Census/tax BANWINGEI.

Sunday, 13th September.

Observed.

Monday, 14th September.

Departed for YAMINI. Discussions and village
inspection. Departed for JAMA. Discussion and village
inspections. Inspected Aid Post.

Walking times: BANWINGEI - YAMINI : 45 mins.
YAMINI - JAMA : 45 mins.

Tuesday, 15th September.

Census/tax JAMA. Departed for YAMBI. Collected
tax at YAMBI.

Walking time: 2 hours.

Wednesday, 16th September.

To Enpruk and returned to YAMBI by Landrover.

Thursday, 17th September.

YAMBI to BURUI by Landrover. Visited Mission
and collected tax. Discussions and village inspections.

Friday, 18th September.

Census/tax BURUI.

Saturday, 19th September.

Broke camp and departed for BENSIM. Discussions
with Officials. Village inspections.

Walking time: 1 hour.

Sunday., 20th September.

Observed.

Monday, 21st September.

Census/tax BENSIM. Departed for KAMPUPU.
Discussions and village inspections.

Walking time: 30 mins.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

Census/tax KAMPUPU. Departed for NAMBAGOA. Visited
Mission at TOREMBI.

Walking time: 1 hour 45 mins.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

Discussions and village inspection. Census/tax
NAMBAGOA.

Thursday, September 24th.

Departed for NAMANGOA via TOREMBI. Discussion
and village inspections.

Walking time: 1 hour 25 mins.

Friday, 25th September.

Census/tax NAMANGOA. Departed for AURIBAIT.
Discussions and village inspection.

Walking time: 45 mins.

Saturday, 26th September.

Census/tax AURIBAIT. Departed for KAMINDI.

Discussions and village inspection.
Walking time: 55 mins.

Sunday, 27th September.
Observed.

Monday, 28th September.
Census/tax KOSIMBI. Departed for NAGOTIMBI. King
Discussions and village inspections.
Walking time: 40 mins.

Tuesday 29th September.
Census/tax NAGOTIMBI. Departed for KWIMBA.
Discussions and village inspections. Met with all Officials
from this area and discussed road work.
Walking time: 50 mins.

Wednesday, 30th September.
Census/tax KWIMBA. Compiled figures and checked
cash.

Thursday, 1st October.
Departed for MANGUL via MENSIL. Discussions
with Officials and both villages inspected.
Walking time: 3 hours 30 mins.

Friday, 2nd October.
Census/tax MANGUL. Departed for KUPHARIT. *
Inspected Aid Post. Discussions and Village inspections.
Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins

Saturday, 3rd October.
Census/tax KUPHARIT. Departed for KUNJINGINI
via NALA.
Walking time: 2 hours 45 mins.

Sunday, 4th October.
Observed.

Monday, 5th October.
To Maprik by Landrover.

Tuesday, 6th October to Wednesday, 28th October.
At Maprik and Nowak.

Thursday, 29th October.
Maprik to YAUWANJUNGEI No. 2 by Landrover.
Discussions with Officials.

Friday, 30th October.
Census/tax YAUWANJUNGEI No.2. Village inspections.

Saturday, 31st October.
Broke camp and departed for YAUWANJUNGEI No.1.
Discussions with Officials. Village inspections. Inspected
coffee gardens.
Walking time: 30 mins.

Sunday
~~Monday~~, 1st November.
Observed.

Monday, 2nd November.
Census/tax YAUWANJUNGEI No.1. Broke camp and
departed for SAGASIK. Discussions with Officials. Village
inspected. Inspected Aid Post.
Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins.

Tuesday, 3rd November.
Census/tax SAGASIK. Departed for BENGPEAGUE.

Discussions and village inspections.
Walking time: 15 mins.

Wednesday, 4th November.

Census/tax HENGERAGUM. Checked cash and compiled figures.

Thursday, 5th November.

Departed for WINGEI. WINGEI to Naprik by Landrover and patrol stood down.

Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Wesera.

The general situation in this area remains fairly stable but much is left to be desired. Inter clan rivalry is responsible for most of the unrest, but there are some anti-social practices which remain to be wiped out.

Chief among these is the practice of sorcery. This is particularly rife in the real Wesera area which does not include villages south of a line running from SERAHSWANTH to HANGLEGO. There is a genuine and universal fear of sorcery and all disagreeable features of life are directly and openly attributed to the practice of sorcery. Thus, all sickness is blamed on the sorcerer and, if the sorcerer cannot be properly propitiated, the people claim that it is a waste of time to take the patient to hospital. Investigations showed that this failure to obtain medical treatment resulted directly in the death of the patient in at least 75% of all the deaths recorded in the census.

The practice of procuring the death of an enemy through sorcery is said to be common, although the number of deaths would hardly indicate this. The result is that practically every man in the area has in his possession charms made from the relics of other people. These are held in case such person should ever grievously offend him. Village Officials are particularly vulnerable in this respect. This appears to be the main reason for the general ineffectiveness of Officials in this area, as they are genuinely afraid of giving offence.

The generalized procedure is as follows. A has some reason to be angry with B. He collects some food or leavings, excreta or other relic, binds it up in a leaf together with sap from a tree and gives the resultant charm to a go-between C. C sends it on to the sorcerer D, who, when he receives it, passes word back to A to prepare his payment, which is generally £20-25 in cash or its equivalent in rings. Meanwhile, C keeps a watch on B. Should B become sick, he tells D, who then cuts the charm in two, binds it up again and places it inside a wild tare. He buries the tare and lights a fire over it. When the tare is well cooked, the victim, B, dies. A then sends the payment to C, who takes half and sends the balance on to D. Effectiveness of the procedure is, of course, governed by all sorts of ceremonies and restrictions on the behaviour of the various participants. Naturally, B must be informed that sorcery is being used against him. There are innumerable variations of this procedure, the basic feature being the heating of the charm in some manner.

As a result of investigations into this practice, eight men were charged and convicted under various sub-sections of Reg. 97 of the Native Administration Regulations. Among these was the man who has the

reputation of being the principal sorcerer, viz. GWORABAGU of WOMBISA. As this is his second conviction for the same offence and as this man is both feared by the people and is a retarding influence on general development, it is suggested that a removal order under Reg. 127 of the Native Administration Regulations be sought against him.

Little can be accomplished by ridiculing the effectiveness of the sorcery, as fear of it is deeply ingrained in the people. I feel that the only solution, if it can be called that, is the strictest possible enforcement of the law in the case of any person who attempts to exercise control over others through their fear of sorcery.

The practice, mentioned in previous reports, of prostituting young girls undergoing their first menstruations appears to be very common still. There is no evidence of any wish among the people to do away with it, although in areas under close Mission supervision, it has been more or less driven underground. It appears that little can be done about it, particularly as the girls' parents do not wish to lose a lucrative source of income. The practice was attacked in talks to the people and Village Officials were instructed to report instances to Naprik. However, as it is one of their traditional practices with considerable social importance, I feel that little will come of these attacks. It could well be a natural death once the women obtain some degree of emancipation.

The origins of the dispute between PUKAGO and NUNGWAIGO go back to the days when the two groups were part of one village. The original causes of the dispute, viz. women, have been lost. However, as a result of the dispute, the PUKAGO people moved north to their present position. They came to an agreement whereby PUKAGO land near NUNGWAIGO was to be exchanged for NUNGWAIGO land near PUKAGO and a single boundary marked. Apparently, the boundary was not clearly defined and the dispute has arisen as to the ownership of two portions of land, BANNO and MINDIPTOMA. Settlement of the dispute is, to my mind, a matter for the Native Lands Commission only, and the people were informed of this. They were told that until the matter is finally settled, these two portions of land are out of bounds to both groups. The total area involved is quite small and would not be in excess of one acre. This appears to be the only land, ownership of which is disputed by these groups.

The village of KWANJUAMA No.2 is not involved except that, being neighbours of and on very friendly terms with PUKAGO, they tend to support PUKAGO. Another possible reason is the fact that NUNGWAIGO appears to be most unpopular with most groups in this area.

Inter clan rivalry is responsible for most of the ill-feeling and disputes that arise in the Wosera. The South Wosera proper consists of about eight clans which are divided among all these villages and some North Wosera villages. Thus, any village may have representation from any number of these clans. Further south, the rivalry is between village groups. Thus we see NUNGWAIGO at 22 loggerheads with PUKAGO, KWANJUAMA 1 with KWANJUAMA 2, and NUNGWAIGO with GWARINGIA. Old disputes dating back for generations are revived in the hope that some advantage may be gained over another group or clan. Future patrols in this area should confine itself to hearing disputes dating back no longer than two years, on the assumption that any other dispute has been dealt with by previous

officers.

While in the Western sector of the Wesera, I was approached by several delegations from North and South Wesera groups requesting the opening of a patrol post or some similar Government station at WOMHISA. The main reason given for the request was that the resultant closer supervision of the area would result in its speedier advancement. Judging from previous patrol reports, this is a perennial request arising out of the statement by some trader-pilot, who, passing through the area, told the people that there was a good airstrip site there. The WOMHISA people have marked out the strip and, despite a deliberately unenthusiastic reception of their proposal by myself, are working to build the strip. They are willing to dispose of a considerable amount of land for a post. The area was inspected and appears satisfactory. Personally, I feel that there is some merit in the proposal but I realise that staff and funds shortages, if nothing else, are going to prevent the establishment of a post. Consequently, I did everything but actually condemn the idea.

It was observed that many men, who were taxed whilst absent at work, particularly in the Rabaul area, had not been issued with tax receipts. Apparently, the employers take the tax money out of their wages and had given it to the collector in a lump sum. No receipts were given to the employees but were held by the employers. As this makes it difficult for many men who have to face a second tax collection when they return home, I feel that the matter should be raised with the employers.

Spik Plains.

This census division consists of fourteen villages of the BURUI KUNAI Census Division, Ambunti ~~sub-district~~ Sub-district, transferred to the Maprik Sub-district. It lies beside the Maprik-Marui road immediately south of the South Wesera and Tamani Census Divisions.

The native situation in the area seems to be very satisfactory. The people of this area seem to be very contented with the existing situation although it is anticipated that taxation will be beginning to make itself felt in the near future. Many of the people in this area already anticipate this and interest in economic development is quickening.

There is some doubt in the people's minds as to the advantage of being attached to the Maprik Sub-district. Some are very much in favour as they agree that Maprik is more accessible and they will not now be exploited by the river people when they have occasion to go to the Government station. However, the old traditional fear of the Wesera people has aroused doubts in their minds. Attempts were made in these cases to reassure the people.

Complaints were made to the patrol at NAMANGOA and AURIBIT that a group of women were practising "Sanguma". Apparently, the same complaint was made to officers from Ambunti last year, when several women were convicted and given gaol sentences. However, investigation in this case revealed no evidence of the continued practice. At NAMANGOA, the death, in suspicious circumstances, of two young children were reported but it was impossible to decide whether these deaths were due to "Sanguma" or normal sickness. My own feeling is that the women are using the threat of "Sanguma" to exert some influence over the men. They are assisted in this by a hysterical

fear on the part of the men of these villages.

The people of this area are extremely lackadaisical and considerable incentive will be required to stimulate economic development. The people are, at present, quite content with their lot, and are not inclined to make the extra effort required for developmental projects. This is quite in the amount of work done on roads in this area. Life proceeds much as it always has with the exception that the men now have practically nothing to do since there is no fighting.

Personally, I feel that taxation will provide the required incentive -- in time. However, it is obvious that development will not proceed apace with development in neighbouring areas.

One feature of the stable situation in this area is the complete lack of interest aroused by cargo cults in neighbouring areas. Missions have reported alleged attempts to spread cults into this area, attempts which have met with no success whatever.

Very few complaints were made to the patrol. In fact, it was emphasized in nearly every village, that there were no troubles and that everybody was content. This is a somewhat suspicious situation in my experience but I can find no reason to suppose that all is not what it seems to be in the area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ROBERT.

There is a complete lack of economic development in the area covered by the patrol. It is true that some peanuts are being planted but no attempt is being made to extend plantings or to branch out into coffee planting. Only one coffee garden was seen - at TUKAIHE - and this had only just been cleared. In fact little interest was shown in coffee, the feeling being that there was more worth in annual crops with quick returns. It was pointed out to the people that there was no reason why they should not keep on planting peanuts or rice and still plant coffee, but it did not seem to convince them.

I feel that in this respect the Rural Progress Society is failing in that it is not the driving force it should be. The committee members as a group do not seem particularly interested in their job. They prefer to work for themselves or to usurp the functions of the Village Officials and to forget about their responsibilities. The result is that the R.P.S. is not highly regarded by the people. In fact, as far as most of the people are concerned, it might not exist for all the effect it has. The people are convinced that, in the last resort, it is the ~~Armbika~~ Agricultural Department with whom they are dealing, and the Department is earning itself a bad name for the Society's failings.

In fact, there is considerable ill feeling directed towards D.A.S.F. The people complain of the low prices for their produce. This, of course, is not a legitimate claim as transport costs, market fluctuations and so on have to be taken into account. The principal complaint is that the Society will not collect their produce. This is certainly a legitimate complaint as, in nearly all villages, I was shown stacks of peanuts, bagged and awaiting transport. In many cases, rats and other vermin had been at work and

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the people could see much of their work going to waste. I was told that D.A.S.F. had promised on several occasions that they would come around and collect the produce, but different excuses had been made on every occasion. I believe that the produce has been collected since the patrol was in the area.

Naturally, this causes considerable resentment and stifles interest in development. The result was that, although the people said that they would replant, it appeared that they were not very willing to do so unless the situation is clarified. Indeed, in some villages, I was told that they had no intention of replanting. In such an atmosphere, it is impossible to encourage new and increased plantings.

Peanuts seem to have displaced rice as the principal crop. One of the reasons given for this was that, since the hullers had been withdrawn from the area, there was little point in planting rice if some of it could not be used as food. Apparently, there were hullers located at strategic points throughout the area, the people hulling their own rice and using part of it as food. However, recently, all the hullers were withdrawn from the area, apparently by the Society.

As a result, it is safe to say that the Society has practically no standing whatever in this area. From the point of view of economic development, it is, I think, safe to say that the Administration is rapidly losing ground. What would help would be a combined Agricultural and Native Affairs patrol through the whole Mesara area. The Society requires considerable stimulation and the planting of coffee should be urged on the people by the Agricultural officers and the Society. There does not seem to be any shortage of land for economic development purposes, particularly if the grasslands can be encouraged to produce crops.

Senik Flaing.

At the moment, it can be fairly said that the only source of wealth in this area is from the wages of migrant labour and the census figures indicate very well just what a poor source this is. Only one village has sold a crop of peanuts - seven bags! The result is that all the tax is coming from savings, which obviously cannot last long. This was quite obvious to the people but it does not seem to have had any effect on their willingness to plant cash crops.

The planting of peanuts was advised by officers from Ambunti. Many people planted but the acreage was small, the yields very low due to the depredations of some ant-like insect and there was no way of disposing of what was left.

Samples of the insects said to have destroyed the crop were sent to the Agricultural Officer, BAINYIK in the hope that he could identify them and take necessary action.

As there are no trafficable roads in the area, there was no way of disposing of the crop and the harvest is being held as seed. The people were advised to plant up when the time comes and then get down to work building roads. Whether they can or not is doubtful as there is much work involved and these people have shown that they are not very interested in work. Besides the normal subsistence requirements and road work, the villages were in such a state of disrepair that much work has to be done to bring them up to standard. This was given top priority. I doubt if much can be expected from this area for two or three years at least, and I suggest that we should concentrate on the improvement of housing before roads or economic development.

A livestock register was compiled and may be found in Appendix "B".

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Wosera.

Practically all villages in this area are well served by good trafficable light vehicular roads. The exceptions are GWARINGIA, APAMBI, JIPMAGOT, YAMBIGO and BANGLEGO. These last three villages are working at the moment on a road running North from BANGLEGO. This will eventually cross the NANU River near WOMBISA and link up with the existing road. Once this is finished, it is proposed to extend the road South to APAMBI and thence to GWARINGIA.

The main South Wosera road starts at WOMBISA, passes through MIKAU and BUKINI, crosses the ANOGU River and links up with the main Naprik-Marai road near KUNJINGINI. The road is generally in good condition, although some parts require more work, particularly near MIKAU village. It is a grass-surfaced road and quite firm. There are no major bridges and minor bridges and culverts, although a bit primitive, are adequate. The ANOGU River crossing leaves much to be desired, the bottom being rather soft. As a result, this road is often closed. The area is, however, accessible from the North Wosera through WOMBISA.

The other main road in this area branches off the Naprik-Marai road near SERRABWANPU. It then runs South to South-West through the villages of KWANJUAMA, PUYAGO and NUNGWAIGO. This road was not in a condition by any means and orders were given for its repair and maintenance. The NUNGWAIGO people had removed all the grass in their section. They were advised to let the grass grow. Bridges and culverts are generally satisfactory. A new road is being constructed by the NUNGWAIGO people from that village to YAMBI. This road is now nearing completion.

Sepik Plains.

Last year, Mr. Bright, C.P.O., surveyed a road through the Eastern portion of this area to eventually reach Yangoru. The road commences at BUKINI, passes through the villages of BENSIN, KAKINPU, KWIMBA, MASOTINEI, KOSINBI and then North East to the Naprik-Yangoru road. There were to be branches from KWIMBA to TOSINBI, KOSINBI to ANIKASIT and BENSIN to WEREMAN.

Very little work has been done on this road and it is quite impassable. Grass has not been cut, nor have bridges and culverts been built. In many places, the road is too narrow and is blocked by fallen trees. All Village Officials were assembled at KWIMBA before the patrol left the area and it was suggested that they get down to work on this road as soon as work on their villages is completed. The reaction was not very favourable and it may be desirable to station a policeman in the area.

On the Western side, there is no road at all, nor has there been any attempt to construct one. It should not be too difficult to construct a road in this area. It was suggested to Village Officials in this area that they get together and link their villages with a good road. Shortage of labour could be the limiting factor in this area.

In all villages, it was pointed out that economic development could not be expected if the people themselves did not build roads for the transport of their produce.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Wosera.

The general health in this area is quite fair. In fact, it was considerably better than had been anticipated. "Tinea imbricata" was seen everywhere. I think it would be safe to say that 50% of the population were suffering from this affliction. In some villages, the proportion was much

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higher. Many sores were treated but few real tropical ulcers were. Other diseases seen in large numbers were filariasis and elephantiasis. Three cases of yaws were seen and treated. This seems to indicate that the infection is still present despite the anti-yaws campaign in 1957-58. Few cases of malaria were seen and mosquitoes were virtually non-existent in the villages.

Two Aid Posts operate in the area at MIKAU and X WOMBISA. Both orderlies appear quite competent. The orderly from MIKAU, with the approval of the M.O., Naprik, accompanied the patrol and impressed with his ability and energy. Buildings at the posts are well below standard, and the general lack of interest on the part of the people can hardly be encouraging for the orderlies. It was suggested to the orderlies that frequent patrolling through their areas would improve the situation in this respect.

There are several Medical Tultuls in the area. These men appear to be well-supplied with medicines and some appear to have had the benefit of good training. Many of them, however, had to be reprimanded for keeping sick people in the villages instead of sending them to Aid Posts or hospital.

Sanitation, where it existed, was extremely primitive. In fact, the obviously new latrines led one to believe that, prior to the patrol's arrival, there were no latrines at all. The taste of the "fresh" water in many villages seemed to bear out this belief. Water supplies are generally very poor, usually obtained from stagnant pools or sluggish streams. Strangely, dysentery appeared very rarely, although members of the patrol suffered a lot in this respect. The high water table apparent in many villages led to suggestions that trial wells be dug in the hope that this water be better than the existing supply.

Medical inspections of all villagers were carried out and seriously sick sent to Naprik hospital. N.M.O. HUKNI, who accompanied the patrol, carried out his duties efficiently and cheerfully.

Serik Plains.

The health of the people in this area appeared particularly good. The area has been patrolled regularly (four times in the last five years) by the Medical Assistant from Ambunti and his good work has borne fruit. However, "Tinea imbricata" is still quite common and some cases of elephantiasis were seen.

Few cases of malaria were seen or reported. It appears that this is due to the absence of mosquitoes in any quantities. However, it is anticipated that the advent of the wet season will bring a sharp increase in the incidence of malaria.

A big danger to health was the large numbers of diseased dogs in the villages. Reg. 99 of the Native Administration Regulations was invoked and upwards of 60 dogs destroyed. Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was, in contrast to the Wesera villages, quite good although the method of disposal of rubbish - scattering around the edges of the villages - left much to be desired. Orders were given in all villages for the construction and use of refuse pits.

An Aid Post, controlled by the Medical Assistant, Ambunti, is operated at JAMA. Buildings at the post were not satisfactory and the people were urged to erect new buildings as soon as possible.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

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VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Wesera.

Generally speaking, the villages in this area are of a very poor standard. Sites, as a rule, are unimpressive. Housing is, with a few exceptions, of the traditional type, which, however, to my mind, is quite adequate provided care is taken in their construction. These houses are large, clean and reasonably well ventilated. The floor of hard packed earth is kept much cleaner than many raised floors I have seen and, in this area, where the nights are often quite cool, these houses are much warmer than those built on piles. In all cases, the inhabitants sleep on raised beds. In contrast, the "improved" coastal type houses are of very poor construction, this due, I feel, to the lack of traditional skill in the use of the different building materials.

The condition of many villages was poor in the extreme. Housing was decrepit and village environs filthy. In all cases, these villages were cleaned under supervision. Further specific orders for improvements were written up in all Village Books for the benefit of future officers patrolling in this area.

Village Officials were, for the most part, completely ineffective. Much of this was due, as pointed out above, to the threat of sorcery hanging over their heads. In fact, some complained of actual threats of sorcery from individuals. These, however, were impossible to prove and nobody was charged. The matter was touched on in talks to the people.

The hostility of the people towards Officials and the apathy of the Officials themselves contributed to a great degree to their ineffectiveness. This was most apparent at NUNGWAIGO, where the Luluai shows absolutely no interest in his job. He is governed completely by the wishes of the people, who are insolent and antagonistic to a marked degree.

On the other hand, the Luluai of FUKAGO exercises very strict control over his people, a control which is most necessary when taking into consideration the hostility of the NUNGWAIGO people. Both these groups were informed that the Administration may be expected to take strong action if the 1958 affair is repeated.

Rest Houses are generally adequate. A few are quite good.

Sepik Plains.

Villages in this area are of a very poor standard. Previous officers from Ambunti have insisted on the building of raised coastal type houses in this area. The principal objection to this, in my opinion, is that the people have no skill whatever in using the different materials, and the houses were poorly constructed and far below standard. Orders were given to individuals for the replacement of sub-standard houses in all villages. These orders were written up in the Village Books and it is hoped that future officers will enforce them. Fully one-third of all houses in this area were sub-standard and the rebuilding of every house in one hamlet of JAMA had to be ordered.

Village sites are, generally speaking, quite good, particularly on the eastern side of the main road. These are covered with well-cut grass and are well supplied with coconut trees. With a little effort, these villages could be transferred into something out of the ordinary.

MISSIONS.

One mission with four stations is established in the

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area covered by the patrol.

These stations are at KUNJINGI (one priest, seven sisters), BURUI (one priest), TOPEMBI (one priest, five sisters) and ROMA (unmanned). All are operated by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word with Headquarters in Werak.

There are boarding schools at KUNJINGI and BURUI. These cater for a total of some 200 pupils, all boys, from several districts. Local day pupils are also catered for.

The sisters at KUNJINGI operate a small hospital, which caters for the local people. This appears to be fairly well patronised.

There are airstrips at all these missions. Three of them cater for operations by the Mission aircraft only. However, BURUI airstrip is open to Nersoman aircraft and a weekly freezer and mail run operates. This strip is in good condition.

The Assemblies of God Mission at WINGEI has some influence in the SAGASIK-BENGERAGUM area. In SAGASIK, there have been some clashes between zealots of the two missions. However, it was adjudged better to ignore these.

TAXATION Wesera.

All people paid tax with no apparent hardship. One person only applied for an exemption on grounds of economic distress. I feel that at the present level of economic development, a tax rate of 10/- would not be excessive. In all villages, silver was exchanged for notes and it was obvious that there was no shortage of cash. There was no visible reaction to taxation and it may be taken that taxation is now an accepted part of their lives.

Sepik Plains.

Almost without exception, tax in the Sepik Plains area was paid from accumulated savings from years on plantations. The present rate of 10/- is impossible for many to meet. However, it is a satisfactory rate for the majority and no alteration is recommended.

Statistics of tax collections and exemptions may be found in Appendix "C".

CENSUS. Wesera.

This patrol completed the census of the North Wesera commenced by Messrs. Wright and Black, C.P.O.s. These officers also censused and taxed three villages of the South Wesera Census Division. These villages were re-censused by this patrol thus complying with D.N.A. instructions that census divisions are to be censused as a whole.

Sepik Plains.

This census division was censused as a whole and a complete set of census figures is attached. All villages showed a natural increase in population except YAMINI, where there was no change. Some decreases in population were due to inter-village migrations.

All Naprik copies of the tax registers have been or are in the process of being amended. Tax census adjustment advices have been compiled. The originals have been forwarded to the Taxation Commissioner, Port Moresby. Copies of relevant advices have been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti for advice.

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TAMAUJ CENSUS DIVISION.

The patrol of this census division was commenced in June of this year by Mr. A.T. Carey, then Assistant District Officer, Maprik. The patrol was interrupted by Mr. Carey's posting to Wewak. Six villages remained to be taxed and these were visited by this patrol.

Little can be said about this area as only a small portion was covered. Economic development is not proceeding anywhere near as rapidly as it should in the MANGUL-KUMABIT area. However, roads are being constructed and development should only be a matter of time.

In the ROMA-SAGASIT area, coffee gardens are being prepared. One is at present being planted. No cash cropping is being carried on at BENGELAGUM for some undisclosed reason. One disturbing feature in this area is that, with the advent of coffee as a crop, peanut plantings are being terminated. This practice was vigorously condemned.

Roads are being constructed in the area, and, during the writer's absence in Wewak for examinations, a constable was left in the area to supervise construction. This made considerable progress over a period of some three to four weeks.

Health and hygiene was satisfactory, although, once again, "Tinea imbricata" was widespread. An epidemic of some disease in YAUWARJUNGRI No. 1 in May this year apparently caused eight deaths.

The Aid Post at KUMABIT was inspected and found to be in reasonable condition except for the indiscretions of a small herd of goats. These were ordered to be penned and the place cleaned.

The village of MENSIL was visited en route from KWIMBA. This was the first actual visit by a D.N.A. officer for four years. Despite this, the village was found to be in good condition. This village is listed as a hamlet of MANGUL, but, as they are a separate group and are 1½ hours walk from MANGUL, it is recommended that a separate tax register be compiled for this village.

The condition of the villages was generally quite good. In those cases where housing and sanitation were below standard, orders were issued and written up in the Village Book.

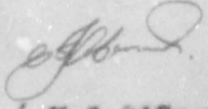
There seems to have been no recurrence of the outbreak of cargo cult in the ROMA area. The general native situation in the area appears very satisfactory.

There is a widespread habit in this area of residents of village "A" appearing for census in village "B". The reason for this seems to be to avoid responsibility to either village and in particular to avoid the necessity of obeying the orders of Village Officials. Future officers should be on the alert for further instances of this practice.

CONCLUSION.

All objects of the patrol were attained.

For your information and on forwarding, please.


(H.J.O'Connor)
Patrol Officer.

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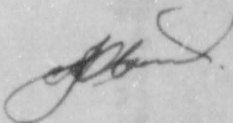
16.

APPENDIX "A" TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60.

Report on Police personnel accompanying patrol.

Three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol. All necessary action with respect to Records of Service has been completed.

Reg. No. 5194, Const. 1st class	MEKIGO.	Fair only. Drill and bearing good. Conduct not satisfactory, although improvement was noticed in the latter stages of the Patrol. His greatest failing is nepotism.
" " 3248, Const. 5	WIROI	Very Good. Drill and bearing good. Conduct very good. A hard worker, quiet and unobtrusive.
" " 8134, Const. 5	WAIU	Very Good. Drill and bearing good. A hard worker and a pleasant personality.


(M.J.O'Connor)
Patrol Officer.

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17.

APPENDIX "B" TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60

Livestock Register.

VILLAGE	PIGS	BOGS	FOWLS	DUCKS	GOATS
NIKAU NO.1	63	80	120		2
NIKAU NO.2	18	19	34		
TUWAIKUM	70	53	54		
GWINYINGI	81	53	76		
WAIGAMAGA	120	23	238		
KURJINGINI 1	82	6	81		
KURJINGINI 2	30	1	132		
MUL	114	54	71		
YAKIWAR	67	19	29		
ABUSIT	88	21	108		
HAINDA	119	39	55		
KAUSAGA	69	67	72		
KANGE	36	29	40		
YINDIRO	133	38	58		
NIKAU	104	81	94		
WOMBISA	84	15	252		
WABINDIGHI	13	10	75		
JIPHAGO	6	15	33		
YAMBICO	50	19	137		
BANGLEGO	19	9	64		
SERAI GWANTU	45	18	56		
PALGE	32	9	52		
PATUKWA	60	19	80		
MAGUNGU	35	10	6		
KWANJUANA 1	77	42	43		
KWANJUANA 2	24	21	23		
FUKAGO	19	29	46		
HUNGWAIGO	47	69	86		
GWARINGIA	43	80	54		
APAMBI	21	17	78		
TOTAL WOSEHA	1739	935	2317		2
NOI	3	7	29		
MAINGUGU	4	21	25		
BANWINGET	3	9	1		
YAMINI	12	16	7		
JAMA	36	84	62		
BURUI	58	137	124		
BEESIM	24	30	29	2	
KAMPOTU	27	31	40		
NAMBAGOA	32	77	155		
AURIMBIT	38	60	97		
NAMANGOA	14	30	29		
KOSIMBI	13	28	44		
HAGOTIMBI	19	36	64		
KWIMBA	19	24	53		
TOTAL SEPIE	272	469	747	2	
PLAINS					
HANGUL	84	78	124	4	
KUPHABIT	41	29	52		6
YAUWANJUNGBI 1	61	80	69		
YAUWANJUNGBI 2	37	13	34		
BENCERAGUM	80	25	70	2	
SAGASIK	193	39	52		4
TOTAL TAMAU	515	264	401	6	10
GRAND TOTAL	2527	1589	3465	8	12

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APPENDIX "C" TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60.
Taxation Statistics.

