

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: PAGIWI

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989-1990

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

PATROL REPORT OF: PAGUNJ EAST SEPIK
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VC, NO: 1 : 1965/68 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 13

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 2 OF 1965/66	1-3	B.A. BESASPARIS A.D.O	CHAMBRI LAKES & MAIN RIVER		2	12.8.65-19.8.65
[2] 4 OF 1965/66	4-12	K.J. TAYLOR C.P.O	PART MAIN RIVER, PART CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIV			11.10.65-18.10.65
[3] 5 OF 1965/66	13-28	K.J. TAYLOR C.P.O	PART MAIN RIVER, BURUI KUNAI CHAMBRI LAKES	2	MAP	25.10.65-20.11.65
[4] 10 OF 1966/67	29-40	N. VAN RIKXDOORT P.O	SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION		2-3	5.12.66-16.12.66
[5] 2 OF 1966/67	41-60	N. VAN RIKXDOORT P.O	" " " "		3	MAP 5.12.66-16.12.66
[6] 3 OF 1966/67	61-74	N. VAN RIKXDOORT PO	MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION		3	9.2.67-16.2.67
[7] 4 OF 1966/67	75-83	N. VAN RIKXDOORT PO	BURUI KUNAI CENSUS DIVISION		3	18.4.67-20.4.67
[8] 4 OF 1967/68	84-100	N. VAN RIKXDOORT PO	" " " "		3-4	27.4.67-33.6.67
[9] 1 OF 1967/68	101-120	K.P. WEFARNE CPO	SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION		4	MAP 30.10.67-15.11.67
[10] 2 OF 1967/68	121-134	N. VAN RIKXDOORT PO	CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISION		4	20.11.67-16.12.67
[11] 3 OF 1967/68	135-138	J.C. CORRIGAN ADO	BURUI KUNAI, PART SEPIK PLAIN		4	16.2.68-5.3.68
[12] 4 OF 1967/68	139-142	N. VAN RIKXDOORT PO	MAIN RIVER AND CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS		4	20.2.68-9.3.68
[13] 1 OF 1968/69	143-159	B.A. BESASPARIS A.D.O	BURUI KUNAI, MAIN RIVER, SEPIK PLAINS, CHAMBRI LAKES		5-6	7.10.68-11.2.69
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						

[Vol. 2]

67-2-1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. **PADWI 2-65/22** Subdistrict **Abunti** District **Sepik**

Officer Conducting Patrol **D. A. Rosengren, A.D.O.**

Census Division Patrolled **Chambri Lakes & Main River**

Objects of Patrol **6-mi Council Pre-Election**

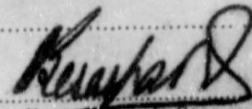
Date Patrol Commenced **12/8/65** Date Completed **19/8/65**

Duration—days **8 days**

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

Claim for camping out allowance to ABO Abunti.

42-1-2 of 29/8/65 6-mi Council Pre-Election Patrol to ABO Abunti.



Patrol Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been 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.

51-1-1

PADWI,
Arbunti Sub-District,
Sepik District.

13th May, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ARBUNTI.

NATIVE SITUATION CHAMBERI LAKES

Attitude of the Chamberi Lakes people to the recent Administration patrol was reasonable. Because of the hurried nature of the patrol, a more detailed assessment could not be made, but my general impression was that the hill people from the villages of CHANGRIMAN, MUNSUAT and MARI are more favourably inclined to the Administration than the other villages on the Lake. The more sophisticated Lake residents also appear to look down on their poorer and less sophisticated hill neighbours.

The only incident of interest noted, was the complaint by CHANGRIMAN that the people at Chamberi Island (KILIMBIT, INDINGAI and WOMBAY) has misdirected the recent helicopter flight that they later learned was trying to locate their village. The role of the helicopter for aerial survey was carefully explained as was the fact that it was hired by the Administration to examine the lake more speedily than on foot. The explanation appeared to satisfy their feelings on this matter.