VILLAGE	NO. TAXED	NO. EXEMPTED	AMOUNT PAID
MIKAU 1	64	7	£32. 0.0
GWINYINGI	36	3	£18. 0.0
TUWAIKUM	54	6	£27. 0.0
MIKAU 2	21	6	£10.10.0
WAIGAMAGA	75	11	£37.10.0
KUNJINGINI 1	27	6	£13.10.0
KUNJINGINI 2	24	3	£12. 0.0
MUL	41	3	£20.10.0
ABUSIT	58	10	£29. 0.0
KANGE	34	4	£17.0 0.0
TOTAL R. WOBESA	434	59	£217. 0.0
YAKIRAM	26	4	£13. 0.0
HALINDA	53	6	£26.10.0
KAUSAGA	38	4	£19. 0.0
HINDIKO	50	6	£15. 0.0
MIKAU	50	7	£25. 0.0
WOMBISA	77	10	£38.10.0
WABINDIGUM	32	4	£16. 0.0
JIRKAGO	20	5	£10. 0.0
YAMBICO	30	6	£15. 0.0
BANGLEGO	30	6	£15. 0.0
SERANGWANTU	65	15	£32.10.0
PATUKWA	32	4	£16.0. 0
PAIGE	19	5	£ 9.10.0
KWANJUAMA 1	21.	6	£10.10.0
KWANJUAMA 2	25	7	£12.10.0
FUKAGO	72	9	£36. 0.0
HUNGWAICO	80	18	£40. 0.0
GWARINGIA	24	8	£12. 0.0
APAMBI	40	4	£20. 0.0
TOTAL S. WOBESA	781	138	£390.10.0
HOI	14	14	£ 7. 8.0
MAINGUGU	18	15	£ 9. 0.0
BARWINGEI	17	9	£ 8.10.0
YAMINI	4	3	£ 2. 0.0
JAMA	41	29	£20.10.0
BURDI	13	8	£ 6.10.0
BENSIM	11	6	£ 5.10.0
KAMPUPU	17	5	£8.10.0
NAKBAGOA	15	8	£ 7.10.0
NAKANGOA	37	9	£18.10.0
ADRIMBIT	54	10	£27.10.0
KOSIMBI	43	9	£21.10.0
NAGOTIMBI	21	6	£10.10.0
KWIMBA	20	5	£10. 0.0
TOTAL SEPIK	522	136	£162.10.0
PIAINS			
HANGUL	63	6	£ 31.10.0
KUPHABIT	36	5	£18.0.0
YAUWANJUNGEI 1	59	7	£29.10.0
YAUWANJUNGEI 2	30	5	£15. 0.0
BENCOPAGUM	87	18	£43.10.0
SAGASTIK	73	9	£36.10.0
TOTAL TAWADI	348	50	£174. 0.0
GRAND TOTAL	1888	283	£944.0.0

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: MAP 30/1
Sub-district Office,
MARIK.

6th November, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MARIK.
Sepik District.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1959/60.

Your MAP 30/1-52 of 3rd August, 1959 refers.

Herewith the report of the patrol to the North
Wesera, South Wesera, Sepik Plains and Tamai Census
Divisions.

Officer conducting: M.J.O'Connor, Patrol Officer.
Patrol personnel: Reg. No. 5184, Const. 1st Class NERIGO
" " 3248, Const. 5 WIROI
" " 3134, Const. 5 WAIU
N.M.O. BONNI
N.M.O. LANGA (7 days only)
Duration of patrol: 67 days.
Objects of patrol: Refer MAP 30/1-52 of 3rd August, 1959.
Map Reference: WEWAK and ARBUNTI sheets-4miles to 1
inch series. Sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted as part of the 1959 tax collection programme. It included the South Wesera Census Division, three villages of which had already been taxed, the Sepik Plains Census Division, transferred from Ambunti Sub-district and those villages of the North Wesera (10) and Tamai (6) Census Divisions, which were not taxed by previous patrols. This made a total of 50 villages.

The patrol was interrupted early in October to enable the writer to proceed to Wewak for the A.S.O.S.P.A. Correspondence Course examinations. Resumption of the patrol was delayed by illness.

The area covered consists of open kumai plains interspersed with belts of forest. Much of this forest is swamp forest occurring in the valleys. Sage is cultivated in these belts of forest. Further south, the country becomes increasingly swampy. The area is drained by several large rivers, chief of which are the WABU, ATOGU, PACHRE and KWATIT. These are all tributaries of the Sepik River. Villages are generally small averaging 130-170 people. The principal diet of yam, kumai and taro is relieved by sage, bananas and coconuts. Hunting and fishing provide a fair amount of protein in the diet.

No attempt was made to hurry the patrol. A total of 67 days was spent in the area. All villages and hamlets were inspected by the writer. All cash crop gardens were inspected and many subsistence gardens were seen. Much time was given to informal discussions with the people and their leaders. Such information was gained from

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these discussions and, I think, such was imparted to them.

DIARY.

- Thursday, August 6th.
By Landrover to MIKAU R.H. and made camp.
Inspected villages of MIKAU 1, MIKAU 2, TUWAIKUM and
GWINYINGU. Discussion with Village Officials.
- Friday, August 7th.
Census/tax MIKAU 2, GWINYINGI and TUWAIKUM.
- Saturday, August 8th.
Census/tax MIKAU 1. Inspected Aid Post. Departed
for KUNJINGINI. Mission visited. Discussion with Officials.
Walking time: 55 mins.
- Sunday, August 9th.
Observed.
- Monday, August 10th.
Census/tax WAIGANAGA. Village inspections.
- Tuesday, August 11th.
Census/tax KUNJINGINI 1 and 2. Collected tax
from Mission staff.
- Wednesday, August 12th.
Census/tax YAKIWAR and NUL. Village inspections.
Investigation into brawl at STAPIGUM.
- Thursday, August 13th.
Census/tax ANUSIT. Talks with Officials.
- Friday, August 14th.
Broke camp and departed for BUKIWI R.H. Discussions
with Officials. Village inspections.
Walking time: 45 mins.
- Saturday, August 15th.
Census/tax NAINDA and KAUSAGA.
- Sunday, August 16th.
Observed.
- Monday, August 17th.
Census/tax YINDIKO and KANGA.
- Tuesday, August 18th.
Census/tax MIKAU.
- Wednesday, August 19th.
Broke camp and departed for WOMBISA. Discussions
with Officials. Village inspections. Trade store inspected
and books checked.
Walking time: 30 mins.
- Thursday, August 20th.
Census of WOMBISA and WABINDIGUM. These villages
were taxed previously. Village inspections.
- Friday, August 21st.
Census/tax JIPWAGO. Inspected suggested airstrip
and station site.
- Saturday, August 22nd.
Broke camp and departed for YAMBIGO. Discussion
with Officials. Attended singing.
Walking time: 25 mins.

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Sunday, August 23rd.
Observed.

Monday, August 24th.
Census/tax YAMBIGO. Village inspection. Broke camp and departed for BANGLEGO. Village inspection. Census/tax BANGLEGO.
Walking time: 70 mins.

Tuesday, August 25th.
Broke camp and departed for SERANGWANTU. Discussions with Officials.
Walking time: 3 hours.

Wednesday, August 26th.
Census/tax SERANGWANTU. Village inspections.

Thursday, August 27th.
Census/tax PAOKWA and MAGUNGU. Figures compiled and adjustment advices made up.

Friday, August 28th.
Census/tax PAIME.

Saturday, August 29th.
Broke camp and departed for KWANJUAMA No. 1. Discussions with Officials. Village inspection.
Walking time: 45 mins.

Sunday, August 30th.
Observed.

Monday, August 31st.
Census/tax KWANJUAMA 1. Village cleaned under supervision.

Tuesday, September 1st.
Broke camp and departed for P KAGO. Discussions with Officials. Village inspections. Investigation into land dispute.
Walking time: 25 mins.

Wednesday, September 2nd.
Census/tax KWANJUAMA 2 and POKKO.

Thursday, September 3rd.
Broke camp and departed for HUNGWAIGO. Inspected disputed land. Village inspection. Discussions with Officials.
Walking time: 35 mins.

Friday, September 4th.
Census/tax HUNGWAIGO.

Saturday, September 5th.
Broke camp and departed for GWARINGIA. Discussion with Officials. Village inspection.
Walking time: 1 hour.

Sunday, September 6th.
Observed.

Monday, September 7th.
Census/tax GWARINGIA and census APAMBI, which had been taxed previously.

Tuesday, September 8th.
Broke camp and departed for MOI. Discussions with Officials and village inspections.
Walking time: 3 hours 10 mins.

Wednesday, September 9th.
Census/tax MOI. Broke camp and departed for MAINGUGU.

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Thursday, September 10th.
Discussions with Officials. Village inspection.
Census/tax MAINGOU.

Friday, September 11th.
Broke camp and departed for BANWINGEI. Discussion
with Officials. Village inspection.
Walking time: 20 mins.

Saturday, September 12th.
Census/tax BANWINGEI.

Sunday, 13th September.
Observed.

Monday, 14th September.
Departed for YAMINI. Discussions and village
inspection. Departed for JAMA. Discussion and village
inspections. Inspected Aid Post.
Walking times: BANWINGEI - YAMINI: 45 mins.
YAMINI - JAMA : 45 mins.

Tuesday, 15th September.
Census/tax JAMA. Departed for YAMBI. Collected
tax at YAMBI.
Walking time: 2 hours.

Wednesday, 16th September.
To Naprik and returned to YAMBI by Landrover.

Thursday, 17th September.
YAMBI to BURUI by Landrover. Visited Mission
and collected tax. Discussions and village inspections.

Friday, 18th September.
Census/tax BURUI.

Saturday, 19th September.
Broke camp and departed for BENSIN. Discussions
with Officials. Village inspections.
Walking time: 1 hour.

Sunday, 20th September.
Observed.

Monday, 21st September.
Census/tax BENSIN. Departed for KAMPUPU.
Discussions and village inspections.
Walking time: 30 mins.

Tuesday, 22nd September.
Census/tax KAMPUPU. Departed for HAMBAGOA. Visited
Mission at TORREBI.
Walking time: 1 hour 45 mins.

Wednesday, 23rd September.
Discussions and village inspection. Census/tax
HAMBAGOA.

Thursday, September 24th.
Departed for HAMBAGOA via TORREBI. Discussion
and village inspections.
Walking time: 1 hour 25 mins.

Friday, 25th September.
Census/tax HAMBAGOA. Departed for AURIMBIT.
Discussions and village inspection.
Walking time: 45 mins.

Saturday, 26th September.
Census/tax AURIMBIT. Departed for KOSIMBI.

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Discussions and village inspection.
Walking time: 95 mins.

Sunday, 27th September.
Observed.

Monday, 28th September.
Census/tax KOSIMBI. Departed for NAGOTIMBI. Discussion and village inspections.
Walking time: 40 mins.

Tuesday 29th September.
Census/tax NAGOTIMBI. Departed for KWIMPA.
Discussions and village inspections. Met with all Officials from this area and discussed road work.
Walking time: 50 mins.

Wednesday, 30th September.
Census/tax KWIMPA. Compiled figures and checked cash.

Thursday, 1st October.
Departed for MANGUE via MANSIL. Discussions with Officials and both villages inspected.
Walking time: 3 hours 30 mins.

Friday, 2nd October.
Census/tax MANGUE. Departed for KUPHABIT. Inspected Aid Post. Discussions and Village inspections.
Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins

Saturday, 3rd October.
Census/tax KUPHABIT. Departed for KUNJINGINI via NALA.
Walking time: 2 hours 45 mins.

Sunday, 4th October.
Observed.

Monday, 5th October.
To Maprik by Landrover.

Tuesday, 6th October to Wednesday, 28th October.
At Maprik and Tewak.

Thursday, 29th October.
Maprik to YAUWANJUNGRI No. 2 by Landrover.
Discussions with Officials.

Friday, 30th October.
Census/tax YAUWANJUNGRI No. 2. Village inspections.

Saturday, 31st October.
Broke camp and departed for YAUWANJUNGRI No. 1.
Discussions with Officials. Village inspections. Inspected coffee gardens.
Walking time: 30 mins.

Sunday
Ekariky, 1st November.
Observed.

Monday, 2nd November.
Census/tax SAKASIK. Departed for SAKASIK.
Discussions with Officials. Village inspected. Inspected Aid Post.
Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins.

Tuesday, 3rd November.

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Discussions and village inspections.
Walking time: 15 mins.

Wednesday, 4th November.

Census/tax BENGEPAGUN. Checked cash and compiled figures.

Thursday, 5th November.

Departed for WINGBI. WINGBI to Naprik by Landrover and patrol stood down.

Walking time: 1 hour 15 mins.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

SORCERY.

The general situation in this area remains fairly stable but much is left to be desired. Inter clan rivalry is responsible for most of the unrest, but there are some anti-social practices which remain to be wiped out.

Chief among these is the practice of sorcery. This is particularly rife in the real Wosera area which does not include villages south of a line running from SERASOWANTH to BANGUNGO. There is a genuine and universal fear of sorcery and all the disagreeable features of life are directly and openly attributed to the practice of sorcery. Thus, all sickness is blamed on the sorcerer, and if the sorcerer cannot be properly propitiated, the people claim that it is a waste of time to take the patient to hospital. Investigations showed that this failure to obtain medical treatment resulted directly in the death of the patient in at least 75% of all the deaths recorded in the census.

The practice of procuring the death of an enemy through sorcery is said to be common, although the number of deaths would hardly indicate this. The result is that practically every man in the area has in his possession charms made from the relics of other people. These are held in case such person should ever grievously offend him. Village Officials are particularly vulnerable in this respect. This appears to be the main reason for the general ineffectiveness of Officials in this area, as they are genuinely afraid of giving offence.

The generalised procedure is as follows. A has some reason to be angry with B. He collects some food or leavings, excreta or other relic, binds it up in a leaf together with sap from a tree and gives the resultant charm to a go-between C. C sends it on to the sorcerer D, who, when he receives it, passes word back to A to prepare his payment, which is generally £20-25 in cash or its equivalent in r.i.s. Meanwhile, C keeps a watch on B. Should B become sick, he tells D, who then cuts the charm in two, binds it up again and places it inside a wild taro. He buries the taro and lights a fire over it. When the taro is well cooked, the victim, B, dies. A then sends the payment to C, who takes half and sends the balance on to D. Effectiveness of the procedure is, of course, governed by all sorts of ceremonies and restrictions on the behaviour of the various participants. Naturally, B must be informed that sorcery is being used against him. There are innumerable variations of this procedure, the basic feature being the heating of the charm in some manner.

As a result of investigations into this practice, eight men were charged and convicted under various sub-sections of Reg. 97 of the Native Administration Regulations. Among these was the man who has the

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reputation of being the principal sorcerer, viz. GWORABAGU of WOKERINA. As this is his second conviction for the same offence and as this man is both feared by the people and is a retarding influence on general development, it is suggested that a removal order under Reg. 127 of the Native Administration Regulations be sought against him.

Little can be accomplished by ridiculing the effectiveness of the sorcery, as fear of it is deeply ingrained in the people. I feel that the only solution, if it can be called that, is the strictest possible enforcement of the law in the case of any person who attempts to exercise control over others through their fear of sorcery.

The practice, mentioned in previous reports, of prostituting young girls undergoing their first menstruations appears to be very common still. There is no evidence of any wish among the people to do away with it, although in areas under close Mission supervision, it has been more or less driven underground. It appears that little can be done about it, particularly as the girls' parents do not wish to lose a lucrative source of income. The practice was attacked in talks to the people and Village Officials were instructed to report instances to Naprik. However, as it is one of their traditional practices with considerable social importance, I feel that little will come of these attacks. It could well die a natural death once the women obtain some degree of emancipation.

The origins of the dispute between FUKAGO and NUNGWAIGO go back to the days when the two groups were part of one village. The original cause of the dispute, viz. women, have been lost. However, as a result of the dispute, the FUKAGO people moved north to their present position. They came to an agreement whereby FUKAGO land near NUNGWAIGO was to be exchanged for NUNGWAIGO land near FUKAGO and a single boundary marked. Apparently, the boundary was not clearly defined and the dispute has arisen as to the ownership of two portions of land, BANNO and HINDIPOMA. Settlement of the dispute is, to my mind, a matter for the Native Lands Commission only, and the people were informed of this. They were told that until the matter is finally settled, these two portions of land are out of bounds to both groups. The total area involved is quite small and would not be in excess of one acre. This appears to be the only land, ownership of which is disputed by these groups.

The village of KWANJAMA No.2 is not involved except that, being neighbours of and on very friendly terms with FUKAGO, they tend to support FUKAGO. Another possible reason is the fact that NUNGWAIGO appears to be most unpopular with most groups in this area.

Inter-tribe rivalry is responsible for most of the ill-feeling and disputes that arise in the Wocera. The South Wocera proper consists of about eight clans which are divided among all these villages and some North Wocera villages. Thus, any villagemay have representation from any number of these clans. Further south, the rivalry is between village groups. Thus we see NUNGWAIGO at it with FUKAGO, KWANJAMA 1 with KWANJAMA 2, and NUNGWAIGO with KWANJAMA. Old disputes dating back for generations are revived in the hope that some advantage may be gained over another group or clan. Future parties in this area should confine itself to hearing disputes dating back no longer than two years, on the assumption that any other dispute has been dealt with by previous

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oficers.

While in the Western sector of the Wosera, I was approached by several delegations from North and South Wosera groups requesting the opening of a patrol post or some similar Government station at WOMBISA. The main reason given for the request was that the resultant closer supervision of the area would result in its speedier advancement. Judging from previous patrol reports, this is a perennial request arising out of the statement by some trader-pilot, who, passing through the area, told the people that there was a good airstrip site there. The WOMBISA people have marked out the strip and, despite a deliberately unenthusiastic reception of their proposal by myself, are working to build the strip. They are willing to dispose of a considerable amount of land for a post. The area was inspected and appears satisfactory. Personally, I feel that there is some merit in the proposal but I realize that staff and funds shortages, if nothing else, are going to prevent the establishment of a post. Consequently, I did everything but actually condemn the idea.

It was observed that many men, who were taxed whilst about work, particularly in the Rabaul area, had not been issued with tax receipts. Apparently, the employers take the tax money out of their wages and had given it to the collector in a lump sum. No receipts were given to the employees but were held by the employers. As this makes it difficult for many men who have to face a second tax collection when they return home, I feel that the matter should be raised with the employers.

Sepik Plains.

This census division consists of fourteen villages of the BUBUL KURAI Census Division, Ambunti Sub-district, transferred to the Naprik Sub-district. It lies astride the Naprik-Marai road immediately south of the South Wosera and Tamsai Census Divisions.

The native situation in the area seems to be very satisfactory. The people of this area seem to be very contented with the existing situation although it is anticipated that taxation will be beginning to make itself felt in the near future. Many of the people in this area already anticipate this and interest in economic development is quickening.

There is some doubt in the people's minds as to the advantage of being attached to the Naprik Sub-district. Some are very much in favour as they agree that Naprik is more accessible and they will not now be exploited by the river people when they have occasion to go to the Government station. However, the old traditional fear of the Wosera people has aroused doubts in their minds. Attempts were made in these cases to reassure the people.

Complaints were made to the patrol at NAMANCOA and MURI BIT that a group of women were practising "Bangua". Apparently, the same complaint was made to officers from Ambunti last year, when several women were convicted and given gaol sentences. However, investigation in this case revealed no evidence of the continued practice. At NAMANCOA, the death, in suspicious circumstances, of two young children were reported but it was impossible to decide whether these deaths were due to "Bangua" or normal sickness. My own feeling is that the women are using the threat of "Bangua" to exert some influence over the men. They are assisted in this by a hysterical

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fear on the part of the men of these villages.

The people of this area are extremely lackadaisical and considerable incentive will be required to stimulate economic development. The people are, at present, quite content with their lot, and are not inclined to make the extra effort required for developmental projects. This is quite in the amount of work done on roads in this area. Life proceeds much as it always has with the exception that the men now have practically nothing to do since there is no fighting.

Personally, I feel that taxation will provide the required incentive -- in time. However, it is obvious that development will not proceed apace with development in neighbouring areas.

One feature of the stable situation in this area is the complete lack of interest aroused by cargo cults in neighbouring areas. Missions have reported alleged attempts to spread cults into this area, attempts which have met with no success whatever.

Very few complaints were made to the patrol. In fact, it was emphasized in nearly every village, that there were no troubles and that everybody was content. This is a somewhat suspicious situation in my experience but I can find no reason to suppose that all is not what it seems to be in the area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

PEANUTS.

There is a complete lack of economic development in the area covered by the patrol. It is true that some peanuts are being planted but no attempt is being made to extend plantings or to branch out into coffee planting. Only one coffee garden was seen - at TUVAIKUM - and this had only just been cleared. In fact little interest was shown in coffee, the feeling being that there was more worth in annual crops with quick return. It was pointed out to the people that there was no reason why they should not keep on planting peanuts or rice and still plant coffee, but it did not seem to convince them.

I feel that in this respect the Rural Progress Society is failing in that it is not the driving force it should be. The committee members as a group do not seem particularly interested in their job. They prefer to work for themselves or to usurp the functions of the Village Officials and to forget about their responsibilities. The result is that the R.P.S. is not highly regarded by the people. In fact, as far as most of the people are concerned, it might not exist for all the effect it has. The people are convinced that, in the last report, it is the ~~taxation~~ Agricultural Department with whom they are dealing, and the Department is earning itself a bad name for the Society's failings.

In fact, there is considerable ill feeling directed towards D.A.S.P. The people complain of the low prices for their produce. This, of course, is not a legitimate claim as transport costs, market fluctuations and so on have to be taken into account. The principal complaint is that the Society will not collect their produce. This is certainly a legitimate complaint as, in nearly all villages, I was shown stacks of peanuts, bagged and awaiting transport. In many cases, rats and other vermin had been at work and

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the people could see much of their work going to waste. I was told that D.A.S.F. had promised on several occasions that they would come around and collect the produce, but different excuses had been made on every occasion. I believe that the produce has been collected since the patrol was in the area.

Naturally, this causes considerable resentment and stifles interest in development. The result was that, although the people said that they would replant, it appeared that they were not very willing to do so unless the situation is clarified. Indeed, in some villages, I was told that they had no intention of replanting. In such an atmosphere, it is impossible to encourage new and increased plantings.

Peanuts seem to have displaced rice as the principal crop. One of the reasons given for this was that, since the hullers had been withdrawn from the area, there was little point in planting rice if some of it could not be used as food. Apparently, there were hullers located at strategic points throughout the area, the people hulling their own rice and using part of it as food. However, recently, all the hullers were withdrawn from the area, apparently by the Society.

As a result, it is safe to say that the Society has practically no standing whatsoever in this area. From the point of view of economic development, it is, I think, safe to say that the Administration is rapidly losing ground. What would help would be a combined Agricultural and Native Affairs patrol through the whole Wosera area. The Society requires considerable stimulation and the planting of coffee should be urged on the people by the Agricultural officers and the Society. There does not seem to be any shortage of land for economic development purposes, particularly if the grasslands can be encouraged to produce crops.

Senik Plains.

At the moment, it can be fairly said that the only source of wealth in this area is from the wages of migrant labour and the census figures indicate very well just what a poor source this is. Only one village has sold a crop of peanuts - seven bags! The result is that all the tax is coming from savings, which obviously cannot last long. This was quite obvious to the people but it does not seem to have had any effect on their willingness to plant cash crops.

The planting of peanuts was advised by officers from Ambunti. Many people planted but the acreage was small, the yields very low due to the depredations of some ant-like insect and there was no way of disposing of what was left.

Samples of the insects said to have destroyed the crop were sent to the Agricultural Officer, KIRYIK in the hope that he could identify them and take necessary action.

As there are no trafficable roads in the area, there was no way of disposing of the crop and the harvest is being held as seed. The people were advised to plant up when the time comes and then get down to work building roads. Whether they can or not is doubtful as there is much work involved and these people have shown that they are not very interested in work. Besides the normal subsistence requirements and road work, the villages were in such a state of disrepair that much work has to be done to bring them up to standard. This was given top priority. I doubt if much can be expected from this area for two or three years at least, and I suggest that we should concentrate on the improvement of housing before roads or economic development.

A livestock register was compiled and may be found in Appendix "B".

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Wesera.

Practically all villages in this area are well served by good trafficable light vehicular roads. The exceptions are GEARINGIA, APAMBI, JIEMAGOS, YAMBIS and BANGLEGO. These last three villages are working at the moment on a road running North Cross BANGLEGO. This will eventually cross the NARU River near WOMBISA and link up with the existing road. Once this is finished, it is proposed to extend the road South to APAMBI and thence to GEARINGIA.

The main South Wesera-road starts at WOMBISA, passes through MIKAW and BUKIWI, crosses the ASOGU River and links up with the main Maprik-Marui road near KURJINGINI. The road is generally in good condition, although some parts require more work, particularly near MIKAW village. It is a grass-surfaced road and quite firm. There are no major bridges and minor bridges and culverts, although a bit primitive, are adequate. The ASOGU River crossing leaves much to be desired, the bottom being rather soft. As a result, this road is often closed. The area is, however, accessible from the North Wesera through WOMBISA.

The other main road in this area branches off the Maprik-Marui road near SERANGWAPU. It then runs South to South-west through the villages of KWAMPANA, BUNAGO and BUNGWAGO. This road was not in A1 condition by any means and orders were given for its repair and maintenance. The BUNGWAGO people had removed all the grass in their section. They were advised to let the grass grow. Bridges and culverts are generally satisfactory. A new road is being constructed by the BUNGWAGO people from that village to YAMBI. This road is now nearing completion.

Maprik Main.

Last year, Mr. Wright, C.P.C., surveyed a road through the Eastern portion of this area to eventually reach Yangoru. The road commences at BUKIWI, passes through the villages of BENSIM, KAMPUPU, KWIMBA, NAGOTIMBI, KOSIMBI and then North East to the Maprik-Yangoru road. There were to be branches from KWIMBA to TOPKUKI, KOSIMBI to AUMIBIT and BENSIM to WEREMAN.

Very little work has been done on this road and it is quite impassable. Grass has not been cut, nor have bridges and culverts been built. In many places, the road is too narrow and is blocked by fallen trees. All Village Officials were assembled at KWIMBA before the patrol left the area and it was suggested that they get down to work on this road as soon as work on their villages is completed. The reaction was not very favourable and it may be desirable to station a policeman in the area.

On the Western side, there is no road at all, nor has there been any attempt to construct one. It should not be too difficult to construct a road in this area. It was suggested to Village Officials in this area that they get together and link their villages with a good road. Shortage of labour could be the limiting factor in this area.

In all villages, it was pointed out that economic development could not be expected if the people themselves did not build roads for the transport of their produce.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Wesera.

The general health in this area is quite fair. In fact, it was considerably better than had been anticipated. "Tinea imbricata" was seen everywhere. I think it would be safe to say that 50% of the population were suffering from this affliction. In some villages, the proportion was much

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higher. Many sores were treated but few real tropical ulcers were. Other diseases seen in large numbers were filariasis and elephantiasis. Three cases of yaws were seen and treated. This seems to indicate that the infection is still present despite the anti-yaws campaign in 1957-58. Few cases of malaria were seen and mosquitoes were virtually non-existent in the villages.

Two Aid Posts operate in the area at MIRAU and X WOMBISA. Both orderlies appear quite competent. The orderly from MIRAU, with the approval of the M.O., Maprik, accompanied the patrol and impressed with his ability and energy. Buildings at the posts are well below standard, and the general lack of interest on the part of the people can hardly be encouraging for the orderlies. It was suggested to the orderlies that frequent patrolling through their areas would improve the situation in this respect.

There are several Medical Tultals in the area. These men appear to be well-supplied with medicines and some appear to have had the benefit of good training. Many of them, however, had to be reprimanded for keeping sick people in the villages instead of sending them to Aid Posts or hospital.

Sanitation, where it existed, was extremely primitive. In fact, the obviously new latrines led one to believe that, prior to the patrol's arrival, there were no latrines at all. The taste of the "fresh" water in many villages seemed to bear out this belief. Water supplies are generally very poor, usually obtained from stagnant pools or sluggish streams. Strangely, dysentery appeared very rarely, although members of the patrol suffered a lot in this respect. The high water table apparent in many villages led to suggestions that trial wells be dug in the hope that this water be better than the existing supply.

Medical inspections of all villagers were carried out and seriously sick sent to Maprik hospital. H.M.O. BURKE, who accompanied the patrol, carried out his duties efficiently and cheerfully.

Senik Plains.

The health of the people in this area appeared particularly good. The area has been patrolled regularly (four times in the last five years) by the Medical Assistant from Ambunti and his good work has borne fruit. However, "Tinea imbricata" is still quite common and some cases of elephantiasis were seen.

Few cases of malaria were seen or reported. It appears that this is due to the absence of mosquitoes in any quantities. However, it is anticipated that the advent of the wet season will bring a sharp increase in the incidence of malaria.

A big danger to health was the large numbers of diseased dogs in the villages. Reg.99 of the Native Administration Regulations was invoked and upwards of 60 dogs destroyed. Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was, in contrast to the Wosera villages, quite good although the method of disposal of rubbish - scattering around the edges of the villages - left much to be desired. Orders were given in all villages for the construction and use of refuse pits.

An Aid Post, controlled by the Medical Assistant, Ambunti, is operated at JAMA. Buildings at the post were not satisfactory and the people were urged to erect new buildings as soon as possible.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

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VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

WOSORA.

Generally speaking, the villages in this area are of a very poor standard. Sites, as a rule, are unimpressive. Housing is, with a few exceptions, of the traditional type, which, however, to my mind, is quite adequate provided care is taken in their construction. These houses are large, clean and reasonably well ventilated. The floor of hard packed earth is kept much cleaner than many raised floors I have seen and, in this area, where the nights are often quite cool, these houses are much warmer than those built on piles. In all cases, the inhabitants sleep on raised beds. In contrast, the "improved" coastal type houses are of very poor construction, this due, I feel, to the lack of traditional skill in the use of the different building materials.

The condition of many villages was poor in the extreme. Housing was decrepit and village environs filthy. In all cases, these villages were cleaned under supervision. Further specific orders for improvements were written up in all Village Books for the benefit of future officers patrolling in this area.

Village Officials were, for the most part, completely ineffective. Much of this was due, as pointed out above, due to the threat of sorcery hanging over their heads. In fact, some complained of actual threats of sorcery from individuals. These, however, were impossible to prove and nobody was charged. The matter was touched on in talks to the people.

The hostility of the people towards Officials and the apathy of the Officials themselves contributed to a great degree to their ineffectiveness. This was most apparent at NUNGWAIGO, where the luluai shows absolutely no interest in his job. He is governed completely by the wishes of the people, who are insolent and antagonistic to a marked degree.