Attitude to the Gau Local Government Council tax collecting team was good.

(Signature)
(B. A. Benasparis)
Assistant District Officer

42-1-2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~PASVI.~~
~~Sub-District,~~
Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT

29th September, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

GAUL COUNCIL PRE-ELECTION PATROL 1966/68

Subject of **Council villages in the Chambri Lakes and Main River divisions were canvassed to obtain information for the Roll of Electors prior to the election.**

Area Patrolled **Nominations were received and advice given on polling dates, places and procedure for polling.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Number **1 MEMBER R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration - From **13 10 66** to **18 10 66**

B.A. Benasparis
(B.A. Benasparis)
Assistant District Officer

Number of Days **6**

The Medical Assistant's Report No. **Main River Part July 1966.**
The Patrol to Area by **Wapikani Dist. November 1964**

Medical **3 / 19 66**

Reference **AMBUNTI ARMY GUEST FORMER.**

Subjects of Patrol **REVISED CENSUS FIGURES, GOVERNMENT HEAD TAX, ROUTINE ADMIN.**

RECEIVED BY DISTRICT SERVICES
CO-ORDINATE AFFAIRS
CONFIDENTIAL

Forwarded, please.

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation

Amount Paid from D.N.S. Trust Fund

Amount Paid from K.B.P. Trust Fund



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **AMBUNTI SEPIK** Report No. **4 of 1965/66**

Patrol Conducted by **K.J. TAYLOR C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **PART MAIN RIVER PART CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISIONS**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **1 MEMBER R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From **11 10 65** to **18 10 65**

Number of Days **8**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by **Main River Part July 1963.**
Chambri Part November 1964

Medical **1** / 19 **64**

Map Reference **AMBUNTI ARMY SHEET FOURMIL.**

Objects of Patrol **REVISE CENSUS FIGURES, COLLECT HEAD TAX, ROUTINE ADMIN.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MO. ESBY.

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 £.....

popul

Females in Child Birth	MIG	
	In	
	M	F

7.22

PAGWI,
Ambunti Sub-District,
Sépik District.

22nd October, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGWI PATROL REPORT NO.4-1965/66

Attached are four copies of the above report and claim for camping out allowance submitted by Mr.K.J.Taylor, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Census and tax collection was carried out and routine administration action was taken with these four non-Council villages. Census figures will be submitted when the figures for the complete census divisions are completed.

Although I am certain that the field work was satisfactorily carried out, the report itself is unusually brief and leaves very little room for comment. Volume I of the Departmental Standing Instructions gives clearly the information that can be recorded under the various headings. No anthropological notes were included in the report and I have arranged the loan of my personal notes from A.S.P.O.A. so that Mr. Taylor will be in a position to report on this aspect in the future.

Native Affairs. A survey has been undertaken from Ambunti in order to set up a Council in that area and this will include these presently non-Council villages. As it seems there is a wish to be included within a Council, the attitude of AVATIP may be improved with their inclusion of a new Council in the region of Ambunti.

Villages and Housing. The poor state of affairs at AVATIP has come about from lack of patrolling. I intend sending a follow-up patrol to see if there are any improvements within the next three months, staff permitting.

Decimal Currency. I agree with Mr. Taylor that the most important point to be brought out on this subject, is the fact that both old and new money will continue to be used after the introduction of decimal currency. As verbally suggested by Mr. Taylor, flip charts should assist in the education process. Use of tape recorders and loud hailer as used prior to the House of Assembly Elections, would also greatly facilitate the imparting of necessary facts on this subject.

The accompanying patrol map is poor but was drawn by biro as black drawing ink has been non-stocked by the Wewak Stores and Supply Branch. Mr. Taylor was also required to visit Ambunti to bring a patient for medical attention, the only medical staff at Pagwi consisting of an Aid Post Orderly.

Submitted.

(E.A. Besasparis)
Assistant District Officer

C.C. Mr. Taylor.

67-1-3

PAGWI,
Asbunti Sub-District,
Sepik District.

9th October, 1965.