On the other hand, the luluai of FURAGO exercises very strict control over his people, a control which is most necessary when taking into consideration the hostility of the NUNGWAIGO people. Both these groups were informed that the Administration may be expected to take strong action if the 1958 affair is repeated.

Rest Houses are generally adequate. A few are quite good.

Sepik Plains.

Villages in this area are of a very poor standard. Previous officers from Ambunti have insisted on the building of raised coastal type houses in this area. The principal objection to this, in my opinion, is that the people have no skill whatever in using the different materials, and the houses were poorly constructed and far below standard. Orders were given to individuals for the replacement of sub-standard houses in all villages. These orders were written up in the Village Books and it is hoped that future officers will enforce them. Fully one-third of all houses in this area were sub-standard and the rebuilding of every house in one hamlet of JAMA had to be ordered.

Village sites are, generally speaking, quite good, particularly on the eastern side of the main road. These are covered with well-cut grass and are well supplied with coconut trees. With a little effort, these villages could be transformed into something out of the ordinary.

MISSIONS.

One mission with four stations is established in the

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area covered by the patrol.

These stations are at KUNJINGINI (one priest, seven sisters), BURUI (one priest), TORUMBI (one priest, five sisters) and ROMA (unmanned). All are operated by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word with Headquarters in Newak.

There are boarding schools at KUNJINGINI and BURUI. These cater for a total of some 200 pupils, all boys, from several districts. Local day pupils are also catered for.

The sisters at KUNJINGINI operate a small hospital, which caters for the local people. This appears to be fairly well patronised.

There are airstrips at all these missions. Three of them cater for operations by the Mission aircraft only. However, BURUI airstrip is open to Norseman aircraft and a weekly freezer and mail run operates. This strip is in good condition.

The Assemblies of God Mission at WINGBI has some influence in the SAGASIK-BENCERAGUM area. In SAGASIK, there have been some clashes between residents of the two missions. However, it was adjudged better to ignore these.

TAXATION WOSERA.

All people paid tax with no apparent hardship. One person only applied for an exemption on grounds of economic distress. I feel that at the present level of economic development, a tax rate of £1 would not be excessive. In all villages, silver was exchanged for notes and it was obvious that there was no shortage of cash. There was no visible reaction to taxation and it may be taken that taxation is now an accepted part of their lives.

Sepik Plains.

Almost without exception, tax in the Sepik Plains area was paid from accumulated savings from years on plantations. The present rate of 10/- is impossible for many to meet. However, it is a satisfactory rate for the majority and no alteration is recommended.

Statistics of tax collections and exemptions may be found in Appendix "C".

CENSUS. WOSERA.

This patrol completed the census of the North Wosera commenced by Messrs. Wright and Black, C.P.O.s. These officers also censused and taxed three villages of the South Wosera Census Division. These villages were re-censused by this patrol thus complying with D.N.A. instructions that census divisions are to be censused as a whole.

Sepik Plains.

This census division was censused as a whole and a complete set of census figures is attached. All villages showed a natural increase in population except YAWINI, where there was no change. Some decreases in population were due to inter-village migrations.

All Naprik copies of the tax registers have been or are in the process of being amended. Tax census adjustment advices have been compiled. The originals have been forwarded to the Taxation Commissioner, Port Moresby. Copies of relevant advices have been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Ambusti for advice.

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TAMAU CENSUS DIVISION.

The patrol of this census division was commenced in June of this year by Mr. A.T. Carey, then Assistant District Officer, Naprik. The patrol was interrupted by Mr. Carey's posting to Wewak. Six villages remained to be taxed and these were visited by this patrol.

Little can be said about this area as only a small portion was covered. Economic development is not proceeding anywhere near as rapidly as it should in the MANGUL-KUPHABIT area. However, roads are being constructed and development should only be a matter of time.

In the BOMA-SAGASIK area, coffee gardens are being prepared. One is at present being planted. No cash cropping is being carried on at BENGHERAGUN for some undisclosed reason. One disturbing feature in this area is that, with the advent of coffee as a crop, peanut plantings are being terminated. This practice was vigorously condemned.

Roads are being constructed in the area, and, during the writer's absence in Wewak for examinations, a constable was left in the area to supervise construction. This made considerable progress over a period of some three to four weeks.

Health and hygiene was satisfactory, although, once again, "Tinea imbricata" was widespread. An epidemic of some disease in YAUWAKJUNGEI No. 1 in May this year apparently caused eight deaths.

The Aid Post at KUPHABIT was inspected and found to be in reasonable condition except for the indiscretions of a small herd of goats. These were ordered to be penned and the place cleaned.

The village of NENSIL was visited en route from KWIMBA. This was the first actual visit by a D.N.A. officer for four years. Despite this, the village was found to be in good condition. This village is listed as a hamlet of MANGUL, but, as they are a separate group and are 1 1/2 hours walk from MANGUL, it is recommended that a separate tax register be compiled for this village.

The condition of the villages was generally quite good. In those cases where housing and sanitation were below standard, orders were issued and written up in the Village Book.

There seems to have been no recurrence of the outbreak of cargo cult in the BOMA area. The general native situation in the area up here very satisfactory.

There is a widespread habit in this area of residents of village "A" appearing for census in village "B". The reason for this seems to be to avoid responsibility to either village and in particular to avoid the necessity of obeying the orders of Village Officials. Future officers should be on the alert for further instances of this practice.

CONCLUSION.

All objects of the patrol were attained.

For your information and forwarding, please.



(M.J.O'Connor)
Patrol Officer.


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APPENDIX "A" TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60.

Report on Police personnel accompanying patrol.

Three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol. All necessary action with respect to Records of Service has been completed.

Reg. No. 5184, Const. 1st class MBKIGO.	Fair only. Drill and bearing good. Conduct not satisfactory, although improvement was noticed in the latter stages of the patrol. His greatest failing is nepotism.
" " 3248, Const. 5 WIROI	Very Good. Drill and bearing good. Conduct very good. A hard worker, quiet and unobtrusive.
" " 8134, Const. 5 WAIU	Very Good. Drill and bearing good. A hard worker and a pleasant personality.



(M.J.G. Connor)
Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX "B" TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60

Livestock Register.

VILLAGE	HIDE	HOES	POULDS	POUNDS	GOATS
NIKAU NO.1	63	82	120		2
NIKAU NO.2	18	19	34		
TUMIKUR	70	53	54		
GWIRYINGI	81	53	75		
WATGADAGA	120	53	232		
KUNJINGINI 1	82	6	81		
KUNJINGINI 2	30	1	132		
MUL	114	54	71		
YAKIVAR	67	19	29		
ABUSIT	88	21	102		
HAINDA	119	39	55		
KAUSAGA	69	57	72		
KANGA	36	29	40		
YINDIKO	133	18	58		
NIKAU	104	81	94		
WOMBINI	84	15	252		
WABINDIGUM	13	10	75		
JIPWAGO	6	15	33		
YANWIGO	50	19	137		
BANGLEGO	19	9	54		
SERANGWANTU	45	18	56		
PAIGE	32	9	32		
PATURWA	88	19	90		
MAGUNGU	35	10	6		
KWANJUANA 1	77	42	43		
KWANJUANA 2	24	21	23		
PUKAGO	19	29	40		
MUNGWALGO	47	59	36		
GUANINGIA	27	50	54		
APANGI	21	17	78		
TOTAL WOBESA	1739	936	2117		2
MI	3	7	29		
MAXNGUOH	4	21	25		
BANWITOMI	3	9	1		
YANTINI	12	15	7		
JANA	36	84	62		
BIRUY	58	137	124		
IPANGIN	24	30	29	2	
KAMPURU	27	31	49		
NAHANGOA	32	77	156		
YUWITTE	38	60	97		
NAHANGOA	14	30	29		
KOSYVAY	13	28	44		
NAOPIMBI	19	16	56		
KWINGA	49	24	33		
TOTAL SHELL	272	430	747		2
PLAINS					
KANGUB	24	73	121	4	
KUPMABE	41	29	52		6
YAWANJUNGRI 1	61	80	69		
YAWANJUNGRI 2	37	13	34		
BEWIRAGUM	80	35	70	2	
SAGASIK	133	32	52		4
TOTAL PLAINS	516	264	401	6	10
GRAND TOTAL	2527	1602	3465	8	12

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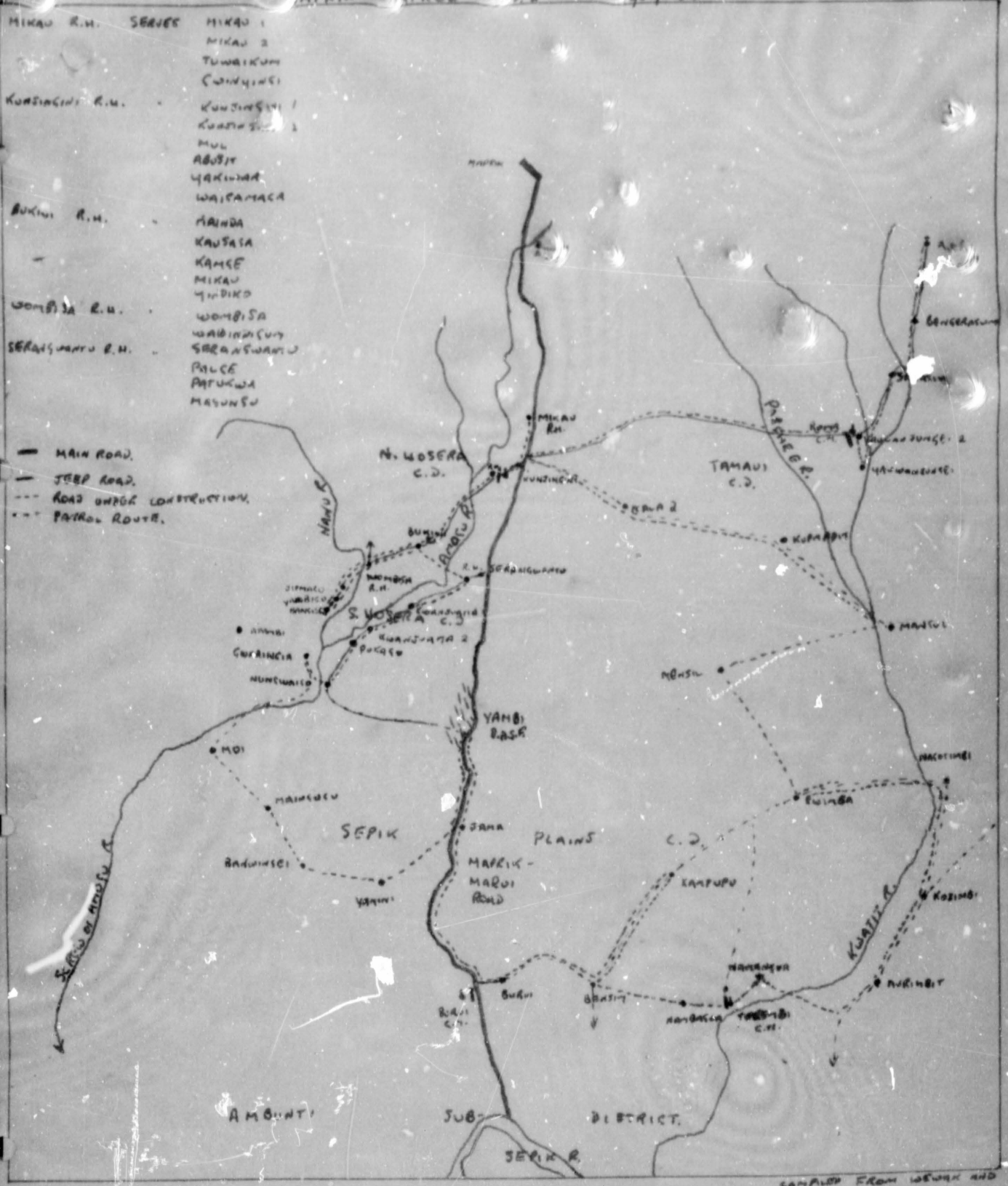
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APPENDIX-C TO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959/60. TAXATION COLLECTION.

VILLAGE	NO. TAXED	NO. EXEMPTED	AMOUNT PAID
MIRAU 1	64	7	\$32. 0.0
GWINGINGI	35	1	\$18. 0.0
TUBAINTOR	54	0	\$27. 0.0
MIRAU 2	21	0	\$10.10.0
WAIKAKACA	75	1	\$37.10.0
KUNJINGINI 1	27	5	\$13.10.0
KUNJINGINI 2	24	0	\$12. 0.0
NUJ	41	0	\$20.10.0
ADUSIT	58	10	\$29. 0.0
KANGS	34	4	\$17.0 .0
TOTAL S. KOSHA	74	22	\$217. 0.0
YARIWAN	25	4	\$13. 0.0
WAINDA	53	0	\$26.10.0
KASAGA	38	4	\$19. 0.0
YINDIKO	30	0	\$15. 0.0
MIRAU	30	7	\$25. 0.0
WOMBISA	77	10	\$38.10.0
WASINDITUM	32	4	\$16. 0.0
JIPAGO	20	3	\$10. 0.0
YAMBICO	30	0	\$15. 0.0
HANGINGO	30	4	\$15. 0.0
SERANGWANTU	65	15	\$32.10.0
PATUKWA	32	3	\$16.0. 0
PALGE	19	0	\$ 9.10.0
KWANJUANA 1	21	6	\$10.10.0
KWANJUANA 2	25	7	\$12.10.0
NUKAGO	72	10	\$35. 0.0
MUNOWAIGO	30	10	\$15. 0.0
GWARINGIA	24	0	\$12. 0.0
APAMET	10	2	\$ 5. 0.0
TOTAL S. KOSHA	78	12	\$210.10.0
MOI	14	4	\$ 7. 0.0
MAINGOBU	18	15	\$ 9. 0.0
MANWINGI	17	9	\$ 8.10.0
YAMINI	4	3	\$ 2. 0.0
JAMA	31	2	\$20.10.0
IRIKI	13	0	\$ 6.10.0
IRISIKI	11	5	\$ 5.10.0
KAMPONI	17	5	\$ 8.10.0
NAMBAGGA	15	0	\$ 7.10.0
NAMANGA	37	0	\$18.10.0
AURIMBIT	51	10	\$27.10.0
KOGLANI	43	0	\$21.10.0
NAGOT ICHT	21	0	\$10.10.0
IKINDA	20	0	\$10. 0.0
TOTAL S. KOSHA	385	116	\$162. 0.0
PLAINS			
WANGU	53	5	\$ 31.10.0
KUMABUT	36	0	\$18.0.0
YANWANTINGRI 1	50	0	\$25.10.0
YANWANTINGRI 2	30	0	\$15. 0.0
BENGALAGUN	57	13	\$28.10.0
SAGASIK	73	0	\$36.10.0
TOTAL PLAINS	349	18	\$174. 0.0
GRAND TOTAL	1888	203	\$944.0.0

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| MIKAU R.H. | SERVES | MIKAU 1
MIKAU 2
TUWAIKUM
CUMIYIKI |
| KUNINGI R.H. | | KUNINGI 1
KUNINGI 2
MUL
ABUJI
YAKIWA
WAIKATACA |
| BUKI R.H. | | MAINDA
KAUSATA
KAME
MIKAU
YINDIKO |
| WOMBISA R.H. | | WOMBISA
WABINICU
SBRANWANTU |
| SERANWANTU R.H. | | PALCE
PATUKWA
MASUNSU |

- MAIN ROAD.
- - - JEEP ROAD.
- - - ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
- - - PATROL ROUTE.



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959..... P. 1

Govt. Print—45/8.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students		Males			Females		Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F					
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age	Average of Family	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F				
MIKAU No. 2	7.8.59	2						1													3						8	25	8	23	3	26	1.2	25	24	27	24	105	
Pwinyinsi	7.7.59	3	4															6						15	37	17	39	1	37	1.6	30	29	42	39	146				
TUWAHUT	7.8.59	3	4															4						15	26	8	55	5	28	1.5	26	41	61	67	230				
MIKAU No. 1	8.8.59	14	8					1										14						22	74	17	62	2	68	1.4	77	57	66	74	291				
KWASAMASA	10.3.59	4	5					1										25						46	76	40	100	4	84	1.7	94	85	78	95	378				
KONTONGI No. 1	10.7.59	2	2															4						12	34	14	76	1	36	1.4	28	28	34	39	137				
KONTONGI No. 2	11.8.59	2	1															7						7	17	7	18	1	19	1.9	20	26	17	21	94				
EMUL	12.8.59	1	4															6						9	48	11	40	1	41	2.0	40	46	44	42	181				
IGAKWAP	12.8.59	4	8															1						10	26	9	25	2	28	1.0	28	26	27	37	115				
EADUSI	13.8.59	4	4															5						16	60	10	50	5	57	1.8	58	50	70	61	245				
MAIDA	5.8.59	5	7															6						19	62	17	59	1	61	1.2	46	40	66	66	231				
KASAGA	15.8.59	3	2															1						8	40	12	35	4	40	1.2	24	32	44	35	142				
KAZRE	17.8.59	2	2															7						12	44	12	38	3	39	1.5	32	37	39	41	141				
YINDIKO	17.8.59	4	1															9						14	37	17	36	1	38	1.2	27	34	40	40	154				
MIKAU	18.8.59	2	7															8						12	61	13	59	5	54	1.1	54	58	57	62	213				
KWAMBIFA	20.8.59	5	10															5						21	86	25	69	7	91	1.5	66	79	83	80	328				
KWABINDIEM	20.8.59	2	4															2						13	32	8	26	2	29	1.2	24	21	35	32	125				
KIPASA	21.8.59	5																						2	24	5	25	2	25	1.1	17	24	24	27	91				
KAYS-ESO	24.8.59	3																8						16	41	15	40	4	40	1.2	32	33	36	48	168				
TOTAL: 2413 AGES		73	74					5	1	3	4							4	15	1	12	21	7	12			22	286	90	226	825	17	843	14	784	269	874	932	3555

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year: 1933
 Govt. Print. - 15/8.55 - 10,000

P. 2

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS						OUR POPULATION				TOTAL (excluding a few)				GRAND TOTAL					
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-12		13		Over 13		In Child Birth		IN		OUT		INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT		GOVT.		MISSION		MALES 0-16		FEMALES 0-16		TOTAL			AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
BANDUSE	26.8.59																										16	36	12	40	39	19	20	36	40	146			
SALA SWANTO	16.8.59																										27	74	20	81	31	12	60	67	89	302			
PATUKWA	17.8.59																										16	35	15	37	38	14	20	38	42	106			
PALGE	19.8.59																										3	29	5	28	24	5	21	17	25	28	98		
MASUNU	17.8.59																										14	25	7	22	23	14	25	17	21	27	92		
KARISUANA K.	18.8.59																										9	26	8	24	28	14	28	21	21	31	111		
KWANGJANA N.	12.9.59																										8	37	7	27	14	12	17	22	24	24	96		
P. BUNSO	2.9.59																										26	81	19	74	74	4	74	15	62	86	250		
KUNSWAISO	11.9.59																										28	50	17	78	80	14	64	60	109	219			
KWAKHUNGA	7.9.59																										11	26	7	27	22	10	26	17	32	33	108		
LAPANDI	2.9.59																										12	58	7	31	49	13	32	21	42	44	140		
FLAY P.	7.9.59																										28	60	26	82	17	82	10	189	169	250			
TOTAL WASELO																											33	128	38	299	42	132	118	129	122	418	549		
MANSU	2.10.59																											10	72	9	63	58	18	60	47	67	69	252	
KUPAGBIT	2.10.59																											9	37	7	32	27	15	24	33	42	42	143	
KWANGUNISE, N	2.10.59																											20	64	8	55	1	51	14	50	33	71	66	223
KWANGUNISE, S	30.10.59																											7	36	3	31	30	15	28	18	35	37	123	
KAKASAKAM	4.11.59																											28	97	12	89	2	89	12	58	60	108	100	341
SASAK	3.11.59																											29	45	18	84	1	82	17	73	72	94	236	346
TANAWI																												13	40	57	260	9	247	15	294	28	417	411	1430

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... 1959.....

P. 2

Govt. Print—45/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F					
						0-16		16-45		16-45		16-45																																
MOI	9.9.59	2	2			1																						4	22	1.5	18	15	28	25	87									
HAINSUVO	10.9.59	2	2											5	4																1	29	2.3	30	31	34	40	135						
BANWUSSI	12.9.59	1	1			1																									1	17	1.8	15	22	26	24	90						
YAMBI	14.5.59																														4	1.9	7	6	7	9	29							
JANA	15.9.59	5	6			1										1	2	3													3	64	1.9	64	60	71	70	271						
BOKU	18.9.59	2	2																												4	1	4	23	12	28	1	26	2.1	14	34	21	24	111
BENSIM	20.9.59	2				1																									1	16	2	20	3	16	1.5	10	11	17	23	65		
KAMPUPU	22.9.59	3						1								1															1	14	1.8	18	16	23	19	76						
NA BASOA	22.9.59	2	2																												1	16	2.1	22	19	26	22	90						
NAMANSOA	25.9.59	4	3					2																							1	36	2.4	40	55	47	45	190						
PUKIMBIT	26.9.59	8	9																												1	67	2.2	75	53	66	72	274						
KOSIMBI	28.9.59	4	3					1																							1	34	1.9	45	32	53	48	185						
NASORIMBI	29.9.59	1	2													1	2	1													5	19	1.8	25	15	27	27	99						
KUMBA	30.9.59	1	1																												6	18	2.5	28	26	26	21	107						
TOTAL: SEPIN PLAINS		37	33			3	4	1	1					2				9	4											6	1	121	449	112	430	23	382	2.0	411	395	477	477	1,808	
TOTAL: WOSERA		112	120			1	8	4	4	4	1	4	2	17	23			8	12	25	9	155								22	132	1.4	1168	1139	1423	1478	5,419							
TOTAL: TAMAU		30	33			2	3	1	1					2	1			3	3	2		31									7	347	1.5	294	268	417	411	1,430						
GRAND TOTAL - FOR DISTRICT		179	186			6	15	6	6	4	5	5	2	34	36			18	26	10	22	35	15	211	2					35	1	556	2237	554	2029	74	2081	1.6	1873	1802	2317	2366	8,657	

67-8-30

25th January, 1960

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No. 3/1959-60

We must be careful to leave the harmless and interesting customs with the people, for many of your Sub-District there is little to make village life pleasant and amusing.

If certain habits appear slightly repugnant to a European susceptibility the fact that complaints are rarely made would seem to indicate little real injury or hostility within the indigenous structure.

Not only does the future of Sepik labour lie outside your District but almost certainly, in the hands of the actual employer. Experienced managerial personnel are increasingly hard to obtain. About all your officers can hope to do is advise the emigrant labour of their contractual obligations.

Concerning the concentration of power amongst the old men, such a disability is suffered by the young men of every Society. It is their prerogative to be restless, as elsewhere at least they can look forward to having some influence in village affairs at a later date, if that can be called consolation.

On page 6, the Officer has used the threat of Reg. 83 N.A.R. The context seems to imply that KOKOMO may be prosecuted for being too enthusiastic.

"Tinea imbrocata" was practically eradicated from Papua pre-war with the restricted finances they then had. It should not be too difficult to clean up the Territory with the present facilities.

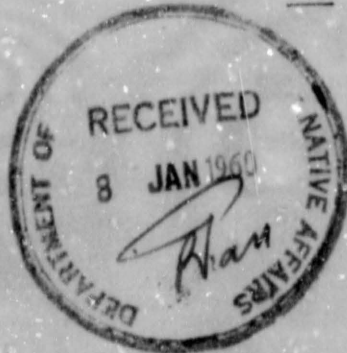
Mr. O'Connor has submitted a comprehensive report of what he has seen and done. I commend to his notice my remarks on P/R No. 12/59-60 AMBUNTI when he gets a chance to read them.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-30 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR. Map. 3-59/60/31

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th January, 1960


The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK No. 3 59/60

Forwarded yours is report of a patrol to the Bumbite/
Muhiang area in the Maprik Subdistrict, undertaken by Mr. Patrol
Officer O'Connor.

The patrol was well conducted and Mr. O'Connor has
proven his ability to use his eyes and analyse situations.

The covering remarks by Assistant District Officer,
Maprik, are fully concurred in and additional remarks are
rather superfluous.


(A. T. CARNEY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

PR. Map. 3-59/60/31

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th January, 1960

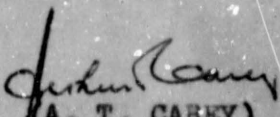
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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rather superfluous.


(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PA MAR 3 - 67/60

30/1 - 297
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
22nd December 1959.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO 3 /1959-60

Attached please find in quadruplicate report of a patrol into the Bumbita Muhiang areas in the Drekikir section of this sub-district. The Patrol was carried out by Mr Patrol Officer M.O'Connor from Maprik and completes the tax collecting for Drekikir as Mr Hanrahan has now completed the Wom census area.

The patrol was of a routine nature and the report shows that Mr O'Connor is able to make a sound assessment of the areas he patrols. The following comments are made on the various aspects of the patrol listed:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS. It must be expected that interest in customs such as the long yam cult will continue for many years. Such customs lie at the root of all social life and are not to be thrown over because of a foreign land use being encouraged by the Administration. Indeed it is not desirable that such customs be discouraged until cash cropping in the area reaches the stage where native customs actually interfere with advancement. These people are still a long way from this and it is well to realise that the future economic life of these people is not by any manner of means certain. Whilst we can hope for an increased cash economy it is by no means certain at this stage whether cash cropping will play the major part in agriculture here for many years. Under such circumstances the beliefs and customs basic to the native land use can be expected to continue.

The low status of women in the area can be viewed in a similar light. It will take many years to alter this and apart from what is being done by mission bodies and the imposition of law will probably not alter greatly until such time as an alteration is made in the basic land use. Illegal treatment of women is dealt with in the Courts when it comes to our notice but we would be foolish to imagine that any radical change will take place because of this.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. As in other areas of this sub-district what-ever development is possible will come through permanent crops - not annuals. A copy of the report showing acres planted is attached for your information. There are 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres planted to coffee and a further 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres being prepared for coffee in the two areas. At the two last meetings of the Rural Progress Societies at Balif talks have been given upon the importance of permanent crops and all encouragement is being given to plant to coffee. The closing of the mill at Brugam is mainly responsible for the lack of interest in the Brugam Society, and this coupled with the poor return for annuals and the difficulties of transportation mean that the future of annuals in the area is quite limited. In one way this is an advantage to our policy of coffee plantings but the frustration caused by the failure of the Society still remains to be removed. This will necessarily take some time. The entrepreneur KOKOMO certainly does more good than harm and frequently receives blame for failures beyond his control.

ROADS. The possibility of the main Drekikir road being rerouted through Musendai is being investigated by O.I.C. Drekikir. The present road will remain a dry weather road until heavy equipment is employed upon it. The present heavy rain being experienced in the sub-district has caused washouts, landfalls and destroyed bridges throughout the sub-district and is I believe an annual event. It will be some years before the roads are consolidated and able to withstand the wet period. In the meantime we can do nothing but keep the roads open as long as possible during the wet and wait until the dry period before attempting any further major improvements.

CENSUS. It will be noticed that no deaths were recorded in the 0-1 month group. This is obviously wrong as the infant death rate is thought by the Health authorities to be high in this area. As in most areas women are reluctant to admit deaths at birth and only very close administration can uncover the real state of affairs in this regard.


It is interesting to note that despite the numbers of natives absent at work there are adequate males remaining to ensure continuity of village life - a factor which makes for a healthy recruiting area.

NATIVE LABOUR. The main income in the area is from labour and hence the emphasis being given at the moment to encouraging the honouring of Agreements. At the moment there are more natives offering for work than there is work available and it is hoped that the confidence of employers in Sepik labour will revive to the extent where the entire labour source from the area can obtain work. Owing to the relatively poor economic prospects in the area and taking into consideration the hope of the Health people that the present Malarial Control Project, when extended throughout the area, will make for a radical increase in population within the next fifteen years - some put this increase as high as 100% - there is no doubt that these people will become more and more dependent upon labour for their cash income as time goes on. Hence it is vitally important to instill in the natives the effects that present desertions will have one day on the economic future of these people should they continue. There is no doubt that certain of the elders realise this, but unfortunately they are not the ones we are trying to reach. The younger man who offers for employment does so at the age when he is most socially unstable and least amenable to advice from his elders and superiors. No matter from what aspect one looks at this problem the result is ever the same - namely that the education of labour into a contented mental state must take place at the place of employment. We therefore have the paradox that the future of Sepik Labour rests in the hands of those outside this district. In the meantime all we can do here is to endeavour to instill in the people a sense of pride in work and the ethical desirability of honour in obligations undertaken.

MISSIONS. The Missions operating in the area are unfortunately not greatly experienced in their work and to this is added the disadvantage of working among an ethnically primitive people. The fostering of a sense of pride in honour is basically the province of the Christian missions and unless backed up by an effective legal system will take a long time to accomplish. At the moment we do what we can within the existing legal framework, but some change in the civil law to give a satisfactory sanction to civil wrongs under the present civil agreements is quite necessary.

The report shows that these people like others in the Sub District are faced with problems as great as most other areas in the Territory, and indeed greater than the majority. In one respect the Bumbita-Muhiang people have an advantage over other areas in that there is a possibility for some permanent cropping which will be developed to its fullest extent.

Attached please find Claim for Camping Allowance for your attention.



B Bunting.
Asst District Officer.

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK
Sepik District

17th December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK

Special Report-Cash Cropping, BUMBITA-MUHLANG

Your 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959 refers.

Investigations into cash cropping were carried out in all villages of the BUMBITA and MUHLANG Census Divisions. All cash crop gardens were inspected.

Cash cropping is confined essentially to those areas close to the main Maprik-Dreikikir road. Exceptions are the SALATA group and NUMANGO. The rest of the villages in these Census Divisions obtain their income from migrant labour. Some of these villages have planted small plots of peanuts.

Land is communally owned with well-defined usufructory rights vested in individuals. Inheritance of these rights is patrilineal within the clan.

The pattern of cash cropping is generally the same throughout the area. Annual crops, such as rice and peanuts, are planted on an individual basis or by a small family group working on their own account. Coffee is planted on a communal basis on land donated by an individual often a Village Official or a member of the Rural Progress Society committee.

Future prospects in this area are excellent. In those areas where a large volume of planting is being carried out, there seems to be considerable enthusiasm for cash cropping. In the less developed areas, prospects are not nearly as good and could depend on the state of the labour market.

A detailed list of plantings is attached.

(M. J. O'CONNOR)
Patrol officer.

Topography of the area is simple, consisting essentially of a series of ridges running in a N-S line from the Torricelli Mountains. Vegetation cover is mainly secondary growth as the needs of the dense population in this area has been the cause of the destruction of most of the original forest cover.

DIARY

Monday, 16th November.

Departed Maprik by Landrover. AMUK R. in flood and vehicle abandoned. Walked to BALI and stayed the night.

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK
Sepik District

17th December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK

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A detailed list of plantings is attached.

(M. J. O'CONNOR)
Patrol officer.

Attachment to Special Report Cash cropping, BUMBITA-MUHIANG

Group "A" Coffee being prepared or planted

Village	Approx. area planted	Approx. area cleared
BONAHOI	-	1 acre
SAROM	-	1/2 "
WA'AHUN	1 acre	-
TIMINGIR	-	2 "
M'BRAS	-	1/2 "
URITA	-	1 "
BALI	1/2 "	1 1/2 "
BULAMITA	1/2 "	2 1/2 "
ALB NAMA group	2 "	-

Group "B" Annual Crops planted

Village	Approx. area planted	crop
BONAHOI	3 acres	rice
SAROM	3 "	"
"	2 "	peanuts
UPAHEMBIL	2 "	"
BALI	10 "	"
ALBINAI Nos. 2 and 3	5 "	"

Group "C" Nil or virtually no cash cropping

SALATA, WARAMGOM, ALUWINGEI, SAUNES, BUMBITA, INDIBI, TAUANANGAS, KAMANAKOR, SUNAHU, UTAMUP, MOI, INGAMBLIS, ILAHITA, ILAHOP, MALAHUM, NUMANGO.

Many of these villages have planted rice or peanuts in small plots about 1/4 acre in extent. Most of them assert that they will extend plantings and also plant coffee.

C
O
P
Y

File 30/1-239
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.
14th November, 1959

Mr. M.O'Connor,
Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

Patrol Instructions.

Please make arrangements to leave Maprik on 17th November, 1959 with two Police for a routine patrol of the BUMBITA-MUHIANG areas.

Objects of the patrol are:-

1. Tax Collection.
2. Census.
3. Collection of data on cash crops planted and being prepared.
4. Routine Administration.

At each village, line all natives and attempt to impress upon them the seriousness of desertion in areas outside Maprik after entering into agreements. You should make clear the effect that desertion is having on the economy of the district as a whole and attempt to foster a group realisation of this.

(B.Bunting.)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: MAP30-1
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK,
Sepik District.

21st December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

Patrol Report Maprik No.3 of 1959/60.

Your 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959 refers.

Herewith report of the patrol to the BUMBITA and MUHIANG census divisions.

Officer conducting:	M.J.O'Connor, Patrol Officer
Personnel accompanying:	No.6376, Const. 1st Cl. MARIAMBUN No.10268, " Trainee BONOMAN N.M.O. LANGA.
Last D.N.A. Patrol:	July-August, 1958
Last P.H.D. Patrol:	February, 1959
Duration of patrol:	31 days.
Objects of patrol:	Refer 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959. (Copy attached)
Map Reference:	Sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted from Maprik to assist the Officer-in-Charge, DREIKIKIR in the completion of the 1959 patrol programme for that area. The Officer-in-Charge conducted a simultaneous patrol in the WAM and KOMBIO Census Divisions.

The area consists of 34 villages midway between Maprik and Dreikikir. The whole of the BUMBITA and most of the MUHIANG divisions lie immediately south of the main road between the two stations.

Early patrolling was done by officers of ANGAU at the close of the war. Regular patrolling commenced in 1950 and has been continued at intervals of about two years since that date.

The average population of villages is about 210, but sizes vary from 82 to 509. Many of the villages are in groups served by a single Rest House. This makes for easy patrolling and it was possible to complete the patrol in a little more than a month.

Topography of the area is simple, consisting essentially of a series of ridges running in a N-S line from the Torricelli Mountains. Vegetation cover is mainly secondary growth as the needs of the dense population in this area has been the cause of the destruction of most of the original forest cover.

DIARY

Monday, 16th November.

Departed Maprik by Landrover. AMUK R. in flood and vehicle abandoned. Walked to BALI and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 17th November.

Departed for BONAHOI. Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspections. Census/tax BONAHOI.

BALI-BONAHOI: 1½ hours.

Wednesday, 18th November.

Census/tax SAROM. Departed for SALATA. Discussions and village inspections.

BONAHOI-SALATA: 30 mins.

Thursday, 19th November.

Census/tax ALUWINGEI and WA'AHUN.

Friday, 20th November.

Census/tax SALATA and WARANGOM. Departed for M'BRAS. Discussions and village inspections.

SALATA-M'BRAS: 45 mins.

Saturday, 21st November.

Census/tax TIMINGIR and M'BRAS. Checked cash and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 22nd November.

Observed.

Monday, 23rd November.

Departed for URITA via SAROM and SALATA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax URITA.

M'BRAS-URITA: 40 mins.

Tuesday, 24th November.

Census/tax SAUNES. Departed for BULAMITA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax BULAMITA.

URITA-BULAMITA: 30 mins.

Wednesday, 25th November.

Departed for INDIBI. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax INDIBI.

BULAMITA-INDIBI: 25 mins.

Thursday, 26th November.

Census/tax TAUANANGAS. Departed for KAMANAKOR. Discussions and village inspections.

INDIBI-KAMANAKOR: 1 hour, 20 mins.

Friday, 27th November.

Census/tax KAMANAKOR. Departed for SUNAHU. Discussions and inspections.

KAMANAKOR-SUNAHU: 1 hour, 15 mins.

Saturday, 28th November.

Census/tax SUNAHU No. 1. Checked cash and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 29th November.

Observed.

Monday, 30th November.

Census/tax SUNAHU No. 2. Departed for UTAMUP. Discussions and village inspections.

SUNAHU-UTAMUP: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 1st December.

Census/tax UTAMUP. Departed for MOI. Discussions and inspections.

UTAMUP-MOI: 35 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd December.

Census/tax MOI No. 2.

Thursday, 3rd December.

Census/tax MOI No.1. Departed for INGAMBLIS.
Discussions and village inspections.
MOI-INGAMBLIS; 40 mins.

Friday, 4th December.

Census/tax INGAMBLIS. Departed for ILAHITA.
Visited Mission. Discussions and inspections.
INGAMBLIS-ILAHITA: 55 mins.

Saturday, 5th December.

Census/tax EIL. Checked cash and compiled figures.

Sunday, 6th December.

Observed.

Monday, 7th December.

Census/tax AUWI and ILILIP. Further inspections.

Tuesday, 8th December.

Census/tax HAGAVALIF and UWELEM.

Wednesday, 9th December.

Departed for UPAHEMBIL(BALANGABADANGIL). Discussions
and inspections.
ILAHITA-UPAHEMBIL: 1 hour 10 mins.

Thursday, 10th December.

Census/tax UPAHEMBIL. Departed for MALAHUM. Discussions
and inspections.
UPAHEMBIL-MALAHUM: 10 mins.

Friday, 11th December.

Census/tax MALAHUM and ILAHOP. Departed for BALI.
Inspections and discussions with officials.
MALAHUM-BALI: 45 mins.

Saturday, 12th December.

Census/tax BALI. Visited Mission. Checked cash and
compiled figures.

Sunday, 13th December.

Observed.

Monday, 14th December.

Census/tax NUMANGO. Departed for ALBINAMA. Discussions
and inspections.
BALI-ALBINAMA: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 15th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No. 2 and 3. Departed for
ALBINAMA No. 1. Discussions and inspection.
ALBINAMA-ALBINAMA No.1: 20 mins.

Wednesday, 16th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No.1. Departed for BULAMITA.
Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspected.
ALBINAMA No.1-BULAMITA: 15 mins.

Thursday, 17th December.

Census/tax BULAMITA. Departed for Maprik. Met at
AMUK R. by Landrover. By Landrover to Maprik and patrol stood
down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Little change in the native situation can be
seen in this area, and there is still considerable
room for improvement. Investigations seem to indicate that the
practice of SANGUMA was confined to the BUMBITA people while the
MUHIANG people used to practice the type of sorcery as found

in the Maprik area. In all BUMBITA villages, I was assured that Sanguma was no longer practised. Unfortunately, due to the short time available, I was unable to check on this matter. However, any unexplained death is promptly attributed to the practice of Sanguma. One such case was referred to me at SALATA. From investigation, it appeared that death was due to some form of sudden heart attack and there were no suspicious circumstances. The people were told that any person who spread rumours of Sanguma would be charged under Reg. 83(b) of the Native Administration Regulations. This I think is very necessary as the people are so afraid of Sanguma that many people are quite prepared to kill a suspected practitioner and accept the consequences.. In fact for some time after a person dies, the grave is watched by armed men in case a practitioner should attempt to interfere with the corpse. There does not seem to be the same fear of Sanguma in the MUHIANG nor does there seem to be much fear of sorcery, although once again, investigations in this respect were not as complete as they could have been.

Last years outbreak of Cargo Cult at ILAHITA was very effectively dealt with by Mr. Pegg, P.O. and no trace of the cult remains. The instigator, VIRAU, returned on one occasion, and, on the evidence of the mission, was told to get out. However, the situation in ILAHITA is by no means as good as it should be. There is no cash crop activity and the men of the village have little to do that is in anyway constructive. There has been a great resurgence of the cult of the long yam, and, in all the ILAHITA villages as well as many others, particularly ILAHOP and MALAHUM, the practice of this cult occupies a great part of the men's time. This is, in fact, the reason given for the lack of cash crop activity. It was pointed out to a gathering of clan and family heads that this was not a sufficient reason. There is a general dissatisfaction with conditions in the ILAHITA group but the people are not prepared to do anything to help themselves. The young men of the village are only waiting for opportunities to go away again to plantations and they have little or no interest in the village life. The older and more conservative men exercise all authority in this group. Village Officials here tend to throw their weight around too much and, as a result, they are almost completely ignored. Despite the debacle of last year's Cargo Cult, it would not surprise if the general level of dissatisfaction here found expression in another such cult within the next twelve months. As yet, there are no overt signs, but the mood of the people is very receptive to any such ideas.

The basic trouble throughout this less well developed area is that the people, the men in particular, have little to do. Quarrelling and fighting result and brawls are very common. This was obvious even during the patrols short stay in the area when the people were undoubtedly on their best behaviour. As in ILAHITA, the more conservative older men hold all the power in the villages and the young men are extremely restless.

The status of women in this area must be at an all-time low. The sister-exchange system of marriage is the principal cause in this respect. Women are traded like livestock merely to satisfy the requirements of the system. It is not unusual for a woman to have had three husbands before she is thirty due to the fact that the men must live up to their obligations under this system. This may have been satisfactory in previous times but the women are beginning

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

beginning to resent the injustice of this system.

As in the Maprik area, there is the usual prostitution of young girls as has been described in ~~the~~ previous reports. One of the features of every village is the "haus blud", which is always in a revolting condition. This is very much more noticeable in the MUHIANG area, which is more of a Maprik group. The BUMBITA people do practice sister-exchange but to a much lesser extent. Bride price here is the principal method of obtaining a wife. The ruling rate is £5 but by the time all interested parties, including Village Officials, get their share, the price often reaches £15. This practice was dealt with on all occasions on which it came to my notice.

One very prevalent habit, particularly with MUHIANG people, is that of enticing wives of absent labourers to marry another man. This was usually dealt with by ordering the wife into her parent's or in-laws' custody until the return of her husband when the matter could be settled. However, from one or two cases which came to my notice later, I have little hope that this will be effective. Perhaps charges laid under Reg. 84(4) of the Native Administration Regulations would have the desired effect.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The principal source of wealth in the BUMBITA-MUHIANG areas is from migrant labour. Census figures show that about one quarter of the males in the 16-45 age group are absent at work. The vast majority of these are unskilled labourers working on the Island plantations for a two year term. This fact has affected economic development of the area in that most of the men prefer to go away to work than to stay in their villages planting cash crops.

However, the amount of cash cropping has, judging from last years report (Dreik. No. 1 Of 1958/59), made excellent progress, particularly in the BONAHOI area. Coffee gardens are being prepared in the BONAHOI and BALI areas with great enthusiasm. Annual crops of rice and peanuts are being planted in these areas to provide an interim income until coffee gardens begin to produce. Ext. D.A.S.F. officers have suggested to the people that, for the sake of increased returns, rice be planted in the BONAHOI area and peanuts in the BALI area. This advice was repeated to all villagers and the reasons outlined. For an outline of cash crop activities in the BUMBITA-MUHIANG area, see my Special Report on this subject.

Two Rural Progress Societies operate in the area. These are at Brugam and Supari. The Brugam Society, in theory operates in the BUMBITA and the Supari Society in the MUHIANG. In practice, this system is followed but activity is limited to areas near the main road. Occasionally, Society officials penetrate to the less sophisticated areas in the South but their efforts there have met with little success.

The Brugam Society, operated by one KOKOMO, who apparently has quite a reputation in the Dreikikir area is apparently less successful than the Supari Society. KOKOMO, an ex-policeman, is apparently the driving force behind the Society and it appears that much of the lack of success is due to the fact that he and his committeemen drive a bit too hard. This is certainly the case in BUMBITA, INDIBI and TAUANANGAS, where considerable resentment towards KOKOMO has been aroused. Several
~~committeemen~~

committeemen and KOKOMO himself were spoken to about this and told to moderate their ways or else they would be charged under Reg. 83 of the Native Administration Regulations.

Much of the opposition to cash cropping stems from these tactics but another reason is the periodic crop failures. In the past, this has been attributed to the lack of technical advice but it has been noticed that even where advice has been offered, as in the past twelve months, it has rarely been heeded. The people will never admit that they are at fault and blame other factors as poor seed and poor soil. The reasons for these crop failures were pointed out in all cases. Efforts were made to encourage immediate rice planting according to D.A.S.F. advice, and, from rumours heard, it may be that this advice will be heeded in some villages.

Two Agricultural patrols have been into this area in the past eight months. As far as I can see, they have had little effect as they tend to be rushed and also tend to ignore the less developed villages. They seem to be more concerned with maintaining existing gardens and thus belie their name of extension patrols.

Coffee planting was urged on all groups as it seems that the economic future of these people lies solely in the production of this crop. Rice and peanuts have been the mainstay of cash cropping in this area for some years now, but these cannot be regarded as anything more than interim crops. This was explained to all groups, emphasising the fact of much work for small returns, an argument that should appeal.

Most villages have some cash crops. However, in the less developed parts, these amount to only one or two gardens, no more than a quarter of an acre in extent. These are planted more, I think, with the intention of placating visiting officers than for any other reason. These groups were urged to plant coffee and to extend their rice or peanut gardens.

All in all, I think there are good prospects for cash cropping in the area. Much will depend on the state of the labour market. With an income of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum for each adult male in the 16-45 age group, these people are quite content. Nobody is really short of money. This was obvious in the amount of silver that was exchanged for notes by the patrol. Should the labour market collapse, these people will be forced to plant cash crops to obtain some income. In the established cash cropping areas, such as ALBINAMA and BULAMITA, there is considerable enthusiasm for coffee planting. New coffee gardens are being continually cleared.

A livestock register was compiled and may be found in Appendix "B". It will be seen that, in comparison with other areas, these people are in a very poor state in this respect. Exorbitant prices are paid for such animals as pigs, fowls and dogs in this area.

ROADS. The main Maprik-Dreikikir road passes to the North of this area. Between BALI and BONAHOI this road is well-grassed, firm and in quite good condition. Between BALI and the AMUK R., it is, at present, very greasy and badly cut up in places. It is, however, open to light motor traffic. The NANU R. crossing is quite

fair, but is subject to severe flooding.

The BALI-ILAHITA road is badly cut up and flooded in many parts. This road is in regular use by the S.S.E.Mission for the transport of stores to ILAHITA.

The SUPARI road from BALI and the branch road to BULAMITA are in good condition despite their being waterlogged. Heavy rain in this area over the past few weeks has played havoc with the roads, none of which is any more than a dry weather road.

In all cases, advice as to corrective measures was given to the groups concerned.

There are no other roads in this area apart from a section of the BONAHOI-MUSENDAL road. The little that was seen of this road was not encouraging as it is also very wet and greasy. The people expressed no desire for roads to be built through other parts of this area. Generally speaking, walking tracks follow the ridges and are easily graded. Another factor to consider is that these people will have much work to do on the Maprik-Deikikir road in the future.

Inter-village tracks are generally clean, wide and well-kept.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE. The health throughout this area is quite fair although there is a fair amount of sickness. As in most areas around Maprik, "tinea imbrocata" is very prevalent. However, it is accepted by the people as a part of their life and its chief fault seems to be its unsightliness. The Missions at ILAHITA and BALI have done much towards eradicating the disease but they are hampered by lack of methylated spirit with which to prepare the lotion.

Sores and tropical ulcers were very common and in all cases were treated by the N.M.O. attached to the patrol. Serious cases were sent to hospital.

The incidence of malaria is very high and, according to notations made in Village Books by the Medical Assistant, Dreikikir in February of this year, many deaths were attributable to malaria or to complications arising therefrom. The large number of deaths in the SALATA group were apparently due to an outbreak of bacillary dysentery.

Except in areas close to the Missions, there seems to be little inclination to obtain treatment for the sick. Even in such areas, treatment is often forced on the people. This is not through any active dislike of going to hospital, but is the result of a general apathy and acceptance of sickness as a part of their life. There was no suggestion that sorcery had anything to do with this attitude.

Medical Tultuls were of a universally low standard. Many were infected with "tinea imbrocata". Most of them had to be reprimanded for failing to send sick people to hospital or to Aid Posts. Most of them are content to provide very primitive treatment and then wash their hands of the matter. Their own personal habits are no better than those of anybody else and they play little or no part in improving village standards of housing and hygiene. For such reasons, I feel they are worse than useless.

Two Aid Posts operate in the area. These are at BRUGAM and BULAMITA. Both were visited and found to be in good condition. N.M.O. LANGA who accompanied the patrol did not perform satisfactorily. His conduct was good but his work was far below standard. This youth should have more training before being allowed to patrol without the supervision of a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant.

Hygiene in all villages was quite adequate. Latrines were not of a high standard but were satisfactory. Some were pulled down and replacements made before the patrol left the village. Water supplies are adequate but not plentiful. The water itself is quite good and is usually obtained from small streams.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. All villages in this area are of the usual type seen in the Maprik Sub-district and, indeed, all through the foothills of the Torricelli Mountains. They are not much different from those seen in the Lumi and Nuku areas except that the housing types are somewhat different. Each hamlet consists of a cluster of houses around a clearing. There are several hamlets in each village, all being about the same size. The clearing is always plain earth and at this time of the year is very muddy.

Villages were generally clean although it was obvious that the cleaning had been done very recently. Many houses were in a decrepit state and these were pulled down on the spot after making sure that no hardship was caused thereby. One feature of all villages was the "haus blud". This was invariably too small, very decrepit and ~~in~~ incredibly fouled. This subject has been dealt with under Native Affairs.

Village Officials are generally very poor. Most of the luluais are the traditional leaders appointed by early patrols. These men invariably do not speak pidgin and are so innately conservative as to be completely ineffective. The real power lies in the hands of the younger and more sophisticated Tultuls.

There are however some particularly good officials in the area. Perhaps outstanding are the luluais of UPAHEMBIL, NUMANGO and AJBINAMA No.2. These men hold the respect of the Administration, other Europeans and of the people themselves.

Many Village Officials had to be severely reprimanded for exceeding their powers. There is much browbeating of the people by these officials. This was particularly evident at ILAHITA where the standard of Officials is very low. In several groups, special time was devoted to an outline of the Native Administration Regulations and a delineation of the powers of Village Officials.

Rest Houses throughout the area were generally very poor but quite adequate.

CENSUS. A complete census was conducted of both census divisions. Separate statistics for each division are attached. Tax/census adjustment advices have been compiled and forwarded to the Taxation Commissioner, Port Moresby.

All villages, except those of M'BRAS? INGAMBLIS

KAMANAKOR and UTAMUP show a ~~natural~~ increase in population. In the case of KAMANAKOR, the decrease is due primarily to migrations out to GAWANGA villages. M'BRAS, INGAMBLIS, and UTAMUP all show a natural decrease.

The most striking feature of the census figures is the large excess of males over females. In many villages, this was such that with a considerable proportion of the males absent at plantations, there were still more adult males left in the villages than there were adult females.

It was noticed that at the village listed in the tax register as UPAHEMBIL, few people recognised the name. The true name of this village is BALANGABADANGIL. The origin of the name UPAHEMBIL is something of a mystery but the original Village Book issued in 1950 bears the name UPAHEMBIL. It is suggested that, to avoid confusion, the name of this village be altered in official records to BALANGABADANGIL, the true name.

TAXATION. The improved economic situation of this area is seen in the increased tax collections. In 1958, 637 men paid tax and 1021 were exempted. This year, 880 paid tax, 871 being exempted. Much of the increase in collections came from returned labourers. No difficulty was experienced in collection of the tax. Those who paid last year invariably paid again. Some applied for exemptions on the grounds of economic distress. These cases were judged on individual merits.

With the present per capita income for males in the 16-45 age group of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum, it is considered that the tax rate of 10/- is a fair and just one. It will, I feel, be some considerable time before this rate can be raised.

A summary of tax collections may be found in Appendix "C".

NATIVE LABOUR. In view of the fact that the principal source of wealth in this area is from migrant labour, it is to be expected that a large proportion of males between the ages of 16 and 45 would be absent from their villages. In most villages, it was seen that about one-quarter to one-third of this age group was absent. Few villages were overrecruited under the "one-third system. These were WARANGOM, TIMINGIR, SAUNES, KAMANAKOR, UTAMUP, MALAHUM. Others recruited to the limit set by this system are BONAHOI and SALATA.

Many men from UPAHEMBIL and surrounding villages entered into agreements shortly before the patrol's arrival. The reason for this, openly admitted, was to avoid paying tax. This exodus resulted in the over-recruitment of MALAHUM. However, little harm has been done to village life as there are sufficient men left in the village.

In accordance with patrol instructions, talks on desertions were given in all villages. These talks were, in most villages, very well received as the people have no illusions as to the effect continued desertions will have on their economy. I doubt if many desertions by men of this area take place but it is certain that some of the younger and more irresponsible types are prepared to desert should they dislike conditions on the plantation on which they find themselves. It is with this in mind

that so many of them change their names when entering into agreements. This particular matter was also dealt with in talks to the people and the disadvantages to themselves of this practice emphasised.

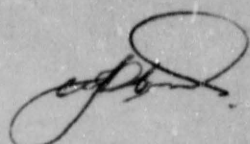
MISSIONS. The only Mission operating in this area is the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Stations actually in the area are at BALI and ILAHITA. Other stations, whose influence extends into this area, are at YUBANAKOR and MUSENDAL.

Religious services are held each Sunday in all villages with the aid of catechists and clockwork gramophones. They are generally well-attended. However, it appears that lip service only is paid to the ideals and the teachings of the mission.

Medical services are provided at both stations. At BALI, an Aid Post is operated. More serious cases are sent to ILAHITA. The mission at ILAHITA is staffed by three trained nurses who operate a small Aid Post and hospital with emphasis on pre- and ante-natal care. Both stations are fairly well attended and the health in these groups is noticeably better than in others.

Both missions conduct schools. The school year is now finished. Missionaries report that they experience the usual problem in ensuring regular attendance of their pupils.

For your information, please.



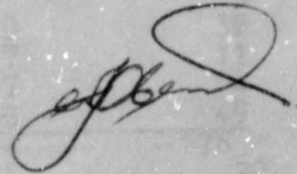
(M.J. O'Connor)
Patrol Officer

Appendix "A" to Maprik Patrol Report No.3 of 1959/60.

Report on Police personnel accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No. 6376 Const. 1st class MARIAMBUN Very Good. Smart appearance and a hard worker. Has a high opinion of himself and cannot stand criticism.

" " 10268 Const. Trainee DONOMAN Good. A hard and willing worker but very inexperienced.



(M.J.O'Connor)
Patrol Officer

Appendix "B" to Maprik Patrol Report No.3 of 1959/60.Livestock Register.

Village	Pigs	Dogs	Fowls
BONAHOI	34	28	10
SAROM	35	10	-
ALUWINGEI	114	3	2
WARANGOM	30	2	14
SALATA	26	19	9
WA'AHUN	18	8	5
M'BRAS	25	17	10
TIMINGIR	54	45	55
URITA	28	8	2
SAUNES	11	8	3
BUMBITA	28	19	39
INDIBI	13	17	11
TAUANANGAS	25	17	-
KAMANAKOR	33	43	45
<u>Total: BUMBITA</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>176</u>
SUNAHU No.1	24	28	20
" No.2	28	33	26
UTAMUP	14	17	3
MOI No.1	14	14	-
" No.2	19	17	17
INGAMBLIS	21	48	17
EIL	9	28	26
ILILIP	12	21	28
HAGAVALIF	5	15	6
UWELEM	5	17	10
AUWI	6	8	12
UPAHEMBIL	-	11	14
ILAHOP	8	8	7
MALAHUM	2	11	± 21
BALI	1	27	29
NUMANGO	-	14	-
ALBINAMA No.1	1	36	19
" No.2	10	12	4
" No.3	4	28	17
BJLAMITA	17	25	12
<u>Total: MUHLIANG</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>288</u>
GRAND TOTAL	569	662	464

NUMANGO has 8 ducks.

Appendix "C" to Patrol Report Maprik No.3 of 1959/60.

Summary of tax collectons.

Village	Number taxed	Number exempted	Amount collected.
BONAHOI	22	19	£11. 0.0
SAROM	23	8	11.10.0
ALUWINGET	9	7	4.10.0
WA'AFUN	20	16	10. 0.0
SALATA	18	19	9. 0.0
WARANGOM	17	14	8.10.0
TIMINGIR	29	19	£14.10.0
M'ERAS	14	14	7.10.0
URITA	26	15	13.0 .0
SAUNES	12	11	6. 0.0
BUMBITA	12	31	6. 0.0
INDIBI	17	33	8.10.0
TAUANANGAS	22	29	11. 0.0
KAMANAKOR	36	32	18. 0.6
Total: BUMBITA	277	267	£138.10.0
SUNAHU No.1	44	75	22. 0.0
" No.2	23	51	11.10.0
UTAMUP	21	19	10.10.0
MOI No.1	20	24	10. 0.0
" No.2	48	51	24. 0.0
INGAMBLIS	41	35	20.10.0
EIL	43	58	21.10.0
HAGAVALIF	20	35	10. 0.0
AUWI	29	37	9.10.0
UWELEM	27	30	13.10.0
ILILIP	40	41	20. 0.0
UPAHEMBIL	24	21	12. 0.0
ILAHOP	19	26	9.10.0
MALAHUM	20	21	10. 0.0
BALI	53	25	26.10.0
NUMANGO	18	10	9. 0.0
ALBINAMA No.1	46	25	23. 0.0
" No.2	14	8	7. 0.0
" No.3	31	12	5.10.0
BULAMIDA	32	20	16. 0.0
Total; MUHIANG	603	604	£301.10.0
GRAND TOTAL	880	604 867	£440. 0.0

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: MAP30-1
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK,
Serek District.

21st December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

Patrol Report Maprik No. 3 of 1959/60.

Your 30/14236 of 14th November, 1959 refers.

Herewith report of the patrol to the BUMBITA and MURIANG census divisions.

Officer conducting:	M.J.O'Connor, Patrol Officer
Personnel accompanying:	No.6376, Const. 1st Cl. MARIAMBUN No.1026, " Trainee BONCHAM N.W.O. LANGA.
Last D.N.A. Patrol:	July-August, 1958
Last P.H.D. Patrol:	February, 1959
Duration of patrol:	31 days.
Objects of patrol:	Refer 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959. (Copy attached)
Map References:	Sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted from Maprik to assist the Officer-in-Charge, DREIKIKIR in the completion of the 1959 patrol programme for that area. The Officer-in-Charge conducted a simultaneous patrol in the WAM and KOMBIO (census Divisions).

The area consists of 34 villages midway between Maprik and Dreikikir. The whole of the BUMBITA and most of the MURIANG divisions lie immediately south of the main road between the two stations.

Early patrolling was done by officers of ANGAU at the close of the war. Regular patrolling commenced in 1950 and has been continued at intervals of about two years since that date.

The average population of villages is about 210, but sizes vary from 82 to 509. Many of the villages are in groups served by a single Rest House. This makes for easy patrolling and it was possible to complete the patrol in a little more than a month.

Topography of the area is simple, consisting essentially of a series of ridges running in a N-S line from the Torricelli Mountains. Vegetation cover is mainly secondary growth as the needs of the dense population in this area has been the cause of the destruction of most of the original forest cover.

DIARY

Monday, 16th November.

Departed Maprik by Landrover. ANUK R. in flood and vehicle abandoned. Walked to BALI and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 17th November.

Departed for BONAHOI. Discussions with village officials. Village inspections. Census/tax BONAHOI.

BALI-BONAHOI: 1 1/2 hours.

Wednesday, 18th November.

Census/tax SAPI. Departed for SALAPA. Discussions and village inspections.

BONAHOI-SALAPA: 30 mins.

Thursday, 19th November.

Census/tax ALIVITANI and MA'ARIN.

Friday, 20th November.

Census/tax SALAPA and VADANOS. Departed for I'WRAS. Discussions and village inspections.

SALAPA-I'WRAS: 45 mins.

Saturday, 21st November.

Census/tax TIRITOH and I'WRAS. Checked and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 22nd November.

Observed.

Monday, 23rd November.

Departed for WITA via SAPI and SALAPA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax WITA.

I'WRAS-WITA: 40 mins.

Tuesday, 24th November.

Census/tax SAKUS. Departed for NIASITA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax NIASITA.

WITA-NIASITA: 30 mins.

Wednesday, 25th November.

Departed for DUNIL. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax DUNIL.

NIASITA-DUNIL: 15 mins.

Thursday, 26th November.

Census/tax KAMAHAN. Departed for KAMAHAN. Discussions and village inspections.

DUNIL-KAMAHAN: 1 hour, 20 mins.

Friday, 27th November.

Census/tax KAMAHAN. Departed for DUNIL. Discussions and inspections.

KAMAHAN-DUNIL: 1 hour, 15 mins.

Saturday, 28th November.

Census/tax SIKAPIL. 1. Checked and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 29th November.

Observed.

Monday, 30th November.

Census/tax DUNIL No. 2. Departed for DUNIL. Discussions and village inspections.

DUNIL-DUNIL: 30 mins.

Tuesday, 1st December.