Mr. K. J. Taylor, C.P.O.,
Base Camp,
PAGWI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Confirming my verbal instructions, be prepared to patrol the Main River and Chambri Lakes Census Divisions non-Council villages commencing 12th October, 1965.

You will be accompanied by Constable BAUSAMBI and should be out for some eight days so ensure that you prepare stores to cover this period.

The main purpose of your patrol is to conduct census and collect headtax. You will also carry out routine administration and give talks on decimal currency so ensure that you take your Volume I of Departmental Standing Instructions. As you have no court powers, disputes other than those that can be settled by mutual consent and all court cases should be sent to either Asbunti or Pagwi.

Visit all villages and at the completion of your patrol, submit a patrol report covering reception of patrol, villages, political situation, complaints, rest houses, health, missions, personnel, travelling times, agriculture, anthropology and decimal currency.

There should be no necessity for you to visit Asbunti at the completion of the patrol so you will proceed direct to Pagwi unless circumstances justify otherwise.

Good patrolling.

[Signature]
(B. A. Bonaparis)
Assistant District Officer

ul

MIG

In

F

PATROL REPORT PAGWI NO 4 OF 1965/66.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

K. J. Taylor C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED:

PART MAIN RIVER PART CHAMBRI
LAKES CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

1 CONSTABLE POLICE.

DURATION:

11 / 10 / 65 to 18 / 10 / 65

NO OF DAYS:

EIGHT.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

REVISE CENSUS FIGURES,
COLLECT HEAD TAX,
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE.

AMBUPPI ARMY SHEET FOURMIL.

PATROL DIARY.

MONDAY 11-10-65.

Departed Ambunti 0800 and arrived AVATIP village 0900. Village inspected and patrol gear. Village people lined during the afternoon and commenced census revision and collection of head tax. Overnight.

TUESDAY 12-10-65.

Finished census and tax collection. The assembled peoples given a talk on decimal currency, and local government councils. Village inspected in a shocking condition, people warned of the dangers to their health from living in unhygienic houses and villages. Store and shotguns licences checked. Visited Mr Watson the education officer in the village. Two applications for S.A.P. received. Talks with the various village peoples during the afternoon. Overnight.

WEDNESDAY 13-10-65.

Departed Avatip 0800 per motor canoe and arrived Labingai (hamlet of Avatip) 0830. Hamlet inspected in the same condition as Avatip. Departed along a bush road at 0915 and arrived at the lagoon where the village of Yau'umbak is situated at 1000, boarded paddle canoes for half hour trip across the lagoon to the village, arrived 1030. Village people lined, census figures revised and head tax collected for the years 1964 and 1965. People given talk on decimal currency. Short talk given on local government councils. People very interested in the formation of a council in their area. Shot guns and S.A.P. checked. Village inspected in a fair condition. No complaints in the village. Overnight.

THURSDAY 14-10-65.

Departed Yau'umbak 0700 and arrived Labingai 0825. Boarded canoe and arrived at the mouth of the Yerakai Canal 1030 reached the end of the canal at 1115. Awaited arrival of village motor canoe to cross the lagoon. Canoe arrived at 1215 arrived Yerakai village at 1310. Infant welfare sisters from Ambunti at work when I arrived. Afternoon people lined census figures revised and head tax collected for the year 1965. Talk given on decimal currency and local government councils. No complaints in the village. S.A.P. checked. Overnight.

FRIDAY 15-10-65. Departed Labingai 0800 and arrived Garamambu village 0900 canal blocked with grass paddled the canoe arrived at the road to Garamambu at 1135. arrived Garamambu 1405. People told to line tomorrow morning. Overnight.

SATURDAY 16-10-65.

People lined census figures revised and head tax collected for the year 1965. Talk given on decimal currency and local government councils. Village inspected. Application for S.A.P. taken. Two complaints heard in the village, referred to Ambunti for court action. Overnight.

SUNDAY 17-10-65.

Departed Garamambu at 0900, track under water four to five feet deep in places arrived at the canoe 1445. Arrived Ambunti 1530. Overnight.

MONDAY 18-10-65.

Collected mail and freezer and departed Ambunti with Mr F. Neville Medical Assistant at 1100. Arrived Pagwi 1630.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited the four villages of AVATIP, YAU'UMBAK, YERAKAI and GARAMAMBU. AVATIP and YAU'UMBAK are part of the Main River census division while GARAMAMBU and YERAKAI form part of the Chambri Lakes census division. The rest of the villages in these two census divisions are included in the GAUI Local Government Council.

All four villages are within a half days travel from Ambunti. The village of AVATIP is situated on the right bank of the Sepik River about twelve miles down stream from Ambunti. YAU'UMBAK is situated on a lagoon inland and almost directly behind AVATIP village. During periods of extreme high water level of the Sepik River, the village can be reached by motor canoe, however while the patrol was in the area it was necessary to take the track from LABINGAI hamlet to the lagoon and then use paddle canoes to reach the village across the lagoon. The village of YERAKAI is reached via a water canal which runs into the Sepik River about three quarters of a mile down stream from Ambunti. The village of GARAMAMBU is situated on the mountains which form the western shores of Chambri Lakes. The village can be reached via Chambri Lakes or as was done on this patrol that is via the canal that runs into the YERAKAI lagoon and then a three hour walk to GARAMAMBU.

The aims of the patrol was to revise census figures collect head tax and to carry out routine administration. The last patrol to YAU'UMBAK and AVATIP was carried out by Mr Heathcote in July 1963, while Garamambu and Yerakai were patrolled by myself in November 1964.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs position in the the four villages appears satisfactory and the patrol was well received in all the villages with the exception of AVATIP. At AVATIP the reception was poor and very little co-operation was received from the people. On arriving in the village the attitude of the people was more or less, well you are here, so what!. After spending two full days in the village I was able to find the cause of this attitude when the Luluai stated that the people think that the administration had forgotten all about them because there had not been a proper patrol to their village since July 1963. This point was also bought out by the people when I told them that they would have to pay tax for 1964 and 1965. The people claimed that if the administration wanted the tax they should have come to collect it in 1964, however no trouble was experienced in collecting the tax and all present handed over their two years tax. It is true that the village has been neglected to a certain extent and I feel that the two main reasons for this are, (a) the formation of the GAUI Local Government Council, which included all the villages in the Main River census division with the exception of AVATIP and YAU'UMBAK. (b) the village of AVATIP is very close to AMBUNTI and any trouble that arises is usually always brought to Ambunti to be settled. The village peoples of AVATIP are usually on the station at Ambunti either on a Wednesday or Saturday to attend the market and to this extent have a lot more contact with the administration than most villages in the sub-district. The village of AVATIP like all the villages on the river is economically frustrated so any appreciation the people have for the administration is likely to increase or decrease at the same rate as their economic prospects increase or decrease. The economy of the river villages is geared on the sale of crocodile skins which has provided the people with alot of money over the years but which is unstable in the prices paid by the various buyers and with the dwindling numbers of skins available. The peoples are aware of the conditions regarding crocodile skins but are frustrated in any venture they might wish to make into economic agriculture by the shortage of land and the poor condition of the soil.

These people are aware of the progress being made in other areas and are equally aware of the lack of progress amongst themselves and this will be reflected in their attitude to the administration.

The village peoples from YERAKAI have shifted from their old village site which was situated on the low mountain range ~~near the Ambunti~~ and are now living on a lagoon on the Ambunti side of the range. The village peoples of GARAMAMBU also said that they intend shifting their village however they are undecided as to where the new village will be. The reasons that the YERAKAI gave for moving to the new site were that they would be close to Ambunti, are able to obtain fish from the lagoon and water canals, are closer to the area where they find a certain amount of alluvial gold. These two villages are well off regarding land availability and should have no troubles if and when they decide to engage in some form of economic agriculture.