Census/tax DUNIL. Departed for DUNIL. Discussions and inspections.

DUNIL-DUNIL: 15 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd December.

Census/tax DUNIL No. 2.

Tuesday, 17th November.

Departed for BONANOI. Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspections. Census/tax BONANOI.

BALI-BONANOI: 1½ hours.

Wednesday, 18th November.

Census/tax SAROH. Departed for SALATA. Discussions and village inspections. BONANOI-SALATA: 30 mins.

Thursday, 19th November.

Census/tax ALUWINGEI and WA'AHUN.

Friday, 20th November.

Census/tax SALATA and WARANGOH. Departed for M'ERAS. Discussions and village inspections. SALATA-M'ERAS: 45 mins.

Saturday, 21st November.

Census/tax TIMINGIR and M'ERAS. Checked cash and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 22nd November.

Observed.

Monday, 23rd November.

Departed for URITA via SAROH and SALATA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax URITA. M'ERAS-URITA: 40 mins.

Tuesday, 24th November.

Census/tax SAHIES. Departed for BULANITA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax BULANITA.

URITA-BULANITA: 30 mins.

Wednesday, 25th November.

Departed for INDIBI. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax INDIBI. BULANITA-INDIBI: 25 mins.

Thursday, 26th November.

Census/tax YAUANANGAS. Departed for KAMANAKOR. Discussions and village inspections. INDIBI-KAMANAKOR: 1 hour, 20 mins.

Friday, 27th November.

Census/tax KAMANAKOR. Departed for SUNAHU. Discussions and inspections. KAMANAKOR-SUNAHU: 1 hour, 15 mins.

Saturday, 28th November.

Census/tax SUNAHU No. 1. Checked cash and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 29th November.

Observed.

Monday, 30th November.

Census/tax SUNAHU No. 2. Departed for UTANUP. Discussions and village inspections. SUNAHU-UTANUP: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 1st December.

Census/tax UTANUP. Departed for MOI. Discussions and inspections. UTANUP-MOI: 35 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd December.

Census/tax MOI No. 2.

Thursday, 3rd December.

Census/tax NOI No. 1. Departed for INGAMBILIS.
Discussions and village inspections.
NOI-INGAMBILIS: 40 mins.

Friday, 4th December.

Census/tax INGAMBILIS. Departed for ILANITA.
Visited Mission. Discussions and inspections.
INGAMBILIS-ILANITA: 55 mins.

Saturday, 5th December.

Census/tax NIL. Checked cash and compiled figures.

Sunday, 6th December.

Observed.

Monday, 7th December.

Census/tax SUNI and ILILIP. Further inspections.

Tuesday, 8th December.

Census/tax HAGAVALIF and UWELUM.

Wednesday, 9th December.

Departed for UPAHEMBIL (BALA GARADANGIL). Discussions
and inspections.
ILANITA-UPAHEMBIL: 1 hour 10 mins.

Thursday, 10th December.

Census/tax UPAHEMBIL. Departed for MALANUM. Discussions
and inspections.
UPAHEMBIL-MALANUM: 10 mins.

Friday, 11th December.

Census/tax MALANUM and ILANOP. Departed for BALI.
Inspections and discussions with officials.
MALANUM-BALI: 45 mins.

Saturday, 12th December.

Census/tax BALI. Visited Mission. Checked cash and
compiled figures.

Sunday, 13th December.

Observed.

Monday, 14th December.

Census/tax NUNANGO. Departed for ALBINAMA. Discussions
and inspections.
BALI-ALBINAMA: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 15th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No. 2 and 3. Departed for
ALBINAMA No. 1. Discussions and inspection.
ALBINAMA-ALBINAMA No. 1: 20 mins.

Wednesday, 16th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No. 1. Departed for BULANITA.
Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspected.
ALBINAMA No. 1-BULANITA: 15 mins.

Thursday, 17th December.

Census/tax BULANITA. Departed for Maprik. Met at
AMUK R. by Landrover. By Landrover to Maprik and patrol stood
down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Little change in the native situation can be
seen in this area, and there is still considerable
room for improvement. Investigations seem to indicate that the
practice of SANGUMA was confined to the BUMBITA people while the
BUNYANG people used to practice the type of sorcery as found

in the Naprik area. In all BUMBITA villages, I was assured that Sanguma was no longer practised. Unfortunately, due to the short time available, I was unable to check on this matter. However, any unexplained death is promptly attributed to the practice of Sanguma. One such case was referred to me at SALATA. From investigation, it appeared that death was due to some form of sudden heart attack and there were no suspicious circumstances. The people were told that any person who spread rumours of Sanguma would be charged under Reg. 83(b) of the Native Administration Regulations. This I think is very necessary as the people are so afraid of Sanguma that many people are quite prepared to kill a suspected practitioner and accept the consequences.. In fact for some time after a person dies, the grave is watched by armed men in case a practitioner should attempt to interfere with the corpse. There does not seem to be the same fear of Sanguma in the MUIANG nor does there seem to be much fear of sorcery, although once again, investigations in this respect were not as complete as they could have been.

Last years outbreak of Cargo Cult at ILAHITA was very effectively dealt with by Mr. Fegg, P.O. and no trace of the cult remains. The instigator, VIRAU, returned on one occasion, and, on the evidence of the mission, was told to get out. However, the situation in ILAHITA is by no means as good as it should be. There is no cash crop activity and the men of the village have little to do that is in anyway constructive. There has been a great resurgence of the cult of the long yam, and, in all the ILAHITA villages as well as many others, particularly ILANOP and NALAHUE, the practice of this cult occupies a great part of the men's time. This is, in fact, the reason given for the lack of cash crop activity. It was pointed out to a gathering of clan and family heads that this was not a sufficient reason. There is a general dissatisfaction with conditions in the ILAHITA group but the people are not prepared to do anything to help themselves. The young men of the village are only waiting for opportunities to go away again to plantations and they have little or no interest in the village life. The older and more conservative men exercise all authority in this group. Village Officials here tend to throw their weight around too much and, as a result, they are almost completely ignored. Despite the debacle of last year's Cargo Cult, it would not surprise if the general level of dissatisfaction here found expression in another such cult within the next twelve months. As yet, there are no overt signs, but the mood of the people is very receptive to any such ideas.

The basic trouble throughout this less well developed area is that the people, the men in particular, have little to do. Quarrelling and fighting result and brawls are very common. This was obvious even during the patrols short stay in the area when the people were undoubtedly on their best behaviour. As in ILAHITA, the more conservative older men hold all the power in the villages and the young men are extremely restless.

The status of women in this area must be at an all-time low. The sister-exchange system of marriage is the principal cause in this respect. Women are traded like livestock merely to satisfy the requirements of the system. It is not unusual for a woman to have had three husbands before she is thirty due to the fact that the men must live up to their obligations under this system. This may have been satisfactory in previous times but the women are

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beginning to resent the injustice of this system.

As in the Naprik area, there is the usual prostitution of young girls as has been described in my previous reports. One of the features of every village is the "haus blud", which is always in a revolting condition. This is very much more noticeable in the MUIANG area, which is more of a Naprik group. The BUMBITA people do practice sister-exchange but to a much lesser extent. Bride price here is the principal method of obtaining a wife. The ruling rate is £5 but by the time all interested parties, including Village Officials, get their share, the price often reaches £15. This practice was dealt with on all occasions on which it came to my notice.

One very prevalent habit, particularly with MUIANG people, is that of enticing wives of absent labourers to marry another man. This was usually dealt with by ordering the wife into her parent's or in-laws' custody until the return of her husband when the matter could be settled. However, from one or two cases which came to my notice later, I have little hope that this will be effective. Perhaps charges laid under Reg. 54(4) of the Native Administration Regulations would have the desired effect.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The principal source of wealth in the BUMBITA-MUIANG areas is from migrant labour. Census figures show that about one quarter of the males in the 16-45 age group are absent at work. The vast majority of these are unskilled labourers working on the Island plantations for a two year term. This fact has affected economic development of the area in that most of the men prefer to go away to work than to stay in their villages planting cash crops.

However, the amount of cash cropping has, judging from last year's report (Dreik. No. 1 of 1958/59), made excellent progress, particularly in the BONANOI area. Coffee gardens are being prepared in the BONANOI and BALI areas with great enthusiasm. Annual crops of rice and peanuts are being planted in these areas to provide an interim income until coffee gardens begin to produce. Mr. D.A.S.F. officers have suggested to the people that, for the sake of increased returns, rice be planted in the BONANOI area and peanuts in the BALI area. This advice was repeated to all villagers and the reasons outlined. For an outline of cash crop activities in the BUMBITA-MUIANG area, see my Special Report on this subject.

Two Rural Progress Societies operate in the area. These are at Brugar and Supari. The Brugar Society, in theory operates in the BUMBITA and the Supari Society in the MUIANG. In practice, this system is followed but activity is limited to areas near the main road. Occasionally, Society officials penetrate to the less sophisticated areas in the South but their efforts there have met with little success.

The Brugar Society, operated by one KOKOMO, who apparently has quite a reputation in the Dreikikir area is apparently less successful than the Supari Society. KOKOMO, an ex-policeman, is apparently the driving force behind the Society and it appears that much of the lack of success is due to the fact that he and his committeemen drive a bit too hard. This is certainly the case in BUMBITA, INDIBI and TAUANANGAS, where considerable resentment towards KOKOMO has been aroused. Several

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committeemen and KOKOMO himself were spoken to about this and told to moderate their ways or else they would be charged under Reg. 83 of the Native Administration Regulations.

Much of the opposition to cash cropping stems from these tactics but another reason is the periodic crop failures. In the past, this has been attributed to the lack of technical advice but it has been noticed that even where advice has been offered, as in the past twelve months, it has rarely been heeded. The people will never admit that they are at fault and blame other factors as poor seed and poor soil. The reasons for these crop failures were pointed out in all cases. Efforts were made to encourage immediate rice planting according to D.A.S.F. advice, and, from rumours heard, it may be that this advice will be heeded in some villages.

Two Agricultural patrols have been into this area in the past eight months. As far as I can see, they have had little effect as they tend to be rushed and also tend to ignore the less developed villages. They seem to be more concerned with maintaining existing gardens and thus belie their name of extension patrols.

Coffee planting was urged on all groups as it seems that the economic future of these people lies solely in the production of this crop. Rice and peanuts have been the mainstay of cash cropping in this area for some years now, but these cannot be regarded as anything more than interim crops. This was explained to all groups, emphasising the fact of such work for small returns, an argument that should appeal.

Most villages have some cash crops. However, in the less developed parts, these amount to only one or two gardens, no more than a quarter of an acre in extent. These are planted more, I think, with the intention of placating visiting officers than for any other reason. These groups were urged to plant coffee and to extend their rice or peanut gardens.

All in all, I think there are good prospects for cash cropping in the area. Much will depend on the state of the labour market. With an income of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum for each adult male in the 16-45 age group, these people are quite content. Nobody is really short of money. This was obvious in the amount of silver that was exchanged for notes by the patrol. Should the labour market collapse, these people will be forced to plant cash crops to obtain some income. In the established cash cropping areas, such as ALBINAMA and BULAKITA, there is considerable enthusiasm for coffee planting. New coffee gardens are being continually cleared.

A livestock register was compiled and may be found in Appendix "B". It will be seen that, in comparison with other areas, these people are in a very poor state in this respect. Exorbitant prices are paid for such animals as pigs, fowls and dogs in this area.

ROADS. The main Naprik-Dreikikir road passes to the North of this area. Between BALI and BONABOI this road is well-grassed, firm and in quite good condition. Between BALI and the ANUK R., it is, at present, very greasy and badly cut up in places. It is, however, open to light motor traffic. The NANU R. crossing is quite

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fair, but is subject to severe flooding.

The BALI-ILAHITA road is badly cut up and flooded in many parts. This road is in regular use by the S.S.E. Mission for the transport of stores to ILAHITA.

The SUPARI road from BALI and the branch road to BULAHITA are in good condition despite their being waterlogged. Heavy rain in this area over the past few weeks has played havoc with the roads, none of which is any more than a dry weather road.

In all cases, advice as to corrective measures was given to the groups concerned.

There are no other roads in this area apart from a section of the BOHAHOI-MUSENDAI road. The little that was seen of this road was not encouraging as it is also very wet and greasy. The people expressed no desire for roads to be built through other parts of this area. Generally speaking, walking tracks follow the ridges and are easily graded. Another factor to consider is that these people will have much work to do on the Maprik-Daikikir road in the future.

Inter-village tracks are generally clean, wide and well-kept.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE. The health throughout this area is quite fair although there is a fair amount of sickness. As in most areas around Maprik, "tinea imbrocata" is very prevalent. However, it is accepted by the people as a part of their life and its chief fault seems to be its unrightliness. The Missions at ILAHITA and BALI have done much towards eradicating the disease but they are hampered by lack of methylated spirit with which to prepare the lotion.

Sores and tropical ulcers were very common and in all cases were treated by the N.M.O. attached to the patrol. Serious cases were sent to hospital.

The incidence of malaria is very high and, according to notations made in Village Books by the Medical Assistant, Dreikikir in February of this year, many deaths were attributable to malaria or to complications arising therefrom. The large number of deaths in the SALATA group were apparently due to an outbreak of bacillary dysentery.

Except in areas close to the Missions, there seems to be little inclination to obtain treatment for the sick. Even in such areas, treatment is often forced on the people. This is not through any active dislike of going to hospital, but is the result of a general apathy and acceptance of sickness as a part of their life. There was no suggestion that sorcery had anything to do with this attitude.

Medical Futuls were of a universally low standard. Many were infected with "tinea imbrocata". Most of them had to be reprimanded for failing to send sick people to hospital or to Aid Post. Most of them are content to provide very primitive treatment and then wash their hands of the matter. Their own personal habits are no better than those of anybody else and they play little or no part in improving village standards of housing and hygiene. For such reasons, I feel they are

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Two Aid Posts operate in the area. These are at BRUGAN and BULAMITA. Both were visited and found to be in good condition. N.W.O. LANGA who accompanied the patrol did not perform satisfactorily. His conduct was good but his work was far below standard. This youth should have more training before being allowed to patrol without the supervision of a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant.

Hygiene in all villages was quite adequate. Latrines were not of a high standard but were satisfactory. Some were pulled down and replacements made before the patrol left the village. Water supplies are adequate but not plentiful. The water itself is quite good and is usually obtained from small streams.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. All villages in this area are of the usual type seen in the Naprik Sub-district and, indeed, all through the foothills of the Terricelli Mountains. They are not much different from those seen in the Lani and Naka areas except that the housing types are somewhat different. Each hamlet consists of a cluster of houses around a clearing. There are several hamlets in each village, all being about the same size. The clearing is always plain earth and at this time of the year is very muddy.

Villages were generally clean although it was obvious that the cleaning had been done very recently. Many houses were in a decrepit state and these were pulled down on the spot after making sure that no hardship was caused thereby. One feature of all villages was the "haus blind". This was invariably too small, very decrepit and most incredibly fouled. This subject has been dealt with under Native Affairs.

Villages Officials are generally very poor. Most of the Iuluais are the traditional leaders appointed by early patrols. These men invariably do not speak pidgin and are so inertly conservative as to be completely ineffective. The real power lies in the hands of the younger and more sophisticated Tultuls.

There are however some particularly good officials in the area. Perhaps outstanding are the Iuluais of UPANEBIL, NUNANGO and ALBINAMA No.2. These men hold the respect of the Administration, other Europeans and of the people themselves.

Many Villages Officials had to be severely reprimanded for exceeding their powers. There is much browbeating of the people by these officials. This was particularly evident at ILAMITA where the standard of Officials is very low. In several groups, special time was devoted to an outline of the Native Administration Regulations and a delineation of the powers of Village Officials.

Re. Houses throughout the area were generally very poor but quite adequate.

CENSUS. A complete census was conducted of both census divisions. Separate statistics for each division are attached. Tax/census adjustment advices have been compiled and forwarded to the Taxation Commissioner, Port Moresby.

All villages, except those of N'ERAN; INGANBILIS

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KAMARAKON and UTAMUP show a natural increase in population. In the case of KAMARAKON, the decrease is due primarily to migrations out to GAWANGA villages. H'BRAS, INGABLLIS, and UTAMUP all show a natural decrease.

The most striking feature of the census figures is the large excess of males over females. In many villages, this was such that with a considerable proportion of the males absent at plantations, there were still more adult males left in the villages than there were adult females.

It was noticed that at the village listed in the tax register as UPANEMIL, few people recognized the name. The true name of this village is BALANGABARANGIL. The origin of the name UPANEMIL is something of a mystery but the original Village Book issued in 1950 bears the name UPANEMIL. It is suggested that, to avoid confusion, the name of this village be altered in official records to BALANGABARANGIL, the true name.

TAXATION. The improved economic situation of this area is seen in the increased tax collections. In 1958, 637 men paid tax and 1021 were exempted. This year, 880 paid tax, 871 being exempted. Much of the increase in collections came from returned labourers. No difficulty was experienced in collection of the tax. Those who paid last year invariably paid again. Some applied for exemptions on the grounds of economic distress. These cases were judged on individual merits.

With the present per capita income for males in the 16-45 age group of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum, it is considered that the tax rate of 10/- is a fair and just one. It will, I feel, be some considerable time before this rate can be raised.

A summary of tax collections may be found in Appendix "C".

NATIVE LABOUR. In view of the fact that the principal source of wealth in this area is from migrant labour, it is to be expected that a large proportion of males between the ages of 16 and 45 would be absent from their villages. In most villages, it was seen that about one-quarter to one-third of this age group was absent. Few villages were over-recruited under the "one-third system. These were BARANGON, TIMINCIN, SAUNES, KAMARAKON, UTAMUP, MALAHUN. Others recruited to the limit set by this system are BONANCI and SALATA.

Many men from UPANEMIL and surrounding villages entered into agreements shortly before the patrol's arrival. The reason for this, openly admitted, was to avoid paying tax. This exodus resulted in the over-recruitment of MALAHUN. However, little harm has been done to village life as there are sufficient men left in the village.

In accordance with patrol instructions, talks on desertions were given in all villages. These talks were, in most villages, very well received as the people have no illusions as to the effect continued desertions will have on their economy. I doubt if many desertions by men of this area take place but it is certain that some of the younger and more irresponsible types are prepared to desert should they dislike conditions on the plantation on which they find themselves. It is with this in mind

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that so many of them change their names when entering into agreements. This particular matter was also dealt with in talks to the people and the disadvantages to themselves of this practice emphasized.

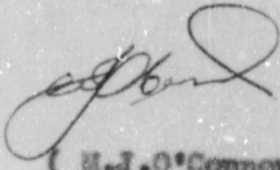
MISSIONS. The only Mission operating in this area is the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Stations actually in the area are at BAI and ILAHITA. Other stations, whose influence extends into this area, are at YUBANAKOR and NUSUNDAT.

Religious services are held each Sunday in all villages with the aid of catechists and clockwork gramophones. They are generally well-attended. However, it appears that lip service only is paid to the ideals and the teachings of the mission.

Medical services are provided at both stations. At BAI, an Aid Post is operated. More serious cases are sent to ILAHITA. The mission at ILAHITA is staffed by three trained nurses who operate a small Aid Post and hospital with emphasis on pre- and ante-natal care. Both stations are fairly well attended and the health in these groups is noticeably better than in others.

Both missions conduct schools. The school year is now finished. Missionaries report that they experience the usual problem in ensuring regular attendance of their pupils.

For your information, please.


(H.J. O'Connor)
Patrol Officer

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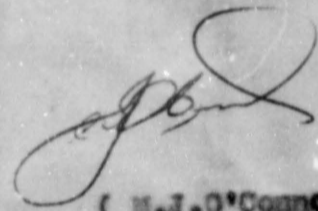
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Appendix "A" to Newark Patrol Report No. 1 of 1959/60.

Report on Police personnel accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No. 6376 Const. 1st class MARIAMBUK Very Good. Smart appearance and a hard worker. Has a high opinion of himself and cannot stand criticism.

" " 10268 Const. Trainer BONOHAN Good. A hard and willing worker but very inexperienced.



(M.J. O'Connor)
Patrol Officer

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Appendix "B" to Mavrik Patrol Report No. 3 of 1959/60.

Inventory Register.

Village	Pigs	Dogs	Fowls
BONAHOL	34	28	10
SAROH	35	16	-
ALUWINGEI	14	3	2
JARANSON	30	2	14
SALATA	26	19	9
WA'ANGIE	18	8	5
M'ERAS	25	17	10
TIMINGIR	54	45	35
URITA	28	8	2
SAHES	11	8	3
RUMBITA	28	19	30
INDIBI	13	17	11
TANAHANGAS	25	17	-
KANAHAKOR	33	43	45
Total: BIRITA	369	244	176
SUNANGI No. 1	24	28	20
" No. 2	28	33	26
UPANIP	14	17	3
HOK No. 1	14	14	-
" No. 2	19	17	17
IRIAMBILIS	21	48	17
HEL	9	28	26
ILIGIP	12	21	28
HAGAVALLI	5	15	6
UWELIN	5	17	10
ADWI	6	8	12
UPAN HIRIL	-	11	14
ILANOP	8	8	7
MALANON	2	11	21
BALI	1	27	29
NUMANGO	-	14	-
ALAYNAMA No. 1	1	36	19
" No. 2	10	12	4
" No. 3	4	28	17
MULANITA	17	25	12
Total: BURIANG	200	418	298
GRAND TOTAL	569	662	464

NUMANGO has 8 ducks.

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Appendix "C" to Patrol Report Matrik No. 3 of 1959/60.

Summary of tax collections.

Village	Number taxed	Number exempted	Amount collected.
BONAROI	22	19	£11. 0.0
SAROK	23	8	11.10.0
AJWINGEI	9	7	4.10.0
WA'ARUH	20	16	10. 0.0
SALATA	18	19	9. 0.0
WARANGOH	17	14	8.10.0
TIWINGIR	29	19	£14.10.0
M'BRAS	14	14	7.10.0
URITA	26	15	13.0 .0
SAUN'S	12	11	6. 0.0
BUPHITA	12	31	6. 0.0
INDIRI	17	37	8.10.0
TAUANGAS	22	29	11. 0.0
KANAKOR	16	32	18. 0.0
Total: BUNHITA	277	267	£138.10.0
SUNAHU No.1	44	75	22. 0.0
" No.2	23	51	11.10.0
YTAMIS	21	19	10.10.0
NOI No.1	20	24	10. 0.0
" No.2	48	51	24. 0.0
INGAMBIS	41	35	20.10.0
HIL	43	58	21.10.0
HAGAVALEP	20	35	10. 0.0
AUWI	19	17	9.10.0
UWELIN	27	30	13.10.0
ILILIP	40	41	20. 0.0
UPAINKRII	24	21	12. 0.0
YAHOP	19	26	9.10.0
KALAHUM	20	21	10. 0.0
BALI	53	25	26.10.0
NUMANGO	18	10	9. 0.0
ALBINAMA No.1	46	25	23. 0.0
" No.2	14	8	7. 0.0
" No.3	31	12	15.10.0
BULANITA	32	20	16. 0.0
Total: NUNKARU	603	604	£301.10.0
GRAND TOTAL	880	694	£440. 0.0

967

MAPRIK PATROL No. 3 of 1954/60.



Scale: 2 miles to 1 inch.
H. J. O'NEILL, P.O.
21. 11. 54

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959.....

P.1

Govt. Print. 42/8.58-10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-3		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District				Outside District		Govt.			Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F
		0-15		15-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average of Family		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	
ILAHITA (E.L.)	5.12.59	6	3			2						3	2			1	1			16								27	88	36	65	10	63	2.1	75	84	98	106	389		
AUDI	7.12.59	5	1									1								14								9	26	7	28	26	22	31	25	36	31		127		
W. WELBY	8.12.59	7	2									1	1							15								21	59	15	48	3	47	2.0	54	51	60	54	234		
HAGAVALIE	8.12.59	6	5									3					1			10								20	61	22	44	5	45	2.2	50	55	59	57	231		
ISILIP	2.12.59	7	1			2	2					1	1							14								25	67	27	58	8	60	2.1	63	58	82	84	301		
INSAMBUS	4.12.59	3	5			1	1					2	3	2	2					26								18	74	21	69	4	71	1.8	66	53	80	75	294		
MOI No. 1	3.12.59	5	4									3	2				1			6								14	45	18	39	4	38	2.3	40	44	47	42	179		
MOI No. 2	2.12.59	8	4			1	1	1	1			1	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	20								29	89	26	70	6	72	2.1	75	79	90	89	355		
UTAMUP	1.12.59	2	1									1	2	1	1	2	2			16								11	49	14	32	3	31	2.1	38	41	36	47	180		
SUNAHU No. 2	30.11.59	9	6									1	2	2	1					21								19	83	26	66	3	67	1.8	65	63	90	88	331		
SUNAHU No. 1	28.11.59	12	9			3	2					1	3	1	2			4	2	36								39	140	28	98	6	97	1.8	123	89	125	130	509		
UPAHUMBIL	10.12.59	2	1																	15								10	48	7	42	5	41	1.8	41	26	42	50	174		
ILAHOP	11.12.59	7	3			2						3	1				1			15								9	47	7	42	1	40	1.7	40	28	34	48	171		
MALAHUM	11.12.59	5	1									3	3							25								17	62	10	44	3	46	1.6	29	34	47	40	181		
NUMANSO	14.12.59	5	3			1								1						11								11	37	7	27	26	25	36	23	27	28	125			
BALI	12.12.59	9	10			2	2									1	3	1	1	13								22	69	30	61	5	61	1.9	62	60	88	77	202		
ALBINAMA No. 1	11.12.59	7	8									1	2							27								23	85	16	46	4	49	2.0	56	51	69	60	263		
ALBINAMA No. 2	15.10.59	5	3																	2								10	21	8	22	1	22	1.8	27	20	24	25	98		
ALBINAMA No. 3	15.10.59	4	2									2								3								14	51	12	30	4	28	2.2	35	36	52	33	154		
DUANITA	13.12.59	7	3									1								2								12	57	10	30	4	34	2.0	38	25	50	38	161		
TOTAL: MUMIAS		121	75			9	5	4	2	1	5	7	32	25		4	7	4	14	11	4	235						361	1269	343	967	79	964	2.2	107	972	1234	1208	4766		

AIR FORCE BOARD VILLAGE REGISTER

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959.....

9.2

Govt. Print.—142/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL														
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F										
BONAHOL	17.11.59	4	3		2		1					1				1		18	2					4		8	58	9	39	1	38	1.9	30	35	47	47	124												
ALUMINISI	19.11.59	2	3												1			4																				82											
JALATA	20.11.59	4	5															10			1					8	30	9	29		28	1.9	27	24	42	38	142												
WARANSOH	6.11.59	3	3		1													12				1				10	29	7	22	1	23	2.3	31	27	30	35	136												
WARAUH	19.11.59	2	2															6			1					11	32	11	26	2	26	2.3	36	31	39	41	154												
TIMINSIR	21.11.59	3	7													1	2	1		12						17	34	16	34	2	37	1.5	32	36	53	61	195												
MIBRAS	21.11.59	1	3		1		1		1								2			2						11	26	6	14	1	13	2.5	26	19	31	29	117												
SAROH	18.11.59	5	5														2			6						6	34	5	14	2	13	1.6	19	23	30	32	112												
URICA	23.11.59	5	1															9								9	39	9	28	3	27	1.9	25	29	44	37	140												
SAUNES	24.11.59	3	1															10								8	20	7	15	1	15	2.0	33	19	28	34	124												
BUMBITA	24.11.59	6	4															10								16	4	13	32	2	31	2.1	48	26	47	46	177												
INDIBI	25.11.59	6	5															11								18	54	21	35	3	36	2.4	56	46	53	60	226												
LAUNADAS	26.11.59	5	4															12								23	51	15	36	3	37	1.9	48	35	54	49	198												
KAMANAHU	27.11.59	6	6				2		1								2			35		1				30	90	17	69	3	66	2.3	95	70	64	82	343												
TOTAL: BUMBITA		55	52		5		8	4	4		2		1	23	13			2	2	4	8	6				157	3	2		4							80	355	143	403	25	398	2.1	531	437	580	614	2530	
TOTAL: MUNDAS		121	75		9	15	4	2	1	5	7			32	25			4	7	4	14	11	4			295			1								361	1269	343	962	79	964	2.2	1054	952	1239	1205	4766	
GRAND TOTAL		176	127		14	15	12	6	5	5	9			55	38			6	9	8	22	17	4			452	3	2	5									541	1824	486	1700	104	1524	2.2	1585	1289	1819	1814	7100

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: MAP30-1
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK,
Senik District.

21st December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

Patrol Report Maprik No. 3 of 1959/60.

Your 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959 refer.

Herewith report of the patrol to the BUMBITA
and NUHLIANG census divisions.

Officer conducting:	M.J.O'Connor, Patrol Officer
Personnel accompanying:	No.6376, Const. 1st Cl. MARIAMBUN
	No.10268, " Trainee BONCHAH
	N.M.O. LANGA.
Last D.N.A. Patrol:	July-August, 1958
Last P.H.D. Patrol:	February, 1959
Duration of patrol:	31 days.
Objects of patrol:	Refer 30/1-239 of 14th November, 1959. (Copy attached)
Map References:	Sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted from Maprik to assist the Officer-in-Charge, FERIKIKIR in the completion of the 1959 patrol programme for that area. The Officer-in-Charge conducted a simultaneous patrol in the WAN and KOMBIO Census Divisions.

The area consists of 34 villages midway between Maprik and Breikikir. The whole of the BUMBITA and most of the NUHLIANG divisions lie immediately south of the main road between the two stations.

Early patrolling was done by officers of ANGAU at the close of the war. Regular patrolling commenced in 1950 and has been continued at intervals of about two years since that date.

The average population of villages is about 210, but sizes vary from 82 to 509. Many of the villages are in groups served by a single Rest House. This makes for easy patrolling and it was possible to complete the patrol in a little more than a month.

Topography of the area is simple, consisting essentially of a series of ridges running in a N-S line from the Terricelli Mountains. Vegetation cover is mainly secondary growth as the needs of the dense population in this area have been the cause of the destruction of most of the original forest cover.

DIARY

Monday, 16th November.

Departed Maprik by Landrover. ANGU R. in flood and vehicle abandoned. Walked to BALI and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 17th November.

Departed for BOHANOI. Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspections. Census/tax BOHANOI.

BAKI-BOHANOI: 1½ hours.

Wednesday, 18th November.

Census/tax SAROH. Departed for SALATA. Discussions and village inspections.

BOHANOI-SALATA: 30 mins.

Thursday, 19th November.