Only one complaint received this being from GARAMAMBU and it was referred to Ambunti for court action. No evidence could be found of illegal activity or cults in the area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The village of AVATIP and the hamlet of LABINGAI were in a shocking state. Houses were in a bad state of disrepair and the village itself filthy. The people were explained the effect dirt and filth had on their health and were instructed to clean the village and fix their houses up. Definite instructions were issued regarding latrines. The people of YERAKAI are still in the process of building their new village. The villages of GARAMAMBU and YAU'UMBAK were in fairly good order. All villages have suitable rest houses and police barracks.

HEALTH.

There is one government aid post situated at AVATIP village. All four villages are visited by infant welfare sisters. The villages of AVATIP, YAU'UMBAK and YERAKAI are visited by the infant welfare sisters attached to the Seventh Day Adventists mission at Ambunti, while the village of GARAMAMBU is visited by the sister attached to the Catholic mission at KAPINERI.

AGRICULTURE.

Very little agricultural activity is going on in this area. The village of AVATIP has built a copra dryer but this is put to very little use. The department of agriculture is encouraging the planting of rice, to my knowledge so far none has been planted in this area. Rice could be one of the answers to these peoples frustrations however if the people don't try it we won't know.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

There is a large government school at AVATIP village which caters for some 146 children. Other children attend the Seventh Day Adventists mission school at Ambunti. There is also a small Seventh Day Adventists mission school at YAU'UMBAK.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

In all villages a short talk was given on decimal currency. Most of the people were very confused about the introduction of decimal currency. I confined myself to two points. The reason for the change over, it has been reported to me that some people thought that the administration was trying to introduce worthless money as the Japanese did during the war. The S.S.D. would not become worthless on D day and that it would be used together with the dollars and cents till it eventually went out of circulation.

CR
F

These two points were explained over and over again to try and dispell any doubts and misunderstandings that the people may have had. No real attempt was made to try and explain the value of £.S.D. in "ollars and cents, I did try it at AVATIP but the people were so confused and obviously had no idea I decided not to try it in the other villages, and only talked on the two points set out above.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The four villages visited showed a great deal of interest in the forming of a Local government council which would include them. Short talks were given in all villages on the aims and origin of local government, the services it can provide in the area it covers and its various functions.

The rest of the villages in the two census divisions are in the GAUJ L.G.C. these four villages undoubtedly hear what is going on in the council and this has increased their interest in the formation of a L.G.C. in their area.

CONCLUSION.

A

A patrol to the four non-council villages of the Main River and Chambri Lakes Sensus Divisions, to revise census figures, collect head tax, to give talk on decimal currency and carry out routine administration, the objects of the patrol have therefore been achieved.

K.J. Taylor
K.J. Taylor. C.P.O.

Register

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & H.C.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

CONSTABLE BAUSAMBI 10040.

Agood and reliable constable.

K.J. Taylor
K.J. Taylor. C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... PAGWI AMBUNTI Report No. 5 of 65/64
 Patrol Conducted by..... K.T. TAYLOR C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled..... PART MAIN RIVER BURUI KUNAI CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISIONS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL
 Natives..... 1 MEMBER R.P. & N.G.C.
 Duration—From 25.10. /1965 to 20. / 11. /1965...
 Number of Days..... 25
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... PART
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 9 /19 65 ..
 Medical / 11 /19 65 ..
 Map Reference..... AMBUNTI FOURMIL
 Objects of Patrol..... SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

opula

MIGRAT	In	
	M	F

67-2-3

PAGVI,
Ambunti Sub-District,
Sepik District.

21st January, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGVI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-65/66

Attached are four copies of the above report eventually completed by Mr. K.S.J. Taylor, C.P.O.. Claim for camping oct allowance has been incorrectly made out as Mr. Taylor should record dates that he camped out and not patrol dates.

Apart from delay in submission of report, bad typing and spelling, no report has been made on villages, Council officials, outline of political situation, missions and airfields and separate reports on the land investigations at KOROGE and KANAKAKAI are still awaited.

My comments on the remainder of the patrol report are as follows:-

Native Affairs

Pagvi was first staffed by the Department of District Administration on the 9th March, 1965, and the first patrol from Pagvi commenced on the 27th April, 1965.

Agriculture

The road from BURUI to TOLEMSKI is trafficable by four wheel drive vehicles and several Landrovers and Jeeps have made the journey. Coffee plantings are confined to small village pilot plots.

Roads, Bridges and Waterways

There is no Council Rule for the maintenance of roads and bridges.

Land Boundaries

The single map submitted with the patrol report does not show all village boundaries as required. Could a complete map and copies please be supplied by Mr. Taylor.

(B.A. Beaupre)
Assistant District Officer

67-1-3

PAGWI,
Ambunti Sub-District,
Sepik District.

22nd October, 1965.

Mr. K. J. Taylor, C.P.O.,

PAGWI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Confirming my verbal instructions, be prepared to patrol all Gauk Local Government Council villages in the Mayori Lakes, Main River and Burui Kunai Divisions, commencing on the 25th October, 1965.

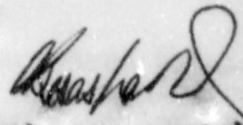
You will be accompanied by Constable BOMAL and should be out for three to four weeks so take rations to cover this period.

The main purpose of your patrol is to ascertain approximate land boundaries of all villages for future gazettal of wards. As wards may be changed, disregard present compositions of wards and note boundaries of individual villages. In conjunction with the boundary investigation ascertain and note the "big men" who could represent their area on a demarcation committee.

Consult the attention for patrol file and take sufficient advance to cover N.M.F.A. payments. Carry out routine administration but return all court cases other than those capable of being arbitrated by mutual consent, to Pagwi. Discuss decimal currency at all villages and ensure that the people understand that both old and new currencies will operate in force together for some considerable time.

At the completion of the patrol, submit a patrol report covering reception of patrol, villages, Council officials, outline of political situation, agriculture, livestock, forests, commerce and industry, land, complaints, rest houses, carriers canoes etc., health, education, roads bridges and waterways, missions, airfields and anthropology. Submit separate reports on your investigations of provisional order land at Koroogo and land to be purchased at Kanganaman.

Good patrolling.


(B.A. Masaparis)
Assistant District Officer

pula

DIARY.

MIGRATI

In

M F

25-10-65. Departed Pagwi 0830 arrived Chambri 1300. Overnight.

26-10-65. Departed Chambri 0800, arrived Timbuneri 0930. Mr. P. Neville Medical Assistant from Ambunti giving small pox vaccinations. Sent word to all Mari hamlets of patrols presence. Investigated case of alledged sodomy. Overnight.

27-10-65. Departed Timbuneri 1200. Delay caused by heavy rain. Arrived Changriman 1330, arrived Mensunt 1500. Sent word to Yambiyambi of the patrols arrival tomorrow. Overnight.

28-10-65. Departed Mensunt 0800, arrived Yambiyambi 1045. Day spent at village. Overnight.

29-10-65. Departed Yambiyambi 0700 per paddle canoe, arrived Gabi a hamlet of Mari 1145. Hamlet inspected. Departed at 1400 and arrived at Yambiyambi 1630. Overnight.

30-10-65. Departed Yambiyambi 0745 and arrived Angoram a hamlet of Wombun village at 0915. Departed 1310 and arrived Yambiyambi 1730. Overnight.

31-10-65. Departed Yambiyambi 0900 and arrived Changriman 1330. Overnight.

1-11-65. Departed Changriman 0800 per paddle canoe and arrived Mari 0930. Village inspected. Departed 1245, arrived Changriman 1420. Overnight.

2-11-65. Departed Changriman 0800, arrived Timbuneri 0845. Visited Kalapio a hamlet of Mari. People severely distressed for their living conditions. Overnight Timbuneri 1.

3-11-65. Departed Timbuneri 0700 arrived Arinjone Chambri Island 0745. Off loaded cargo at Chambri and proceeded to Aibom village. Work completed at Aibom arrived back at Chambri 1300. Overnight.