Census/tax ALUWINGHI and WA'AHUN.

Friday, 20th November.

Census/tax SALATA and WARANGOH. Departed for M'BRAS. Discussions and village inspections.

SALATA-M'BRAS: 45 mins.

Saturday, 21st November.

Census/tax TIMINGIR and M'BRAS. Checked each and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 22nd November.

Observed.

Monday, 23rd November.

Departed for URITA via SAROH and SALATA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax URITA.

M'BRAS-URITA: 40 mins.

Tuesday, 24th November.

Census/tax SAHES. Departed for BULANITA. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax BULANITA.

URITA-BULANITA: 30 mins.

Wednesday, 25th November.

Departed for INDIRI. Discussions and village inspections. Census/tax INDIRI.

BULANITA-INDIRI: 25 mins.

Thursday, 26th November.

Census/tax TAUANANGAS. Departed for KANANAKOR. Discussions and village inspections.

INDIRI-KANANAKOR: 1 hour, 20 mins.

Friday, 27th November.

Census/tax KANANAKOR. Departed for SUHANU. Discussions and inspections.

KANANAKOR-SUHANU: 1 hour, 15 mins.

Saturday, 28th November.

Census/tax SUHANU No. 1. Checked each and compiled census figures.

Sunday, 29th November.

Observed.

Monday, 30th November.

Census/tax SUHANU No. 2. Departed for UTANUP. Discussions and village inspections.

SUHANU-UTANUP: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 1st December.

Census/tax UTANUP. Departed for MOI. Discussions and inspections.

UTANUP-MOI: 35 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd December.

Census/tax MOI No. 2.

Thursday, 3rd December.

Census/tax NOI No.1. Departed for INGAMBILIS.
Discussions and village inspections.
NOI-INGAMBILIS: 40 mins.

Friday, 4th December.

Census/tax INGAMBILIS. Departed for ILAHITA.
Visited Mission. Discussions and inspections.
INGAMBILIS-ILAHITA: 55 mins.

Saturday, 5th December.

Census/tax IIL. Checked cash and compiled figures.

Sunday, 6th December.

Observed.

Monday, 7th December.

Census/tax AUWI and IILILIP. Further inspections.

Tuesday, 8th December.

Census/tax HAGAVALIF and UWELIH.

Wednesday, 9th December.

Departed for UPAHEMBIL (BALA GABADANGIL). Discussions
and inspections.
ILAHITA-UPAHEMBIL: 1 hour 10 mins.

Thursday, 10th December.

Census/tax UPAHEMBIL. Departed for MALAUM. Discussions
and inspections.
UPAHEMBIL-MALAUM: 10 mins.

Friday, 11th December.

Census/tax MALAUM and ILANOP. Departed for BALI.
Inspections and discussions with officials.
MALAUM-BALI: 45 mins.

Saturday, 12th December.

Census/tax BALI. Visited Mission. Checked cash and
compiled figures.

Sunday, 13th December.

Observed.

Monday, 14th December.

Census/tax NUMANGO. Departed for ALBINAMA. Discussions
and inspections.
BALI-ALBINAMA: 20 mins.

Tuesday, 15th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No. 2 and 3. Departed for
ALBINAMA No. 1. Discussions and inspection.
ALBINAMA-ALBINAMA No.1: 20 mins.

Wednesday, 16th December.

Census/tax ALBINAMA No.1. Departed for BULAKITA.
Discussions with Village Officials. Village inspected.
ALBINAMA No.1-BULAKITA: 15 mins.

Thursday, 17th December.

Census/tax BULAKITA. Departed for Naprik. Met at
AMUK R. by Landrover. By Landrover to Naprik and patrol stood
down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Little change in the native situation can be
seen in this area, and there is still considerable
room for improvement. Investigations seem to indicate that the
practice of SANDUNG was confined to the MUMIFA people while the
MUMIANG people used to practice the type of ceremony as stated

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in the Naprik area, in all IAHITA villages, I was assured that Sanguma was no longer practised. Unfortunately, due to the short time available, I was unable to check on this matter. However, any unexplained death is promptly attributed to the practice of Sanguma. One such case was referred to me as SALATA. From investigation, it appeared that death was due to some form of sudden heart attack and there were no suspicious circumstances. The people were told that any person who spread rumours of Sanguma would be punished under Reg. 81 of the Native Administration Regulations. This I think is very necessary as the people are so afraid of Sanguma that many people are quite prepared to kill a suspected practitioner and accept the consequences. In fact for some time after a person dies, the grave is watched by armed men in case a practitioner should attempt to interfere with the corpse. There does not seem to be the same fear of Sanguma in the MUMIANG nor does there seem to be much fear of sorcery, although once again, investigations in this respect were not as complete as they could have been.

Last year's outbreak of Cargo Cult at IAHITA was very effectively dealt with by Mr. Pegg, P.O. and no trace of the cult remains. The instigator, VIRAU, returned on one occasion, and, on the evidence of the mission, was told to get out. However, the situation in IAHITA is by no means as good as it should be. There is no cash crop activity and the men of the village have little to do that is in anyway constructive. There has been a great resurgence of the cult of the long yam, and, in all the IAHITA villages as well as many others, particularly IAHOP and KALAHUM, the practice of this cult occupies a great part of the men's time. This is, in fact, the reason given for the lack of cash crop activity. It was pointed out to a gathering of clan and family heads that this was not a sufficient reason. There is a general dissatisfaction with conditions in the IAHITA group but the people are not prepared to do anything to help themselves. The young men of the village are only waiting for opportunities to go away again to plantations and they have little or no interest in the village life. The older and more conservative men exercise all authority in this group. Village Officials here tend to throw their weight around too much and, as a result, they are almost completely ignored. Despite the debacle of last year's Cargo Cult, it would not surprise if the general level of dissatisfaction here found expression in another such cult within the next twelve months. As yet, there are no overt signs, but the mood of the people is very receptive to any such ideas.

The basic trouble throughout this less well developed area is that the people, the men in particular, have little to do. Quarrelling and fighting result and brawls are very common. This was obvious even during the patrols short stay in the area when the people were undoubtedly on their best behaviour. As in IAHITA, the more conservative older men hold all the power in the villages and the young men are extremely restless.

The status of women in this area must be at an all-time low. The sister-exchange system of marriage is the principal cause in this respect. Women are traded like livestock merely to satisfy the requirements of the system. It is not unusual for a woman to have had three husbands before she is thirty due to the fact that the men must live up to their obligations under this system. This may have been satisfactory in previous times but the women are

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beginning to resent the injustice of this system.

As in the Maprik area, there is the usual prostitution of young girls as has been described in previous reports. One of the features of every village is the "haus blad", which is always in a revolting condition. This is very much more noticeable in the MUNLIANG area, which is more of a Maprik group. The BUMBITA people do practice sister-exchange to a much lesser extent. Bride price here is the principal method of obtaining a wife. The ruling rate is £5 but by the time all interested parties, including Village Officials, get their share, the price often reaches £15. This practice was dealt with on all occasions on which it came to my notice.

One very prevalent habit, particularly with MUNLIANG people, is that of enticing wives of absent labourers to marry another man. This was usually dealt with by ordering the wife into her parent's or in-law's custody until the return of her husband when the matter could be settled. However, from one or two cases which came to my notice later, I have little hope that this will be effective. Perhaps charges laid under Reg. 34(4) of the Native Administration Regulations would have the desired effect.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The principal source of wealth in the BUMBITA-MUNLIANG areas is from migrant labour. Census figures show that about one quarter of the males in the 16-45 age group are absent at work. The vast majority of these are unskilled labourers working on the Island plantations for a two year term. This fact has affected economic development of the area in that most of the men prefer to go away to work than to stay in their villages planting cash crops.

However, the amount of cash cropping has, judging from last years report (Dreik. No. 1 Of 1958/59), made excellent progress, particularly in the BONAHOI area. Coffee gardens are being prepared in the BONAHOI and BALI areas with great enthusiasm. Annual crops of rice and peanuts are being planted in these areas to provide an interim income until coffee gardens begin to produce. Mr. D.A.S.F. officers have suggested to the people that, for the sake of increased returns, rice be planted in the BONAHOI area and peanuts in the BALI area. This advice was repeated to all villagers and the reasons outlined. For an outline of cash crop activities in the BUMBITA-MUNLIANG area, see my Special Report on this subject.

Two Rural Progress Societies operate in the area. These are at Bragan and Supari. The Bragan Society, in theory operates in the BUMBITA and the Supari Society in the MUNLIANG. In practice, this system is followed but activity is limited to areas near the main road. Occasionally, Society officials penetrate to the less sophisticated areas in the South but their efforts there have met with little success.

The Bragan Society, operated by one KOKOMO, who apparently has quite a reputation in the Dreikikir area is apparently less successful than the Supari Society. KOKOMO, an ex-policeman, is apparently the driving force behind the Society and it appears that much of the lack of success is due to the fact that he and his committeemen drive a bit too hard. This is certainly the case in BUMBITA, INDIRI and TAUNANGAS, where considerable resentment towards KOKOMO has been aroused. Several

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committeeman and KOKONO himself were spoken to about this and told to moderate their ways or else they would be charged under Reg. 83 of the Native Administration Regulations.

Much of the opposition to cash cropping stems from these tactics but another reason is the periodic crop failures. In the past, this has been attributed to the lack of technical advice but it has been noticed that even where advice has been offered, as in the past twelve months, it has rarely been heeded. The people will never admit that they are at fault and blame other factors as poor seed and poor soil. The reasons for these crop failures were pointed out in all cases. Efforts were made to encourage immediate rice planting according to D.A.S.P. advice, and, from rumour heard, it may be that this advice will be heeded in some villages.

Two Agricultural patrols have been into this area in the past eight months. As far as I can see, they have had little effect as they tend to be rushed and also tend to ignore the less developed villages. They seem to be more concerned with maintaining existing gardens and thus belie their name of extension patrols.

Coffee planting was urged on all groups as it seems that the economic future of these people lies solely in the production of this crop. Rice and peanuts have been the mainstay of cash cropping in this area for some years now, but these cannot be regarded as anything more than interim crops. This was explained to all groups, emphasizing the fact of much work for small returns, an argument that should appeal.

Most villages have some cash crops. However, in the less developed parts, these amount to only one or two gardens, no more than a quarter of an acre in extent. These are planted more, I think, with the intention of placating visiting officers than for any other reason. These groups were urged to plant coffee and to extend their rice or peanut gardens.

All in all, I think there are good prospects for cash cropping in the area. Much will depend on the state of the labour market. With an income of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum for each adult male in the 16-45 age group, these people are quite content. Nobody is really short of money. This was obvious in the amount of silver that was exchanged for notes by the patrol. Should the labour market collapse, these people will be forced to plant cash crops to obtain some income. In the established cash cropping areas, such as AIBINAMA and BULANITA, there is considerable enthusiasm for coffee planting. New coffee gardens are being continually cleared.

A Livestock register was compiled and may be found in Appendix "E". It will be seen that, in comparison with other areas, these people are in a very poor state in this respect. Exorbitant prices are paid for such animals as pigs, fowls and dogs in this area.

ROADS. The main Naprik-Dreikikir road passes to the North of this area. Between BALI and BONAHOK this road is well-grassed, firm and in quite good condition. Between BALI and the ANUK R., it is, at present, very greasy and badly cut up in places. It is, however, open to light motor traffic. The NANU R. crossing is quite

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fair, but is subject to severe flooding.

The BALI-ILAHITA road is badly cut up and flooded in many parts. This road is in regular use by the S.S.S. Mission for the transport of stores to ILAHITA.

The SUPARI road from BALI and the branch road to BULAHITA are in good condition despite their being waterlogged. Heavy rain in this area over the past few weeks has played havoc with the roads, none of which is any more than a dry weather road.

In all cases, advice as to corrective measures was given to the groups concerned.

There are no other roads in this area apart from a section of the BOWAHOL-SUPSEHDAI road. The little that was seen of this road was not encouraging as it is also very wet and greasy. The people expressed no desire for roads to be built through other parts of this area. Generally speaking, walking tracks follow the ridges and are easily graded. Another factor to consider is that these people will have much work to do on the Naprik-Reikikir road in the future.

Inter-village tracks are generally clean, wide and well-kept.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE. The health throughout this area is quite fair although there is a fair amount of sickness. As in most areas around Naprik, "tinea imbrocata" is very prevalent. However, it is accepted by the people as a part of their life and its chief fault seems to be its unsightliness. The Missions at ILAHITA and BALI have done much towards eradicating the disease but they are hampered by lack of methylated spirit with which to prepare the lotion.

Sores and tropical ulcers were very common and in all cases were treated by the M.N.O. attached to the patrol. Serious cases were sent to hospital.

The incidence of malaria is very high and, according to notations made in Village books by the M Medical Assistant, Dreikikir in February of this year, many deaths were attributable to malaria or to complications arising therefrom. The large number of deaths in the SALATA group were apparently due to an outbreak of bacillary dysentery.

Except in areas close to the Missions, there seems to be little inclination to obtain treatment for the sick. Even in such areas, treatment is often forced on the people. This is not through any active dislike of going to hospital, but is the result of a general apathy and acceptance of sickness as a part of their life. There was no suggestion that sorcery had anything to do with this attitude.

Medical Tultulo were of a universally low standard. Many were infected with "tinea imbrocata". Most of them had to be reprimanded for failing to send sick people to hospital or to Aid Postak. Most of them are content to provide very primitive treatment and then wash their hands of the matter. Their own personal habits are no better than those of anybody else and they play little or no part in improving village standards of housing and hygiene. For such reasons, I feel they are worse than useless.

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Two Aid Posts operate in the area. These are at BRUGAN and BULANITA. Both were visited and found to be in good condition. H.M.O. LANGA who accompanied the patrol did not perform satisfactorily. His conduct was good but his work was far below standard. This youth should have more training before being allowed to patrol without the supervision of a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant.

Hygiene in all villages was quite adequate. Latrines were not of a high standard but were satisfactory. Some were pulled down and replacements made before the patrol left the village. Water supplies are adequate but not plentiful. The water itself is quite good and is usually obtained from small streams.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. All villages in this area are of the usual type seen in the Naprik Sub-district and, indeed, all through the foothills of the Torricelli Mountains. They are not much different from those seen in the Iuni and Baku areas except that the housing types are somewhat different. Each hamlet consists of a cluster of houses around a clearing. There are several hamlets in each village, all being about the same size. The clearing is always plain earth and at this time of the year is very muddy.

Villages were generally clean although it was obvious that the cleaning had been done very recently. Many houses were in a decrepit state and these were pulled down on the spot after making sure that no hardship was caused thereby. One feature of all villages was the "haus blud". This was invariably too small, very decrepit and ~~in~~ incredibly filthy. This subject has been dealt with under Native Affairs.

Village Officials are generally very poor. Most of the Iunals are the traditional leaders appointed by early patrols. These men invariably do not speak pidgin and are so innately conservative as to be completely ineffective. The real power lies in the hands of the younger and more sophisticated Tultals.

There are however some particularly good officials in the area. Perhaps outstanding are the Iunals of UPANEMBI, NUMANGO and ALBINAMA No.2. These men hold the respect of the Administration, other Europeans and of the people themselves.

Many Village Officials had to be severely reprimanded for exceeding their powers. There is much browbeating of the people by these officials. This was particularly evident at BULANITA where the standard of Officials is very low. In several groups, special time was devoted to an outline of the Native Administration Regulations and a delineation of the powers of Village Officials.

Rest Houses throughout the area were generally very poor but quite adequate.

CENSUS. A complete census was conducted of both census divisions. Separate statistics for each division are attached. Tax/census adjustment advice has been compiled and forwarded to the Taxation Commissioner, Port Moresby.

All villages, except those of H'BRAN, INCANBIS

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KANAKAKON and UPANUP show a natural increase in population. In the case of KANAKAKON, the decrease is due primarily to migrations out to GAWANGA villages. M'ERAS, INGAUBLIS, and UPANUP all show a natural decrease.

The most striking feature of the census figures is the large excess of males over females. In many villages, this was such that with a considerable proportion of the males absent at plantations, there were still more adult males left in the villages than there were adult females.

It was noticed that at the village listed in the tax register as UPANUP, few people recognized the name. The true name of this village is BALANGABADANGIL. The origin of the name UPANUP is something of a mystery but the original Village Book issued in 1950 bears the name UPANUP. It is suggested that, to avoid confusion, the name of this village be altered in official records to BALANGABADANGIL, the true name.

TAXATION. The improved economic situation of this area is seen in the increased tax collections. In 1958, 637 men paid tax and 1021 were exempted. This year, 880 paid tax, 871 being exempted. Much of the increase in collections came from returned labourers. No difficulty was experienced in collection of the tax. Those who paid last year invariably paid again. Some applied for exemptions on the grounds of economic distress. These cases were judged on individual merits.

With the present per capita income for males in the 16-45 age group of £2.10.0 to £3 per annum, it is considered that the tax rate of 10/- is a fair and just one. It will, I feel, be some considerable time before this rate can be raised.

A summary of tax collections may be found in Appendix "C".

NATIVE LABOUR. In view of the fact that the principal source of wealth in this area is from migrant labour, it is to be expected that a large proportion of males between the ages of 16 and 45 would be absent from their villages. In most villages, it was seen that about one-quarter to one-third of this age group was absent. Few villages were overrecruited under the one-third system. These were WARANGON, TIMINGIR, SAUMES, KANAKAKON, UPANUP, MALANUP. Others recruited to the limit set by this system are BONAKOI and SALATA.

Many men from UPANUP and surrounding villages entered into agreements shortly before the patrol's arrival. The reason for this, openly admitted, was to avoid paying tax. This exodus resulted in the over-recruitment of MALANUP. However, little harm has been done to village life as there are sufficient men left in the village.

In accordance with patrol instructions, talks on desertions were given in all villages. These talks were, in most villages, very well received as the people have no illusions as to the effect continued desertions will have on their economy. I doubt if many desertions by men of this area take place but it is certain that some of the younger and more irresponsible types are prepared to desert should they dislike conditions on the plantation on which they find themselves. It is with this in mind

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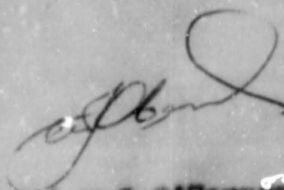
11.

Appendix "A" to Harik Patrol Report No. 1 of 1959/60.

Report on Police personnel accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No. 6376 Const. 1st class MARIAMUN Very Good. Smart appearance and a hard worker. Has a high opinion of himself and cannot stand criticism.

" " 10266 Const. Trainee BONOMAN Good. A hard and willing worker but very inexperienced



M. J. O'Connell
Patrol Officer

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12.

Appendix "B" to Maudit Patrol Report No. 1 of 1959/60.

Inventory Register.

Village	Pigs	Dogs	Fowls
BONAHOI	34	28	10
SAROH	35	10	-
ALU-INGRI	14	3	2
WIRANGOH	30	2	16
TA	26	19	9
MUN	18	8	5
B-ERAS	25	17	10
TIMINGOH	54	45	25
URITA	28	8	2
SAHES	11	8	3
BUMBITA	28	19	30
INDINI	13	17	11
TADANANGAS	25	17	-
KARANAKI	13	43	42
TOTALS BUMBITA	369	244	176
SUNANG No.1	24	28	20
" No.2	28	33	26
UTANIP	14	17	3
HOK No.1	14	14	-
" No.2	19	17	17
INGARLLO	21	48	17
BIL	9	28	26
ILILIP	12	21	28
HAGAVALLIP	5	15	6
UNILIN	5	17	10
AUWI	6	8	12
UPAH NIBIL	-	11	14
ILANOP	8	8	7
MALANWI	2	11	21
BALI	1	27	29
HUMANGO	-	14	-
ALBINAMA No.1	1	36	19
" No.2	10	12	4
" No.3	4	28	17
BULANITA	17	25	12
TOTALS BURLANG	200	418	298
GRAND TOTAL	569	662	464

BUMANGO has 8 ducks.

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13.

Appendix "C" to Patrol Report Matrik No. 3 of 1952/53.

Summary of tax collections.

Village	Number taxed	Number exempted	Amount collected.
BONAHOT	22	19	211. 0.0
BANOM	23	8	11.10.0
AJAWINGEH	9	7	4.10.0
WA'AMUH	20	16	10. 0.0
SALATA	16	19	9. 0.0
WARANGOH	17	14	8.10.0
YININGIP	29	19	214.10.0
M'HEAS	14	14	7.10.0
URITA	26	15	13.0 .0
SAUR'S	12	11	6. 0.0
BUMBITA	12	31	6. 0.0
INDUH	17	33	8.10.0
TAUANGAS	22	29	11. 0.0
KANAHACH	36	32	18. 0.0
Total: BUMBITA	277	267	2136.10.0
SUNAHU No.1	44	75	22. 0.0
" No.2	23	51	11.10.0
UTAMIP	21	19	10.10.0
HOI No.1	20	24	10. 0.0
" No.2	48	51	24. 0.0
INGAMBILIS	41	35	20.10.0
EIL	43	58	21.10.0
HAGAYALIP	20	35	10. 0.0
AURI	19	17	9.10.0
UWELIH	27	30	13.10.0
ILLIP	40	41	20. 0.0
TPAHENBIL	24	21	12. 0.0
ILANOP	19	26	9.10.0
MALAHUH	20	21	10. 0.0
BALI	53	25	26.10.0
HUSIANGO	18	10	9. 0.0
ALBENAMA No.1	45	25	23. 0.0
" No.2	14	8	7. 0.0
" No.3	31	12	15.10.0
BULAHITA	32	20	16. 0.0
Total: MUNIANG	603	604	2301.10.0
GRAND TOTAL	880	604	2440. 0.0

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67-8-46

9th August, 1960.

Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KOROROBU.

Attention Mr. J. Irvine.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/59-60 - MAPRIK.

The following is an extract from the above Report, submitted for your information, please.

"MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission and the Assemblies of God Mission exert the most influence in the religious sphere. In most villages there is a catechist trained at the S.S.E.M. at IDAHATA or at the A.O.G. at TIMAUI, and they hold considerable influence with the younger generation. As was previously mentioned, these catechists are, at present, at loggerheads with the older men who wish to revive the Tambaran and Long Yam Cult.

Very few children are attending the mission schools and very few are being trained at the Government school at BAINYIK."

(J. K. ^{cl.}McCarthy)
Acting Director.

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67-8-46

9th August, 1960.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 5/59-60 - MAPRIK.

Thank you for this Report. The notes on the Long Yam cult have been brought to the attention of the Anthropologist. There is no harm in the practice of white magic, in fact, many western societies indulge similar superstitions.

I like to see that the Village officials are being given some responsibility in arbitration. There is no objection to clan elders being co-opted for the same purpose. The Assistant District Officer will need to watch the trend towards village division between the conservative older and the progressive younger people especially when the native missionaries are prepared to aggravate the dissension. A lot more can be gained by general group harmony especially in educating them towards an appreciation of malarial control operations. The annual increase of 5.8% since 1954 is quite remarkable but probably due more to general improvement of medical services rather than specifically to mosquito spraying.

It is necessary to advise the natives to plant economic crops only on that land to which they have a traditional right of use, otherwise litigation will be caused when the farmers are in receipt of a considerable annual income.

Mr. Downes has exercised commendable common sense in his approach to the census evasion. It would have been interesting to discover what the unknown reason is for the failure of a percentage of the people to line. After all, these people are comparatively sophisticated and they avoided census even when not required to pay tax.

(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

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67/8/46



PR. MAP. 5-59/60/1373

District Office
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

20th July, 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 5 of 1959/60

I have received Mr. Downes Report of a patrol he carried out to the Wora Census Division. This is quite a good report and I would like to commend him on a good sound job.

It is to be expected that this new idea of spraying will meet with some opposition from the older people and the only measures we can take are those which Mr. Downes did try. An attempt will be made to allay their opposition by explaining to them how we are trying to assist them to drive out the malaria carrying mosquito.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

This report is forwarded for your information please.

This young officer's training is coming along well and he is receiving a good grounding in all aspects of his work.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HB:BB

File No. 31-4/662

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K.

27th. June, 1960.

District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 5 of 1959/60

Your PR.NO.5/59-60/718 of 11th. April, 1960
refers.

Attached please find retyped report as requested. Delay in forwarding this was due to the fact that Mr. Downes is more than fully occupied in the Treasury and Post Office and just hasn't had the time to re-type the report.

The patrol was Mr. Downes' fifth patrol and his first solo patrol. He appears to be gaining a good grasp of the essentials for routine patrolling. The disputes mentioned in the diary were all payments made over bride price and are normally settled by the village officials. When an officer is in the area the settlement of bride price is generally, not always, made before such officer.

The officials were appointed by Mr. S. Fagg, Patrol Officer, whilst he accompanied the patrol, or by myself at MAPRIK, after a choice had been made in the village before Mr. Downes by the people themselves.

It is pleasing to see that native missionaries are at last starting to exert an ethical pressure on traditional sorcerers. This attitude can be seen in the near by council area, but will need to grow considerably before it has a great effect on the sorcerers' power in the area.

The Medical Tul Tuls' poor knowledge of the use of medicine is standard throughout the area. They are gradually being replaced by Aid Posts with higher trained orderlies. An attempt was made last October to give fortnightly instruction to Medical Tul Tuls in the area, but without any outstanding success. There is apparently no short cut in the application of medicine. However they have been useful in many cases and will certainly be retained until replaced by the more efficient Aid Post Orderly.

The WORA area has been sprayed now for three years by the Malarial Control Section. While the effects of malaria eradication certainly could not be seen in that time, the area has shown an annual increase of 5.8% since 1954 which is well above normal.

New names recorded were NINGILIMBI natives who were before the court at MAPRIK in November when it was discovered they were not recorded in the census.

With regard to economic advancement this is solely agricultural, there being no gold production in the area. It is pleasing to see that an interest is being taken in planting coffee, as these people are in an advantageous geographical position to export their produce with a minimum of road transportation. The three AUPIK villages have a large area at present under rice, in which crop they have long been interested. Should interest in cash cropping increase in the area, a sizeable produce could well be expected. However in the past they have been quite lethargic in this regard and it will only be eradicated by a realisation, at present lacking, that advancement is completely dependent on willingness to work.

This was a normal patrol which was carried out well by Mr. Downes. It was his first solo patrol and he is to be commended on it.



(B. Hurting)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

PATROL REPORT

MAPRIK No 5 of 1959/60

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- B.A.DOWNES C.P.C.

AREA PATROLLED :- WORA Census Division

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision.
Tax Collection.
Routine Administration.

DURATION OF PATROLL :- 2-3-60 to 17-3-60

Number of Days 16 Days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Two Members of R.P.& N.G.C.
One Native Medical Orderly

LAST PATROL INTO AREAS :- April 1959 by Mr.CORRIGAN P.O.

MAP REFERENCE :- Maprik Two Mile Sheet

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/I-430.
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
26th February 1960.

Mr. B. Downes,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL WORA AREA.

Please make arrangements to leave Maprik on a patrol of the Wora Census Sub Division on Wednesday 2nd March 1960.

Objects of the patrol will be:-

- (1) Tax Collection.
- (2) Census.
- (3) General Administration.

With regard to tax collection as you do not hold the qualifications to form a tax tribunal, applications for exemptions cannot be heard by you but must be referred to a magistrate at Maprik.

Please also take records of the census figures of past years as was done on the Tamaul patrol and bring up the Village Population registers to date.

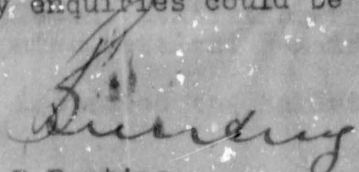
Deal with complaints by arbitration where ever possible and refer any cases requiring Court action to Maprik.

With regard to routine matters in villages please follow the standing Instructions for the area and ensure that all points in those instructions are followed in each village.

Take with you Corporal Mason and Const. Waiu and sufficient patrol stores to last you three weeks. The patrol should not be hurried but bear in mind that the prime purpose of the patrol is tax collection and census. The patrol should take you approximately three weeks to complete.

Whilst travelling between villages I would like you to spend all possible time talking on local social customs as outlined to you in conversation.

As this is your first lone patrol don't hesitate should you require guidance in any matter in sending a runner to me whilst you are in the village. Any enquiries could be answered within a day.


B. Bunting.
Asst. District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

- Wednesday 2nd March Departed MAPRIK with Mr. Pegg, patrol personnel and stores by Landrover for WORA village at 1400 Hours. Inspected all hamlets of WORA, SERANDU, and NUMAKIM. Returned to WORA at 1900 Hours. Remained overnight
- Thursday 3rd March Mr. Pegg supervised cleaning of WORA village. Lined WORA, SERANDU, and NUMAKIM Tax/census completed. Statistics Completed. Remained overnight
- Friday 4th March Departed for NELIGUM 0930 Hours. Mr. Pegg returned to MAPRIK. Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census of NELIGUM completed. Inspected all NELIGUM hamlets. Departed for GATNIGUM 1315 hours. Walking time 35 minutes. Compiled Tax/census figures. Inspected all hamlets of GATNIGUM. Remained overnight.
- Saturday 5th March Tax/census of GATNIGUM completed. Supervised cleaning of village. Departed for GWELIGUM 1 at 1400 hours. Walking time 40 minutes. Inspected all hamlets of GWELIGUM 1 & 2. Remained overnight.
- Sunday 6th March Observed
- Monday 7th March Tax/census of GWELIGUM 1 & 2 completed. Discussion with village officials re economic development. One C.N.A. case to Maprik. Remained overnight.
- Tuesday 8th March Settled minor disputes. Departed for AUPIK 1 at 0930 hours. Walking time 25 minutes. Inspected all hamlets. AUPIK 1 tax/census completed. Statistics revised. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday 9th March Departed for AUPIK 2 0930 hours. Walking time 15 minutes. Inspected all hamlets. Tax/census completed. Statistics revised. Remained overnight.
- Thursday 10th March Departed for LEHINGA 1 0930 crossing AMUK River enroute. Walking time 40 minutes. Inspected all hamlets of LEHINGA 1. On to LEHINGA 2 inspecting hamlets enroute. Walking time 10 minutes. Remained overnight.
- Friday 11th March Tax/census of LEHINGA 1 & 2 and APERINGA completed. Village of APERINGA inspected. Heavy rain. Remained overnight.
- Saturday 12th March Talk given to gathering of village officials re economic development. Departed for NINGILIMBI 1000 hours. Walking time 15 minutes. Tax/census of NINGILIMBI 2 completed. Statistics revised. Several marriage disputes settled. Remained overnight.
- Sunday 13th March Observed. Afternoon inspected the hamlets of NINGILIMBI 1 & 2.
- Monday 14th March Tax/census of NINGILIMBI 1 completed. Departed for SERAGAKIM 1300 hours. Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census of SERAGAKIM 2 completed. All hamlets inspected. Figures revised. Remained overnight.