4-11-65. Departed Chambri 0700, arrived Arinjone Island 0735. Work completed. Not able to visit Mile hamlet of Mari as no small motor canoes available to negotiate small water way. Departed and arrived at Yentchan village via Dongmat channel 1730.

DIARY CONTINUED

MIGRATI

F

5-11-65.

At Yentchan village. Const Bomal and canoe departed for Pagwi at 0800. Completed work in village. Canoe arrived back from Pagwi with Const. Molet 1525. Overnight.

6-11-65.

Work completed in Kanganamon and Tego villages arrived back at Yentchan. 1700 departed for Korogo. Mr. F. Neville Medical Assistant at Korogo. Overnight. Mr. H. Cochran District Education Officer at Korogo aboard M.V.R.ouna Falls.

7-11-65

Sunday Observed.

8-11-65.

Talk with village men on location of pre-war Catholic mission agricultural lease. Overnight.

9-11-65.

Work completed at the three villages of Nyaurengai, Kandingai and Yentchanmangua. Villages of Suapmeri and Indabu completed, arrived back at Yentchan 1830.

10-11-65.

Work completed in the villages of Parembel and Malingai. Overnight Yentchan.

11-11-65.

Chain and compass survey and investigation of extension of Roman Catholic mission lease at Kapimeri. Overnight Yentchan.

12-11-65.

Departed Yentchan 0700. Work completed at Nogsop and Gaikokobi villages. Overnight Marap.

13-11-65.

Completed work at Sisi 1&2, Sarum, Yakiap, Miambei, Overnight Miambei.

14-11-65.

Sunday Observed.

15-11-65.

Work completed at Yamuk, Slei 1&2, Namangoa, Overnight Jiginumbu.

16-11-65.

Work completed at Wereman, Yanget, Vagiput, Nambogoa, overnight Jiginumbu.

17-11-65.

Work completed at Torembel No1 & 2. Arrived at Korogo late afternoon. Talked with old men on pre-war mission lease KUBURUBA. Overnight.

18-11-65.

Marked pre-war mission lease with Chain and compass. Took statements from village elders. Arrived Pagwi 1630.

DIARY Continued

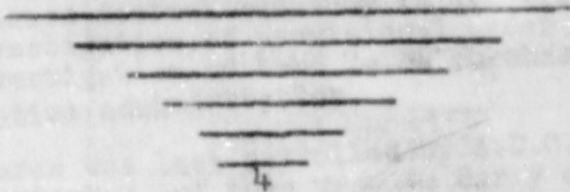
19-11-65.

To Japanut work completed back to Bagwi. Overnight

20-11-65.

Work completed at Japandai and Yamanumbu villages.

End of Patrol.



It will be noted that accurate travelling times were not given after 1-11-65 as my watch became U.S. on this date.

RATI

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was carried out through the GAUI council area, all villages were visited ~~xx~~ in accordance with the patrol instructions, copy attached.

The principal objects of the patrol were:

- 1) Ascertain approximate land boundaries and the influential men in the villages.
- 2) Discuss decimal currency in all villages.
- 3) Investigation of provisional order land at Korogo.
- 4) Investigation of land to be purchased at Kanganamon.
- 5) Routine administration.

This area was last patrolled by A.D.O. Besasparis, and myself in September, of this year to carry out GAUI Council elections. See memorandum of patrol Pagwi No 3 of 65/66.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This area has been well patrolled since February this year ~~when~~ as Pagwi has been staffed since this date. There has also been a number of patrols to single villages for special tasks as well as a number of police patrols, so it is understandable from a point of view of law and order the situation cannot be faulted. Sorcery still plays a big part in the peoples lives no complaints were received although the whispers were always around. It is realised that most complaints involving sorcery are never brought to the attention of the administration as fear of a payback from the sorcerer concerned is ever present. One case of sodomy was referred to Pagwi for court action.