- Tuesday 15th March Dispute settled. Tax/Census SERAGAKIM 1 completed. Statistics compiled. Several disputes heard. One court sent to Maprik. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday 16th March Marriage dispute heard. Departed for SAMGIK 1000 hours. Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census SAMGIK, NINDIGO completed. Figures compiled. Remained overnight.
- Thursday 17th March Several disputes heard. Inspected hamlets of NINDIGO, and SAMGIK. Departed for BAINYIK via GATNIGUM and NELIGUM inspecting work previously detailed. Patrol completed at 1130 hours.

END OF DIARY.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The WORA census division is situated along the Southern foothills of the Prince Alexander Mountains, south west of MAPRIK, covering an area of approximately 40 square miles and supporting a population of 3384. The main river in the area is the AMUK which joins the AMOGU near the Catholic Mission at KUNJINGINI and flows into the Sepik River above FAGWI.

The terrain of the division consists of gentle undulating hills extending from the Prince Alexander Mountains in the north to kunai plains in the south. Vegetation consists of light jungle rain forest diminishing to the kunai plains with no large stands of good hardwoods noticed in the area.

Most villages could be visited by a walk of 10 to 30 minutes and are situated along two ridges extending from WORA village to AUPIK 2 in the north and from LEHINGA 2 to SERAGAKIM in the south. Mr Pegg accompanied the patrol for the first two days to investigate the condition of the villages of WORA, SERANDU and NUNAKIM firsthand.

The last D.N.A. patrol into the area was in April 1959 conducted by Mr. Corrigan P.O. for the collection of tax and routine administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The general native situation in the WORA census division is good although in the villages of WORA, SERANDU, NELIGUM and LEHINGA the patrol was met with little enthusiasm. These villages have a long history of general apathy toward the administration and its aims, and several days were spent supervising the clearing of decayed houses and the building of latrines. In the villages of NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM it was found that many hamlets had been built well into the bush, anything up to an hour's walk away from the main market site. Sixteen such hamlets were found and each were in a filthy condition. On my suggestion the village officials destroyed 40 houses which had been abandoned and were constituting a menace as far as Malaria Control is concerned. One reason for this resiting of houses is the fear of the Malaria Control spraying program. Rumours have been spread around, mainly by the old man, that it is a form of poison and will do harm to people. The people were given talks on the good this program was doing for them and they agreed that they were not acting for their own good and ensured cooperation with the Malaria Control field staff in future.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

The patrol spent as much time as possible in all villages and every hamlet was inspected personally by the writer as well as many food, rice and peanut gardens. It was found that many officials were failing to carry out their duty toward their villages and, Mr. Pegg, while he was with the patrol, appointed new officials in WORA village on probation. In the villages of NELIGUM, LEMINGA, NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM, eight new officials were sent to MAPRIK and subsequently appointed by the Assistant District Officer MAPRIK on probation. These probationary appointments are all young and energetic and appear to have the confidence and following of their respective villages.

Owing to the length of time spent in each village many grievances, which would otherwise be left in abeyance, were brought to the notice of the patrol. The main cause for grievance were food tree and land disputes of the South WORA. Most of these had been brought to the notice of previous patrol officers and recorded in the village book.

Luluangi

In the villages of LEMINGA, NINGILIMBI, and SERAGAKIM there are two conflicting schools of thought. The first, the mission group, is controlled by the catechist and supported by the youngmen who have attended the mission schools. The second group consists of the older men of the village who want to revive the tambaran and Long Yam Cult. These two groups clash with each other frequently and, although they do not come to blows, feelings run high. One example of this is found at SERAGAKIM 2 where the catechist volunteered to show the patrol all the hamlets hidden in the bush and his help in obtaining the conviction of four men in possession of implements used in sorcery. A deputation of men wishing to revive the Long Yam Cult approached the patrol to find out the Administrations attitude toward a revival. They were informed that they could practice the Cult and it was suggested that they invent some form of rite to ensure a good cash crop ~~whether~~ whether it be rice, peanuts or coffee. This they readily agreed to and it is hoped this will give the older men something to keep them occupied.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The most impressive of the officials seen were BIRA and TAMENJO, Luluai of GWELIGUM 1 and 2 respectively. Bira is an ex naval foreman and has the respect of all the villagers which, for this area, is unusual. These two villages are the most progressive throughout the entire area.

The following are the probationary appointments made by the patrol and from MAPRIK.

WORA	Luluai GUPMANU
	Tultul KIEU
NELIGUM 1	Luluai WANGI/BABA
	Tultul WANGI/DULAGUT
NELIGUM 2	Luluai RAMUGIAN
LEHINGA 1	Luluai HIAPIN
	Tultul KOTANGO
LEHINGA 2	Tultul AMILAWAN
NINGILIMBI	Luluai ASUA'U
SERAGAKIM 1	Tultul WISAUMI

Most of these appointments are young men and all appear to have the following of the people.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The housing in many villages was well below standard, the main offenders being WORA, SERANDU, LEHINGA and SERAGAKIM 2. All hamlets were inspected by the writer and the owners of many old abandoned houses were instructed by the village officials to remove them. All places were then reinspected to ensure that the officials instructions were carried out and when this policy became known throughout the area, little trouble was experienced.

As has already been stated, the village of SERAGAKIM was in a bad state of disrepair and many hamlets have not been visited by the Malaria Control Field Staff to be sprayed with D.D.T. Malaria Control have been notified of these places and intend to return to complete the spraying program.

MEDICAL HEALTH

The health of the area was generally good and only one case was sent to the hospital at MAPRIK. Accompanying the patrol was a Native Medical Orderly, JEM, who inspected every village resident for minor ailments. His work was carried out in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Many small sores and much "grille" were noticed and treated by the N.M.O.

Most villages have Medical Tultuls in residence and the patrol checked their supplies of medicines. It was found that the stocks of medicine held were insufficient to treat the people and the Tultul's knowledge of first aid was negligible. I think, if their work is to be of any value, they should be brought into the hospital at MAPRIK for a course in treating minor ailments.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Subsistence agriculture is carried on throughout the area. Planting of the main root crops of YAM, MAMI and TARO had just been completed and consequently food was not plentiful. The diet consisted mainly of SAGO, and PITPIT supplemented by BANANAS and COCONUTS.

The people of WORA division have been slow to obtain the benefits of cash cropping. Peanuts and rice have been planted in several villages with mixed success and when the crops did not reach expectations, they did not bother to replant them. One of the reasons why the crops do not return a good income to the family group is the fact that too many families are working the ground and when the time comes to distribute the money earned, each family receives only a small portion.

Throughout the area emphasis was placed on cash cropping and on the heeding of the advice of the Agricultural Officers re planting times. In an address given to all villages, any person willing to plant any cash crops were encouraged to visit the Agricultural Station at BAINYIK to be advised on the preparation of their gardens for the proposed crop. It is pleasing to note that deputations from ten villages took advantage of this and most wanted to plant coffee. The outcome of the visit is the proposed establishment of a coffee nursery at GWELIGUM 1 as well as the preparations of coffee gardens which are well under way.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont)

One of the main obstacles in the way of cash cropping is the attitude of the elders in the villages toward any new ideas put forward by the Administration and I think it will take many more years of hard work by staff of all departments before this attitude will disappear.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

TIMAUI/AUPIK 2 LEHINGA/SERAGAKIM 1.

These two jeep roads were in good condition and needed only one or two drains dug along the waterlogged sections. A section between the AMOGU River and NUMAKIM village had been badly rooted about by pigs but this has now been repaired.

There is only one village along the main ridges not connected to a main road and that is LEHINGA 1 in the South West corner of the division. This village is rather backward in its economic development and at present has no urgent need for a road. Any cash crops harvested in this area could easily be carried to the road at LEHINGA 2 which is a ten minute walk away.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Timau
The South Seas Evangelical Mission and the Assemblies Of God Mission exert the most influence in the religious sphere. In most villages there is a catechist trained at the S.S.E.M. at ILAHATA or at the A.O.G. at TIMAUI, and they hold considerable influence with the younger generation. As was previously mentioned, these catechists are, at present, at loggerheads with the older men who wish to revive the Tambaran and Long Yam Cult.

Very few children are attending the mission schools and very few are being trained at the Government school at BADNIK.

TAX COLLECTION AND CENSUS

All the villages were lined and the tax collected without any difficulty. £360 was collected from 720 men and 198 exemptions were issued from MAPRIK.

Fifty four new names were recorded at the villages of NINGILLIBI 1 and 2. It was found that these people had evaded the census since the war but no charges were laid against the men because it is thought that there are still many persons afraid to line for some unknown reason. If these men were charged and gaoled it would deter others from coming forward and having their names recorded. In the writers opinion it is more important to gain an accurate census count than to charge men under N.A.O. Section 115. Altogether sixty three new names were recorded.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY A

An effort was made to understand the workings of the Long Yam Cult and the following are the results of investigations at LEHINGA 1 village in the WORA census Division.

It is of primary importance to plant the Yams "when the blood is hot", and many of the rites connected with the warming of the blood by only drinking hot liquids. If the yams are planted without this preliminary precaution the root crop will not grow to the desired size..

One month before the planting of the yams, the various clans gather near the house Tambaran. Each clan kills a pig belonging to one of the members and makes a strong hot soup of pig and various bush foods mixed in a native type clay bowl. The soup is then swapped with that of one of the gathered clans and eaten. The reason for swapping the food is to be found in the native custom of not eating ones own pigs. After the soup is finished, everybody drinks hot water to ensure that their blood is warmed up. Only hot water and hot soup is drunk for the following month and no person can wash himself in cold water because this would cool the blood. During this period sexual intercourse is forbidden. A "singsing" then takes place.

After the "singsing" the older men go into the bush and cut pangle slats, from Sago trees, which they paint with native colours and which represent various stages in planting the yams. These paintings are then swapped with the clan who supplied the soup and deposited, usually, in the House Tambaran. After the month is up, the yams are then planted and the men have their first wash in a nearby watercourse.

Mr. G. G. G.
When the food is grown and harvested, a big "singsing" is arranged in which members of neighbouring villages come and enjoy the first of the new crop. The villages who attend the dance are then in debt to the host village and are required to invite the host village to the "singsing" which they hold when their yams mature. In this way a continuous round of festivities is ensured for several months.

During their growth, the yams are sometimes treated in various ways to ensure a long or fat yam. To make the yam grow long and big, a mixture of various leaves and roots are pounded into a paste and poured onto the newly planted crop. If the garden owner wishes to grow short fat yams, he catches some fish in the nearest river, eats the meat, cooks the bones in a bowl and mixes the result with the ash of the fire. This is then poured onto the yam after planting.

There are various methods used by the village sorcerer to rid himself of any enemy. One way is to pound up the ~~bones~~ bones of a dead human, & mix the result with various leaves and roots of trees. This is then poured into a cut, inflicted on the yam, and when the tuber is eaten, the person becomes "short winded" and soon dies. Another way is to cook a snake, mix the result with the bark of a certain tree and inject the mixture into the yam the same way as previously mentioned.

If a child sees any of the preparations carried out by the sorcerer mentioned above, he or she dies in a very short time resulting from "poison" worked against the child.

REPORT ON P.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

No 6079PA Const. 1st Class YENDABARI.

A good policeman who carries out his duties efficiently.

No 8134 Const. WAIU

A capable policeman whose local knowledge was invaluable to the patrol.

four

.....
B.A. Downes C.P.O.

APPENDIX

TAX STATISTICS FOR WORA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	No.	TAXABLE	EXEMPT	AMOUNT COLLECTED
WORA	SM2/18	68	16	34. .
SERANDU	SM2/20	17	6	8.10.
NUMAKIM	SM2/19	30	9	15. .
NELIGUM	SM2/22	44	16	22. .
GATNIGUM	SM2/21	24	9	12. .
GWELIGUM1	SM2/23	56	11	28. .
GWELIGUM2	SM2/24	31	9	15.10.
AUPIK 1	SM2/25	48	11	24. .
AUPIK 2	SM2/26	42	6	21. .
LEHINGA 1	SM2/27	38	10	19. .
LEHINGA 2	SM2/28	23	10	11.10.
APERINCA	SM2/29	32	13	16. .
NINGILIMBI1	SM2/30	44	16	22. .
NINGILIMBI2	SM2/31	53	13	26.10.
SERAGAKIM1	SM2/32	53	14	26.10.
SERACAKIM2	SM2/33	60	9	30. 0
NINDIGO	SM2/34	26	8	13. .
SAMGIK	SM2/35	31	12	15.10.
TOTALS		720	198	£360.--.--

Howe
.....
B.A.Downes C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

WORK CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print. 43/258.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS					MALES		FEMALES						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F					
WUAA	3-3-60	3	10									2	1					2	5					12	76	6	77	3	75	1.1	29	42	92	96	277		
NUMAKUM	3-3-60		3																4					18	39	14	42	1	42	1.2	25	20	46	57	152		
SERANDU	3-3-60		1																2					8	9	5	23	2	23	1.4	12	12	25	30	82		
GATNIGUM	5-3-60	2	1																18			2		18	40	15	58	1.7	33	36	37	49	171				
NELIGUM	4-3-60	2	7																16			2		17	59	12	55	4	53	1.5	41	27	63	77	232		
GWELIGUM	7-3-60	6	1																6			1		19	57	20	62	2	60	1.5	52	35	72	85	252		
GWELIGUM	7-3-60	2	3																8			1		12	38	7	40	1	40	1.1	16	18	45	49	134		
AUPIN	8-3-60	5	1																4					10	51	13	50	2	49	1.1	30	21	64	65	190		
AUPIN	9-3-60	3	3																5					13	51	16	47	4	47	1.1	22	28	53	54	164		
LEHINGA	11-3-60	2	8																13					12	54	8	47	4	46	1.5	38	26	52	58	187		
LEHINGA	11-3-60	2																	12					16	37	9	31	2	30	1.2	25	10	38	42	129		
APERINGA	11-3-60	4	3																11					9	44	11	46	2	43	1.6	26	31	51	55	174		
NINGILIMBI	12-3-60	4	6																16					24	72	21	67	4	69	1.4	56	43	72	92	278		
NINGILIMBI	14-3-60	5	5																13					15	54	27	46	3	46	1.5	36	37	67	70	223		
NINGIKO	16-3-60	1	3																10					4	36	2	32		32	1.9	9	16	37	40	113		
SAMGIA	16-3-60	1	1																11					10	43	9	35		35	1	13	20	50	47	142		
SERAGAKUM	15-3-60	3	7																14					16	66	9	58	4	58	1.6	43	40	77	71	245		
SERAGAKUM	14-3-60	6	4																6					19	62	9	58	4	58	1.4	36	37	82	72	233		
GRAND TOTALS		52	67			1	3	2	2	2		2	1	11	10	1	62	7	13	3	7	15	172			254	898	213	954	47	847	1.3	551	506	1026	1107	3354

63 New names recorded

PATROL REPORT

MAPRIK No 5 of 1959/60

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- B.A.DOWNES C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED :- WORA Census Division

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision.
Tax Collection.
Routine Administration.

DURATION OF PATROLL :- 2-3-60 to 17-3-60

Number of Days 16 Days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Two Members of R.P.& N.G.C.
One Native Medical Orderly

LAST PATROL INTO AREAS :- April 1959 by Mr.CORRIGAN P.O.

MAP REFERENCE :- Maprik Two Mile Sheet

PATROL DIARY

- Wednesday 2nd March Departed MAPRIK with Mr. Pegg, patrol personnel and stores by Landrover for WORA village at 1400 Hours. Inspected all hamlets of WORA, SERANDU, and NUMAKIM. Returned to WORA at 1900 Hours. Remained overnight.
- Thursday 3rd March Mr. Pegg supervised cleaning of WORA village. Lined WORA, SERANDU, and NUMAKIM Tax/census completed. Statistics Completed. Remained overnight.
- Friday 4th March Departed for NELIGUM 0930 Hours. Mr. Pegg returned to MAPRIK. Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census of NELIGUM completed. Inspected all NELIGUM hamlets. Departed for GATNIGUM 1315 hours. Walking time 35 minutes. Compiled Tax/census figures. Inspected all hamlets of GATNIGUM. Remained overnight.
- Saturday 5th March Tax/census of GATNIGUM completed. Supervised cleaning of village. Departed for GWELIGUM 1 at 1400 hours. Walking time 40 minutes. Inspected all hamlets of GWELIGUM 1 & 2. Remained overnight.
- Sunday 6th March Observed
- Monday 7th March Tax/census of GWELIGUM 1 & 2 completed. Discussion with village officials re economic development. One C.N.A. case to Maprik. Remained overnight.
- Tuesday 8th March Settled minor disputes. Departed for AUPIK 1 at 0930 hours. Walking time 25 minutes. Inspected all hamlets. AUPIK 1 tax/census completed. Statistics revised. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday 9th March Departed for AUPIK 2 0930 hours. Walking time 15 minutes. Inspected all hamlets. Tax/census completed. Statistics revised. Remained overnight.
- Thursday 10th March Departed for LEHINGA 1 0930 crossing AMUK River enroute. Walking time 40 minutes. Inspected all hamlets of LEHINGA 1. On to LEHINGA 2 inspecting hamlets enroute. Walking time 10 minutes. Remained overnight.
- Friday 11th March Tax/census of LEHINGA 1 & 2 and APERINGA completed. Village of APERINGA inspected. Heavy rain. Remained overnight.
- Saturday 12th March Talk given to gathering of village officials re economic development. Departed for NINGILIMBI 1000 hours. Walking time 15 minutes. Tax/census of NINGILIMBI 2 completed. Statistics revised. Several marriage disputes settled. Remained overnight.
- Sunday 13th March Observed. Afternoon inspected the hamlets of NINGILIMBI 1 & 2.
- Monday 14th March Tax/census of NINGILIMBI 1 completed. Departed for SERAGAKIM 1300 hours. Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census of SERAGAKIM 2 completed. All hamlets inspected. Figures revised. Remained overnight.

- Tuesday 15th March Dispute settled, Tax/Census SERAGAKIM 1 completed, Statistics compiled, Several disputes heard, One court sent to Naprik, Remained overnight.
- Wednesday 16th March Marriage dispute heard, Departed for SANGIK 1000 hours Walking time 30 minutes, Tax/census SANGIK, NINDIGO completed, Figures compiled, Remained overnight.
- Thursday 17th March Several disputes heard, Inspected hamlets of NINDIGO, and SANGIK, Departed for BAINYIK via GATNIGUM and NERIGUM inspecting work previously detailed, Patrol completed at 1130 hours.

END OF DIARY.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The WORA census division is situated along the Southern foothills of the Prince Alexander Mountains, south west of NAPRIK, covering an area of approximately 40 square miles and supporting a population of 1380. The main river in the area is the ANIK which joins the ANOGU near the Catholic Mission at KUNJINGUM and flows into the Sepik River above PARWI.

The terrain of the division consists of gentle undulating hills extending from the Prince Alexander Mountains in the north to kumul plains in the south. Vegetation consists of light jungle rain forest diminishing to the kumul plains with no large stands of good hardwoods noticed in the area.

Most villages could be visited by a walk of 10 to 30 minutes and are situated along two ridges extending from WORA village to NAPRIK 2 in the north and from LEMINGA 2 to SERAGAKIM in the south. Mr Pegg accompanied the patrol for the first two days to investigate the condition of the villages of WORA, SERANDU and NUBAKIM firsthand.

The last D.N.A. patrol into the area was in April 1959 conducted by Mr. Corrigan P.O. for the collection of tax and routine administration.

GENERAL SITUATION

The general native situation in the WORA census division is good although in the villages of WORA, SERANDU, NERIGUM and LEMINGA the patrol was met with little enthusiasm. These villages have a long history of general apathy toward the administration and its aims, and several days were spent supervising the clearing of decayed houses and the building of latrines. In the villages of NINGULUBU and SERAGAKIM it was found that many hamlets had been built well into the bush, anything upto an hour's walk away from the main hamlet site. Sixteen such hamlets were found and each were in a filthy condition. In my suggestion the village officials destroyed 40 houses which had been abandoned and were constituting a menace as far as Malaria Control is concerned. One reason for this settling of houses is the fear of the Malaria Control spraying program. Rumours have been spread around, mainly by the old men, that it is a form of poison and will do harm to people. The people were given talks on the good this program was doing for them and they agreed that they were not acting for their own good and agreed cooperation with the Malaria Control field staff in future.

Tuesday 15th March Dispute settled. Tax/Census SERAGAKIM 1 completed. Statistics compiled. Several disputes heard. One court sent to Maprik. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 16th March Marriage dispute heard. Departed for SAMGIK 1000 hours Walking time 30 minutes. Tax/census SAMGIK, NINDIGO completed. Figures compiled. Remained overnight.

Thursday 17th March Several disputes heard. Inspected hamlets of NINDIGO, and SAMGIK. Departed for BAINYIK via GATNIGUM and NELIGUM inspecting work previously detailed. Patrol completed at 1130 hours.

END OF DIARY.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The WORA census division is situated along the Southern foothills of the Prince Alexander Mountains, south west of MAPRIK, covering an area of approximately 40 square miles and supporting a population of 3384. The main river in the area is the AMUK which joins the AMOGU near the Catholic Mission at KUNJINGINI and flows into the Sepik River above PAGWI.

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The last D.N.A. patrol into the area was in April 1959 conducted by Mr. Corrigan P.O. for the collection of tax and routine administration.

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The general native situation in the WORA census division is good although in the villages of WORA, SERANDU, NELIGUM and LEWINGA the patrol was met with little enthusiasm. These villages have a long history of general apathy toward the administration and its aims, and several days were spent supervising the clearing of decayed houses and the building of latrines. In the villages of NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM it was found that many hamlets had been built well into the bush, anything up to an hour's walk away from the main hamlet site. Sixteen such hamlets were found and each were in a filthy condition. On my suggestion the village officials destroyed 40 houses which had been abandoned and were constituting a menace as far as Malaria Control is concerned. One reason for this resiting of houses is the fear of the Malaria Control spraying program. Rumours have been spread around, mainly by the old men, that it is a form of poison and will do harm to people. The people were given talks on the good this program was doing for them and they agreed that they were not acting for their own good and ensured cooperation with the Malaria Control field staff in future.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

The patrol spent as much time as possible in all villages and every hamlet was inspected personally by the writer as well as many food, rice and peanut gardens. It was found that many officials were failing to carry out their duty toward their villages and, Mr. Pegg, while he was with the patrol, appointed new officials in WORA village on probation. In the villages of NELIGUM, LEHINGA, NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM, eight new officials were sent to MAPRIK and subsequently appointed by the Assistant District Officer MAPRIK on probation. These probationary appointments are all young and energetic and appear to have the confidence and following of their respective villages.

Owing to the length of time spent in each village many grievances, which would otherwise be left in abeyance, were brought to the notice of the patrol. The main cause for grievance were food tree and land disputes of the South WORA. Most of these had been brought to the notice of previous patrol officers and recorded in the village book.

In the villages of LEHINGA, NINGILIMBI, and SERAGAKIM there are two conflicting schools of thought. The first, the mission group, is controlled by the catechist and supported by the young men who have attended the mission schools. The second group consists of the older men of the village who want to revive the tambaran and Long Yam Cult. These two groups clash with each other frequently and, although they do not come to blows, feelings run high. One example of this is found at SERAGAKIM 2 where the catechist volunteered to show the patrol all the hamlets hidden in the bush and his help in obtaining the conviction of four men in possession of implements used in sorcery. A deputation of men wishing to revive the Long Yam Cult approached the patrol to find out the Administration's attitude toward a revival. They were informed that they could practice the Cult and it was suggested that they invent some form of rite to ensure a good cash crop ~~whether~~ whether it be rice, peanuts or coffee. This they readily agreed to and it is hoped this will give the older men something to keep them occupied.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The most impressive of the officials seen were BIRA and TAMENJO, Luluai of GWELIGUM 1 and 2 respectively. Bira is an ex naval fireman and has the respect of all the villagers which, for this area, is unusual. These two villages are the most progressive throughout the entire area.

The following are the probationary appointments made by the patrol and from MAPRIK.

WORA	Luluai GUPMANU
	Tultul KIEU
NELIGUM 1	Luluai WANGI/BABA
	Tultul WANGI/DULAGUT
NELIGUM 2	Luluai RAMUGIAN
LEHINGA 1	Luluai HIAPIN
	Tultul KOIANGO
LEHINGA 2	Tultul AMILAWAN
NINGILIMBI	Luluai ASUA'U
SERAGAKIM 1	Tultul WISAUMI

Most of these appointments are young men and all appear to have the following of the people.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The housing in many villages was well below standard, the main offenders being WORA, SERANDU, LEMINGA and SERAGAKIM 2. All hamlets were inspected by the writer and the owners of many old abandoned houses were instructed by the village officials to remove them. All places were then reinspected to ensure that the officials instructions were carried out and when this policy became known throughout the area, little trouble was experienced.

As has already been stated, the village of SERAGAKIM was in a bad state of disrepair and many hamlets have not been visited by the Malaria Control Field Staff to be sprayed with D.D.T. Malaria Control have been notified of these places and intend to return to complete the spraying program.

MEDICAL HEALTH

The health of the area was generally good and only one case was sent to the hospital at MAPRIK. Accompanying the patrol was a Native Medical Orderly, JIM, who inspected every village resident for minor ailments. His work was carried out in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Many small sores and much "grille" were noticed and treated by the N.M.O.

Most villages have Medical Tultuls in residence and the patrol checked their supplies of medicines. It was found that the stocks of medicine held were insufficient to treat the people and the Tultuls knowledge of first aid was negligible. I think, if their work is to be of any value, they should be brought into the hospital at MAPRIK for a course in treating minor ailments.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Subsistence agriculture is carried on throughout the area. Planting of the main root crops of YAM, MAMI and TARO had just been completed and consequently food was not plentiful. The diet consisted mainly of SAGO, and PITPIT supplemented by BANANAS and COCONUTS.

The people of WORA division have been slow to obtain the benefits of cash cropping. Peanuts and rice have been planted in several villages with mixed success and when the crops did not reach expectations, they did not bother to replant them. One of the reasons why the crops do not return a good income to the family group is the fact that too many families are working the ground and when the time comes to distribute the money earned, each family receives only a small portion.

Throughout the area emphasis was placed on cash cropping and on the heeding of the advice of the Agricultural Officers re planting times. In an address given to all villages, any person willing to plant any cash crops were encouraged to visit the Agricultural Station at BAINYIK to be advised on the preparation of their gardens for the proposed crop. It is pleasing to note that deputations from ten villages took advantage of this and most wanted to plant coffee. The outcome of the visit is the proposed establishment of a coffee nursery at GWELIGUM 1 as well as the preparations of coffee gardens which are well under way.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont)

One of the main obstacles in the way of cash cropping is the attitude of the elders in the villages toward any new ideas put forward by the Administration and I think it will take many more years of hard work by staff of all departments before this attitude will disappear.

ROADS AND BRIDGESTIMAUI/AUPIK 2 LEWINGA/SERAGAKIM 1.

These two jeep roads were in good condition and needed only one or two drains dug along the waterlogged sections. A section between the AMOGU River and NUMAKIM village had been badly rooted about by pigs but this has now been repaired.

There is only one village along the main ridges not connected to a main road and that is LEWINGA 1 in the South West corner of the division. This village is rather backward in its economic development and at present has no urgent need for a road. Any cash crops harvested in this area could easily be carried to the road at LEWINGA 2 which is a ten minute walk away.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The South Seas Evangelical Mission and the Assemblies Of God Mission exert the most influence in the religious sphere. In most villages there is a catechist trained at the S.S.E.M. at ILAMATA or at the A.O.G. at TIMAUI, and they hold considerable influence with the younger generation. As was previously mentioned, these catechists are, at present, at loggerheads with the older men who wish to revive the Tambaran and Long Yam Cult.

Very few children are attending the mission schools and very few are being trained at the Government school at BAINYIK.

TAX COLLECTION AND CENSUS

All the villages were lined and the tax collected without any difficulty. £360 was collected from 720 men and 198 exemptions were issued from MAPRIK.

Fifty four new names were recorded at the villages of NINGILIMBI 1 and 2. It was found that these people had evaded the census since the war but no charges were laid against the men because it is thought that there are still many persons afraid to line for some unknown reason. If these men were charged and gaoled it would deter others from coming forward and having their names recorded. In the writers opinion it is more important to gain an accurate census count than to charge men under N.A.O. Section 115. Altogether sixty three new names were recorded.

REPORT ON R.P. & H.S.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

No 6079PA Const. 1st Class YENDABARI.

A good policeman who carries out his duties efficiently.

No 8134 Const. WAIU

A capable policeman whose local knowledge was invaluable to the patrol.

Rowe
.....
B.A. Downes C.P.O.

APPENDIX

TAX STATISTICS FOR WORA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>TAXABLE</u>	<u>EXEMPT</u>	<u>AMOUNT COLLECTED</u>
WORA	SM2/18	68	16	34. .
SERANDU	SM2/20	17	6	8.10.
HUMAKIN	SM2/19	30	9	15. .
HELIGUM	SM2/22	44	16	22. .
GATWIGUM	SM2/21	24	9	12. .
GWELIGUM1	SM2/23	56	11	28. .
GWELIGUM2	SM2/24	31	9	15.10.
AUPIK 1	SM2/25	46	11	24. .
AUPIK 2	SM2/26	42	6	21. .
LEHINGA 1	SM2/27	38	10	19. .
LEHINGA 2	SM2/28	23	10	11.10.
APERINGA	SM2/29	32	13	16. .
NINGELIN1	SM2/30	44	16	22. .
NINGELIN2	SM2/31	53	13	26.19.
SERAGAKIN1	SM2/32	53	14	26.10.
SERAGAKIN2	SM2/33	60	9	30. 0
HINDIGO	SM2/34	26	8	13. .
SANGYK	SM2/35	31	12	15.10.
TOTALS		720	198	4360. --

.....
B.A. Downes C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1965.....

WORA CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print-143/9.58.-10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F				
WORA	3-3-60	3	10										2	1					2	5	1					12	26	6	77	3	75	1.1	39	42	92	96	277	
NUMANUM	3-3-60		3																								18	39	14	42		42	1.2	25	20	46	57	152
SEANOU	3-3-60		1																								8	19	5	23	2	23	1.4	12	12	25	30	82
GATMIBUM	5-3-60	2	1																								19	40	15	38	4	38	1.7	33	36	37	49	177
NELIBUM I	28-4-3-60	2	7																								17	59	12	55	4	53	1.5	41	37	63	77	234
GWELIBUM I	7-3-60	6	1																								19	57	20	62	2	60	1.5	52	35	73	85	252
GWELIBUM II	7-3-60	2	3																								12	38	7	40	1	40	1.1	16	19	45	48	136
AUPIK I	8-3-60	5	1																								10	57	13	50	2	49	1.1	30	21	64	65	190
AUPIK II	9-3-60	2	3																								13	51	16	47	4	47	1.1	25	52	54	54	164
LEHINGA I	11-3-60	3	8																								13	54	8	47	4	46	1.5	38	26	52	58	187
LEHINGA II	11-3-60	2																									16	37	9	31	2	30	1.2	25	10	18	62	129
APERINGA	11-3-60	4	3																								9	44	11	46	2	46	1.6	26	31	51	55	174
NINGILIMBI I	12-3-60	4	6																								24	72	21	67	4	69	1.4	54	43	72	92	278
NINGILIMBI II	14-3-60	5	5																								15	54	27	46	3	46	1.5	36	37	67	70	223
SEAGAKIM I	15-3-60	3	7																								16	66	9	58	2	58	1.6	43	40	77	71	245
SEAGAKIM II	14-3-60	6	4																								19	62	9	58	4	58	1.4	26	37	82	72	233
NINDIKO	16-3-60	1	3																								4	36	2	32		32	1.9	9	16	37	40	113
SAMGIN	16-3-60	1	1																								10	43	9	35		35	1.1	13	20	50	57	142
GARAJI TOTALS		52	67																								256	891	213	858	47	847	1.3	557	506	1024	1107	3384

63 new names recorded



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK. Report No. 6 of 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by H.J. Redmond.

Area Patrolled Albidges Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B.A. Downes Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 2 Native Police 1 Native Medical Orderly.

Duration—From 24./3./19.60. to 7./4./19.60. ~~13~~

Number of Days 15.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Apr/19.59.

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Collection of Head Tax. 2. Census Revision

3. Native Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

116/19 60

resp [signature]
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 £.....

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

ALBIS. MARIK SB

Govt. Print.—442/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																															
WALAHUTA	25.3.60	1	5			1	1			1	1			2	5	2	3			16								21	49	12	36	2	36	53	41	37	39	186	
NINGALIMBI	25.3.60	3						1						1	1	3				9								9	30	9	25	2	25	26	18	30	30	113	
AMAHOP	24.3.60	2	3							2	1			4	3	1		1		23								20	81	25	52	2	52	54	45	74	67	268	
AMI	1.4.60	2	6													1	1			10								20	40	14	30	30	30	33	33	44	44	164	
SUPA	6.4.60	3	4							2				1	2	2				4								11	33	14	29	29		27	34	30	34	131	
MISANGAI	2.4.60	5	1								2			2						17								19	40	14	27	2	27	40	34	29	34	154	
AUNYELIM	6.4.60	5	3							1						3	2			10								9	34	11	35	3	35	29	42	28	41	150	
SAHALI	5.4.60	1	7				1			1				3	1	1				3								17	37	9	35	3	35	27	39	46	43	158	
NUNGALIM	4.4.60	9	4			1	1				3	5	3			1				7								28	78	47	47	4	47	52	64	90	71	285	
DAHABGIA	31.3.60	4	1				1					1	1			3				15								18	47	11	48	1	48	41	34	46	54	190	
BUTIKA	31.3.60	2	3		1											3				8								9	51	11	36	2	36	30	75	53	46	162	
NILU	30.3.60	1	6							1	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	11								15	61	15	38	2	38	43	37	58	41	191	
SUPARI	26.3.60	1	5		1							1	6	3						6								14	45	9	41	1	41	31	30	44	48	159	
HIGIABIN	26.3.60	2	1		1						1	1	1	1						3								7	15	4	12	1	12	13	14	19	17	66	
AMAM	24.3.60	1	6							1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2			4				8				12	37	14	34	1	34	32	39	36	38	161	
WOMSAKI	28.3.60	3	4		1					3	1									7						4	1	15	66	16	45	2	45	36	42	76	63	229	
WOMSAKI II	29.3.60	10						1	2	1	1			4	3	2	2			2				2				20	45	8	39	1	39	36	32	48	44	168	
TOTALS		45	69	2	1	2	3	2		1	1	14	12	6	16	27	15	30	9	4	155			14	1	264	746	232	609	29	609	607	603	758	754	2935			

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

67-8-37.



File - 30/1.

Sub - District Office,
MAPRIK, Sepik District.

9th April, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

Maprik Patrol No.6 of 1959/60.

Officer conducting : H.J.Redmond - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Albiges Census Sub - Division.

Personell Accompanying : B.A.Downes - Cadet Patrol Officer.
R.P.&.N.G.C. - 2
N.M.C. - 1
Two personal servants

Duration of patrol : 24.3.60 to 7.4.60 - 15 days.

Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A. - April, 1959.
D.A.S.F. - December, 1959.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Collection of Head Tax.
2. Census Revision.
3. Native Administration.

[Signature]

INTRODUCTION.

This report covers a routine tax/census patrol of the ALBIGES Census Sub - Division. Since 1949 this area has been regularly visited by Native Affairs officers, the 1959 patrol being conducted by Mr. G. C. Black, Cadet Patrol Officer. P. H. D. patrols have been less regular, the last Health patrol occurring in 1951. Officers of the MALARIA CONTROL PILOT PROJECT have been more active and they have taken four patrols into this area since 1957, their aim being to spray all houses with DIELDRIN. An agriculture patrol led by Mr. J. Griffiths also visited the area in 1959. The area is within easy access of Maprik and this allied with the regular attention which has been afforded it has led to a stable and placid native situation.

A census division with an area of approximately 30 square miles, the Albige area lies on the southern slopes and foothills of the TORRICELLI Mountains. Typical terrain consists of numerous semi-parallel ranges or ridges which run off a main range in a north-south direction and when uninhabited are very thickly wooded. Fairly deep gorges separate these ridges which are the sites of most villages. Other outstanding physical features are two large rivers, the AMUK, and the NINAM which cut the area on their way to the SEPIK River, and the SUPARI valley which consists of alluvial flats and is the centre of most of the cash cropping in this division. A Rural Progress Society has been established at Supari and this organisation has proved to play an important part in maintaining interest in cash cropping throughout this area.

Due to the broken terrain major road construction here will prove difficult although there is a fair dry weather road from AMAHOP to the R. P. S. headquarters at SUPARI.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday, 24.3.60.

1015 hours departed Maprik for AMAHOP, arriving 1314 hours to find nothing prepared, repairs made to rest house and police barracks. Outlined the itinerary of the patrol to assembled village officials. 1530 hours carried out village inspection and conducted tax/census. Camped for the night.

Friday, 25.3.60.

0830 hours tax/censused people of NINGALIMBI. 1015 hours departed for WALAHUTA, arriving 1040 hours. Inspected village - found to be in shocking condition, cleaned up under supervision. 1230 hours lined people and settled some disputes. 1425 hours departed for SUPARI, arrived 1455 hours - welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. J. DRINKWATER, resident missionaries of the SOUTH SEAS EVANGELICAL MISSION. Made camp, interviews with various village officials, worked on books. Camped.

Saturday, 26.3.60.

0830 hours tax/censused villagers of SUPARI. 1100 hours departed to inspect Supari village whilst Mr. Downes proceeded to HIGIABIN village where he conducted a village inspection and a tax/census. 1410 hours returned to the rest house and told assembled villagers how they could improve their village hygiene facilities. Camped.

Sunday, 27.3.60.

Observed.

Monday, 28.3.60.

0800 hours departed for WOMSAK No 1, arrived 0940 hours. Conducted village inspection and tax/census, settled disputes. 1400 hours departed for AMAM, arrived 1445 hours. Major repairs made to rest house and then camped for the night.

Tuesday, 29.3.60.

0900 hours carried out village inspection and conducted tax/census, settled a few disputes. 1130 hours departed for WOMSAK No 2, arrived 1320 hours after a short but difficult climb. 1500 hours carried out village inspection and tax/census. Camped for the night.

(2)

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED.

Wednesday, 30.3.60.

0830 hours departed for NILU, arrived 1015 hours. Carried out village inspection and tax/census, settled some disputes. 1430 hours departed for BUTIKA, arrived 1618 hours, talks with village officials and then camped for the night.

Thursday, 31.3.60.

0900 hours carried out village inspection and tax/census. 1200 hours departed for DAHABIGA, arrived 1215 hours. Made camp and then inspected village, heard disputes and conducted tax/census. Camped for the night.

Friday, 1.4.60.

0900 hours departed for AMI Aid Post where local rest house is located. Inspected villages of AMI and MISANGAI en route. Arrived at rest house at 1220 hours, made camp. 1400 hours tax/censused villagers of AMI, heard disputes and then camped.

Saturday, 2.4.60.

0900 hours carried out tax/census of the MISANGAI natives. Inspected Aid Post. P.M. brought book work up to date. Camped.

Sunday, 3.4.60.

observed.

Monday, 4.4.60.

0900 hours departed for NUNGALIM whilst inspecting villages of SAHALI, SUPA, and AUNYALIM en route. Arrived Nungalim 1250 hours. Conducted village inspection and tax/census. 1525 hours returned to AMI rest house. Camped.

Tuesday, 5.4.60.

0900 hours conducted tax/census of SAHALI and then settled two disputes. P.M. inspected peanut gardens. Camped.

Wednesday, 6.4.60.

0900 hours tax/censused villagers of AUNYALIM and SUPA. P.M. brought book work up to date. Camped.

Thursday, 7.4.60.

0800 hours departed for MAPRIK, arrived 1120 hours. Paid off carriers and stood down police.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In all instances the patrol was well received and co-operation was good. No difficulties were encountered in the collection of the Head Tax and in the taking of the census and there were no signs of any nativistic expression.

Every village was inspected by myself and Mr. Downes and it soon became obvious that instructions issued by previous officers and relating to village hygiene had either been completely or partially ignored by the inhabitants of the majority of villages in this area. It was equally obvious that this had been going on for years. It was then decided to put a stop to this and consequently the destruction of numerous rotten and delapidated houses and latrines, which were to be found in most villages, was personally supervised by myself or Mr. Downes. The construction of new latrines and incinerators were also personally supervised by the patrolling officers. The assembled villagers were then warned that any future non compliance with of instruction relating to village hygiene could lead to them being prosecuted under regulation 112B of the Native Administration Regulations

Outstanding personalities in this area are few and far between. The most likely looking type is one MOURUK, Luluai of WOMSAK No 1. He is a rather ingratiating type, but is obviously held in much respect by his villagers and is without doubt the most energetic village official in the division. There is one other native - AUGEN of SUPARI who has a fair amount of authority in most villages, due to his position of authority as president of the local Rural Progress Society, but he was not encountered by the patrol as he was in hospital at the time

Before every census it was impressed upon the assembled villagers that I would be readily available to hear and settle any disputes which they may like to bring forward. Consequently many problems were forthcoming and the great majority of these concerned sister - exchange disputes. These were all settled to the satisfaction of all but this situation is unsatisfactory to say the least. The social evils which are inherent in, or which often result from sister - exchange agreements, will be the source of numerous disputes in the future. Therefore a bride - price system which could be a beginning to the eventual emancipation of women here was expounded to the people but this idea did not seem to appeal to many.

Two disputes which were found to require Court action were sent to be heard in the Court for Native Affairs at Maprik. These were cases of adultery and child neglect.

Economic development consists of some cash cropping mainly at Supari and alluvial gold mining by the villagers of NUNGALIM. Most villages in this division have acquired small plots of land at Supari where they cultivate rice, peanuts and about two acres of coffee. Generally the natives of this division look to cash cropping as their only local means of accumulating income and there is no great trend to swing to gold mining

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The subsistence agricultural system in this division is based on a traditional shifting pattern. Taros, yams and manies form the basis of the staple diet of the people with bananas, sago and bamboo shoots as important subsidiaries. Wild pig, cassowaries, wallabies and pigeon abound in the bush. Although the planting season has recently finished investigations revealed that there is no food shortage in the area as adequate stores of food have been kept and sago supplies are adequate.

Cash cropping has been taken up to a minor degree by the natives of most villages in this division. Most of the activity takes place on the alluvial flats at SUPARI. Plots are mainly worked on a village communal basis although the people were encouraged to work their crop gardens on the basis of one acre to one family unit. A pre patrol discussion on the area with the Officer in Charge of the Bainyik Agricultural Station disclosed that he desired to promote interest in coffee culture throughout the area. Accordingly talks on coffee were given to all villagers who were told that the D.A.S.F. officers would give the people

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK - CONT.

ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE

with regards coffee culture if the people themselves completed the necessary preliminary steps such as preparing ground and planting shade. My main objective here was to get the people to start thinking constructively about coffee.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Throughout the patrol it was found necessary to order the demolition of many delapidated houses and latrines. In every village talks were given on the necessity of these actions. Emphasis was placed on the importance of personal hygiene especially with regards women and children. TINEA IMBRACTICA or "grille" is very widespread and in many instances months old babies were covered from head to toe with this inflection. An inspection of the Aid Post at AMI revealed that there was no medicine available to combat this skin disease and this matter will be taken up with the Medical Officer at Maprik. The Aid Post itself is neatly and cleanly kept and appears to be managed with reasonable efficiency.

A number of sick were ordered to report to the native hospital at Maprik to receive further attention. These included six sufferers of TUBERCULOSIS, two cases of infective HANSENS DISEASE and one CARCINOMA. It is improbable that there are quite a few people suffering from such serious diseases still at large throughout the area and therefore a thorough health patrol here could prove quite valuable. The recent anti yaws campaign has obviously proved quite effective as not one case of yaws was observed by the patrolling officers. The same applies to tropical ulcers.

Besides the Aid Post at Ami the people have access to the minor health facilities which are available at the S.S.E.M. station at SUPARI. During the census at WOMSAK No1 the names of two twins were recorded and the parents were advised to bring the twins into the hospital at Maprik for a medical examination and to make arrangements for the payment of multiple birth bonuses

MISSIONS.

The SOUTH SEAS EVANGELICAL MISSION is the only missionary organisation established in the Albige area and it has only one station, and that is at SUPARI. This station is staffed by a married couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. DRINKWATER. Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater have been residents of the Territory for about twelve months but they have reached the stage where they are attempting to learn the local dialect. This mission runs a school which caters for approximately fifty pupils and one class has attained grade two standard. Minor health services are also made available to the local populace. During the patrol's sojourn at Supari it was reported that four Supari schoolboys had been indulging in acts of homosexuality. The four concerned were sent into Maprik for appropriate disciplinary action to be taken.

Even though the mission at Supari has been established for approximately eight years now its influence throughout the area does not appear to be really strong. This is probably due to that in the past the station has been manned by three single women who have been unable to do any thorough patrolling through their area.

CENSUS.

As compared with last census figures there is a total increase in population of 82, or an increase of 2.79%. Births totalled 114 and deaths 38 giving a natural increase of 76. There are 155 men working as indentured labourers outside the District or 19.6% of the effective male labour force absent from the area. Two villages are over recruited under the "one third" system which operates in this Sub-District. They are :-

- Amahop over recruited by 6
 - Misangai " " " 4
- Local recruiters will be requested not to recruit from these villages until the situation returns to normal.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On the whole village officials did not impress and only MOURUK, the Luluai of WOMSAK Noi appeared to carry out his functions effectively. The lot of a village official in this area is not a happy one as on the one hand his instructions are invariably ignored by his people and on the other he is usually the recipient of any abuse which may be directed at his people in general, from visiting government officials.

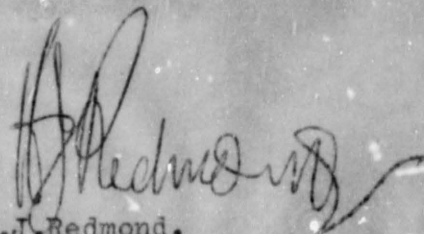
In this respect I made it a point to bolster the prestige of all village officials and explained to the assembled people, in all villages, the functions and authority invested in their various officials. The people were also warned that if they disobeyed any lawful order of their Luluai they leave themselves open to prosecution under regulation 119 of the Native Administration Regulations.

ROADS.

The patrol had occasion to walk on two main roads, i.e. the road from MAPRIK to DREIKIKIR and the access road from AMAHOP (situated on the Maprik - Dreikikir road) to the R.P.S. headquarters at SUPARI. Both roads were found to be in really good condition although there are some steep pinches on the road to SUPARI. Inter village tracks varied from shocking to really good. Where necessary the people were reminded of their obligations with regards to road maintenance.

CONCLUSION.

The area is stable but fairly static. Cash cropping is increasing but slowly and there is no great likelihood of any great extension in the road network. The natives are a likeable and placid group and appear satisfied with their present lot and stage of development.



H.J. Redmond.
Patrol Officer.

Maprik, Sepik District.
11.4.60.

Taxation Statistics.

Maprik Patrol No.6 of 1959/60.

Village	No. Taxed.	No. Exempt.	% Taxed.
AMAHOP I.	37	33	53
NINGILIMBI	11	17	39
WALAHUTA	19	19	50
AMI	21	13	61
MISANGAI	15	15	50
SUPA	12	15	44
AUNYALIM	18	9	67
SAHALI	24	10	71
NUNGALIM	44	19	70
DAHABIGA	19	23	45
BUTIKA	24	17	58
NILU	30	22	58
WOMSAK 2.	27	20	58
" 3.	24	10	71
" 4	37	26	58
SUPARI	6	10	33
HIGIABIN	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>54</u>
	390	297	avge. 55.8%

Total amount of tax collected - £195--.

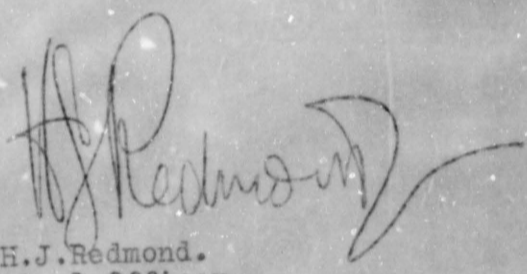
Popu

Over 13		Females in Child Birth	M
M	F		

Report on Members of the R.P. & N.G.G.
Maprik Patrol Report No.6 -1959/'50.

Reg. No. 6376 Senior Constable Mariambun : An excellent N.C.O. Is courteous, intelligent and of good bearing.

Reg. No. 7483 Constable Pino : A vigorous and forceful type. Tends to be slovenly in dress at times.



H.J. Redmond.
Patrol Officer.

JSMcL:FG

Amount
Returned
to Store

67-8-44

15th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 7/59-60

I have read your District Instruction and there is no doubt that you require full information on important matters in order to co-ordinate the activities of your officers. However, the situation is not as serious as you infer if full inspections are undertaken by you and your Assistant District Officers at the required intervals.

It should not be impossible for Patrolling Officers to appreciate what is important enough for onforwarding and for the Assistant District Officers to further appreciate such matters for your information; when the subject to requires, it can be sent on to me for necessary action.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/8/44 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR. Map. 7-59/60/1242



District Office,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

1st July, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1959/60

The above Memorandum of Patrol carried out by
Mr. Patrol Officer H. S. Pegg to the Yamil Census Division
is forwarded herewith.

This Memorandum of Patrol has occasioned the
accompanying circular instruction, which I have issued to
all Assistant District Officers and Officers-in-Charge of
Stations. Mr. Pegg is on leave at the moment so no further
action will be taken on this report except to bring the
matter to his attention on his return.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

PR. Map. 7-59/60/1242

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st July, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORODOBU.

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action will be taken on this report except to bring the
matter to his attention on his return.

W. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

1-1-9/1243

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st July, 1960

TO All Assistant District Officers,
and Officers-in-Charge, Patrol Posts,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

PATROLLING - GENERAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

I have before me a Memorandum of Patrol sent in by one of my senior Patrol Officers. It was probably carried out very efficiently, as I would expect from this officer, but as far as the information which I have received about the area in which he patrolled is concerned, it is useless to me as he tells me nothing. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Assistant District Officers are completely in charge of their subdistricts and are responsible to me. I endeavour to give them all the autonomy they require to efficiently run their portion of the district, but I would at least like to be kept in the picture. I do not think it would be too hard on an officer, on the completion of a patrol, to give his Assistant District Officer and through him, me some information as to what is happening in the District.

These forms of memoranda were designed to save the officer's time and to avoid the use of padding. They were certainly not intended to start a "secret service".

In future would all Assistant District Officers please ensure that memoranda, covering any aspects of administration in their subdistrict, are submitted to them by their officers on completion of patrols and anything that could be of use to me or the Director be forwarded to me with covering comments.

This is not to be construed as a criticism at any particular officer or officers, it is merely that the system appears to be falling down.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The District Commissioner
Mr. Wakeford please

MAPRIK PATROL No. 7 of 1959/60

OFFICER CONDUCTING: H. S. PEGG, P.O..

ACCOMPANIED BY: BOIKEN, President of
the Maprik N.L.G. Council.

CENSUS DIVISION PATROLLED: YAKIL

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision,
General Administration.
Council Taxpayers Meetings

DATE PATROL COMMENCED: 16th MAY, 1960

DATE PATROL COMPLETED: 21st MAY, 1960

DURATION DAYS: FIVE.

H. S. Pegg
.....
H. S. Pegg
Patrol Officer.

MAPRIK PATROL No. 7 of 1959/60.

PATROL OF THE YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTING

- H. S. PEGG, P.O..

MONDAY, 16th MAY, 1960

Carriers departed from MAPRIK at 0930 hrs. Self followed at 1010 hrs in Landrover to Balupwina. From here departed with carriers at 1020 hrs and proceeded up the Amogu River for three hours. Then crossed over the range to the NAGIPAEM Rest House arriving there at 1530 hrs. As the people from the scattered bush hamlets were waiting the people were addressed about the Territory Loan and economic development and the Tax/census was done. Finished at 0830 hrs. No complaints. Gold mining is the only economic activity of these people.

TUESDAY, 17th MAY, 1960

Departed at 0820 hrs for Mendamen arriving there in rain at 1345 hrs. Fairly rough walking. After the rain finished the assembly were assembled and addressed about the Territory Loan and a Taxpayers Meeting for the Maprik Native Local Government Council convened. It was suggested that the Council provide the village with a forge for sharpening mining implements, by several of the taxpayers.

After the meeting the census was compiled. No complaints from the area. Several families from MISUAM in the Bat-Boiken area have moved into the Mendamen area.

WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1960

Departed at 0820 hrs arriving at ~~MENIXXXX~~ YAMIL at 1130 hrs.. Censused YAMIL 1, 2, and 3. The people were addressed about the Territory Loan and a Council Taxpayers Meeting was conducted by the Council President. Council work was discussed but the people had no suggestions as to future development. No Complaints. Census statistics compiled.

Proceeded on to NAMBENOGWEN Rest House at 1600 hrs and visited KULAURE Catholic Mission on the way.

THURSDAY, 19th MAY, 1960

Census of CHAULAGUMEN, YALIHIN, and NAMBENOGWEN.

People addressed re Territory Loan and the Council President conducted a Taxpayers meeting. No suggestions for the future.

Departed across the kunai for GWALIP No.2 (SUAUI) at midday, an hour and a quarter's walk. Census and Taxpayers meeting. Again no suggestions. People were worried about their feud with Aunyalim, but further investigation proved their fears were groundless, and the result of gossip.

FRIDAY, 20th May, 1960

Departed at 0750 hrs for Aunyalim No.1. Census and Taxpayers meeting. Four Courts for Native Affairs held and four people sentenced to two months each for Threatening Behaviour, Spreading false reports, and Threatening Language.

Continued on to ULUIJ where Ulupu and Aunyalim No.2 people were censused. Taxpayers meeting was held but as usual no suggestions. No complaints. Statistics finalised and then started walking for Maprik meeting the Maprik Landrover at MALBA. Arrived at Maprik 1530 hrs.

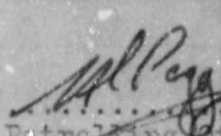
----- END OF PATROL -----

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

<u>PATROL NO.</u>	<u>SUB-DISTRICT</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
No. 7 of 1959/60	MAPRIK	SEPIK
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL,	H. S. PEGG	Patrol Officer
CENSUS DIVISION PATROLLED:	YAMIL	
PATROL COMMENCED:	15th MAY, 1960	
PATROL COMPLETED:	20th MAY, 1960	

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM THE PATROL.

N I L


.....
Patrolling Officer's
Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been taken or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a 'tick' has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

DISTRICT OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... 1959/60

YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—447/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Females	Number of Children bearing age	Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F		M	F	
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age	Average Size of Family	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		
AUNYALIM 2	20.5.60	6	6	1	1												1		2	1			1						6	45	6	42	2	40	1.5	28	26
AUNYALIM 1	20.5.60	5	3	1										1	2	2				9						13	55	8	50	2	46	1.2	28	22	63	61	183
CHAULAGUHEN	19.5.60	2	2																	3						7	17	2	15	13	1.3	12	12	19	19	65	
QWALIP No. 1	19.5.60	3	5		1									1	1					4		16			2	14	58	11	47	2	48	1.4	35	32	60	58	207
QWALIP No. 2	19.5.60	3	1													4	2	4								11	40	6	35	2	34	1	19	17	52	48	142
MENJAMEN	17.5.60	7	1	1		1								9	10					9	1					9	36	6	30	28	1.7	29	24	46	41	152	
NAMBENORWEN	19.5.60	4	6	1	2															6						7	40	3	30	2	26	1.4	24	15	44	42	131
ULUPU	20.5.60	6	7		1			1												4		13		1	3	13	79	12	70	3	68	1.6	55	53	94	104	327
YAMIL No. 1	15.5.60	1	7		1		3		1						1					15		1				10	68	9	47	2	45	1.5	29	28	65	55	194
YAMIL No. 2	15.5.60	1	3		1	1														15		1				17	60	10	42	1	39	1.5	34	26	64	57	196
YAMIL No. 3	16.5.60	1																		15	1			2		5	36	2	20	18	9	10	5	33	25	91	
YALIHIN	19.5.60	1	3																	3		2		1		7	22	5	20	1	18	1.8	18	20	21	22	87
NAGIPAEM	16.5.60	5	9		1		2							2	4					1		14		1	2	27	70	22	48	4	46	2.4	45	59	78	72	272
		45	53	4	6	4		6	1	1		13	15	3		13	15	4	2	18		136	1	5	10	146	606	102	496	21	469	1.45	358	339	699	660	2224

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959/60

YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,609

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES				Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F				
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family		Child		Adults		M+F																			
AUNYALIM 2	20.5.60	6	6	1	1									1				1		8				6	45	6	42	2	40	1.5	28	26	58	56	177				
AUNYALIM 1	20.5.60	5	3	1								1	2	2		2	2			9				13	58	8	50	2	46	1.2	28	22	63	61	183				
CHAULAGUMEN	19.5.60	2	2															3						7	17	2	15		13	1.3	12	12	19	19	65				
GWALIP No.1	19.5.60	3	5									1	1					4		16			2	14	58	11	47	2	48	1.4	35	32	60	58	207				
GWALIP No.2	19.5.60	3	1													4	2	4		2				11	40	6	35	2	34	1	19	17	52	48	142				
MENDAMEN	17.5.60	7	1	1								1				9	10			9	1			9	36	6	30		28	1.7	29	24	48	41	152				
NAMGENOGWEN	19.5.60	4	6	1	2							2	1							6				7	40	5	30	2	26	1.4	24	15	44	42	131				
ULUPU	20.5.60	6	7	1									1					4		13		1	3	13	79	12	70	3	68	1.6	55	53	94	104	327				
YAMIL No.1	18.5.60	1	7	1								3	1			1		1		15		1		10	68	9	47	2	45	1.5	29	28	65	55	194				
YAMIL No.2	18.5.60	1	3	1	1							2	1							14		1		17	60	10	42	1	39	1.5	34	26	64	57	196				
YAMIL No.3	18.5.60	1										1	2							15	1		2	5	36	2	20		18	.9	10	5	33	25	91				
YALIHIN	19.5.60	1	3															3		2				7	22	5	20	1	18	1.8	18	20	21	22	87				
NAGIPAEM	16.5.60	5	9									1				2	4			1		14		1		27	70	22	48	4	46	2.4	45	59	78	72	272		
		45	53	4	6	4						6	1	1		13	15	4	2	18		136	1	5		10		146	606	102	496	21	469	1.45	356	339	699	660	2224

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont)

The housing was found to be in good condition in all villages and hamlets inspected but several latrines were demolished and new ones built. The people of SELNI in the KOMBIO division have one village along the main ridge between the MANU and AMUK rivers but their main living quarters are situated one hours walk away. The village on the ridge is only a front for the patrol officers benefit.

The housing in the KOMBIO consisted mainly of a building about 20' long, 10' high and 10' wide shaped like an overturned boat. The floors are of hard packed dirt and all sleeping, cooking and eating is carried on inside this dwelling. Domestic animals such as pigs dogs and fowls share the huts. In WAM division more houses of the raised floor variety were noticed and these, although healthier, by European standards, do not keep the occupants warm during the cold nights experienced in the area.

The village of WARINGAMIE in the WAM is, in the writers opinion, a well setout and tidy village. It is spread out over a ridge about a mile in length and there is very little erosion owing to the planting of grass. The dwellings mainly of the raised floor type are widely spaced.

HEALTH

This patrol was preceded by a medical patrol conducted by Medical Assistant Parkinson of DREIKIKIR and consequently the health of the natives inspected was very good. Grilli, a form of tinea, was prevalent in all villages and affected 65% of the population.

The Aid Post at RINGIN on the banks of the river was inspected and was found to be well equipped and in good condition with about 40 patients in attendance. The aid post of MONGITE on the banks of the AMUK river has been abandoned.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence agriculture is carried on throughout the two divisions with the ground being used on a five to seven year rotation system. The main root crops are YAM, MAINE, TARO and SUGAR CANE while the trees bear SAGO, TOWAN, and MANGG. In all villages there was an abundance of food.

Cash crops grown are RICE, and PEANUTS with COFFEE about to be planted. RICE is grown in both divisions and, when reaped, the harvest is manhandled to the rice-mill at DREIKIKIR. PEANUTS are of lesser importance and are grown only in the WAM. Agricultural employees have been through the WAM explaining the preparation of coffee gardens to the people and, although none were inspected, it is reported that several gardens are being prepared for this cash crop.

Pigs and dogs are kept by most villages while poultry was noticed in four or five villages only. LUA of SAMBU and WANGU of WARINGAMIE conduct a poultry farming business and have a large number of fowls for sale.