The patrol was well received in all villages and no illegal cults or activities could be uncovered by this officer, although one cannot assume that nothing is happening.

AGRICULTURE

We cannot discuss the GAUI Council area from an agricultural point of view as a unit we must consider it as four separate units:

1? BURUI KUNAI

This area is the most progressive agriculturally if we consider it in the light of the other areas in this sub-district. A very large number of rice gardens have been planted in this area since the beginning of this year and as some people have already received good returns for the effort they put into the work the number of gardens is ever increasing. The one draw back as far as the people are concerned at the moment all the rice has to be carried out by hand and this will very quickly kill any spirit of enthusiasm the people have for the planting of rice. There is a small road existing at the moment from Pagwi to Torembei village but this road is useless for a four wheeled vehicle as there a a large number of small creeks which pose a problem as far as bridging is concerned as the bridges wash away after a heavy storm, this matter is being looked into and it is hoped that something lasting can be erected.

Coffee is also being planted extensively in this area but the gardens are not large and are generally communally owned and it is felt that disappointment will be experienced with this crop.

XXXX

B) CHANGRIMAN, MENSUAT, YAMBIYAMBI,

The above three villages which are situated on the hills which form the southern shore of Chambri Lakes, form another progressive unit. The main crop being planted there is coffee, however there is a copra scheme at Yambiyambi, which is being guided by the agricultural officer from Angoram.

C). CHAMBERI LAKES CENSUS DIVISION EXCLUDING VILLAGES IN B.

In this group coffee and rice are grown to a limited degree, the village of Wombun being the only village planting rice. Aibom village has a small copra scheme under way which would have a possible production of about 10-13 bags a month.

D). MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

Nil agriculture takes place in this area although it appears that the area would be suitable for rice production. Rice is being promoted in this area however the people have a negative approach to any type of work. Result = negative production.

LIVESTOCK.

The only domestic livestock in the area consists of dogs, poultry, both ducks and fowls, one or two villages seriously raise pigs but this is limited to a few villages. There is a lot of wild pigs in the area and these are hunted at times of village feasts and "singsings".

The Catholic mission at Torenbei is interested in introducing some form of beef cattle raising but the idea is still in its infancy and nothing is expected to happen for a long time.

The councillor from Japanaut village has purchased two or three cattle but these have not arrived as yet.

FORESTS.

Forest production is confined solely to the area on the Saumeri River. The people engaged in this work are the Changriman, Mensuat and Yambiyambi people. This area appears to have a good potential and the people are very keen to continue this work however they are a little concerned about the price they receive in Angoram, and to this end they have formed a committee to approach the various saw mills in Angoram to see if they can obtain a better price. It is hoped that some results will be achieved as it would be a bitter blow to these people if such an important industry to them was allowed to wither in its infancy.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

If we put aside the sale of agricultural commodities such as coffee and rice and the sale of timber which has already been discussed we find that the main items of commerce become the crocodiles skin industry and the sale of native artifacts. Those two commodities give a fairly steady stream of income to the people of the Chambri Lakes and Main River. However the people of the Burui Kunai receive very little of this income and rely mainly on agriculture.

Nearly all villages have one to three small stores in the village where such items such as tin fish, batterys, smoke paper, matches and a few odds and ends. These stores are usually stocked with mission help however very few stores show a profit and nearly all are bankrupt within a year.

A small trade takes place with the various mission stations who purchase native foods from the people.

REST HOUSES.

All villages are equipped with suitable rest houses and police barracks.

CARRIERS AND CANOES.

No trouble was encountered in the hire of canoes and carriers, the people being willing to give all help required.

HEALTH.

A medical patrol was carried out by the medical Assistant from Ambunti, through the identical area as covered by myself, any comment by myself on health would be superfluous.

EDUCATION.

This area is well equipped with education facilities. There are large mission schools at Chambri, Kapimeri, and Torembei run by the catholic mission. The Assemblise of God mission at Yamunumbu also run a mission school up to standard three. The Catholic mission school at Chambri is a government recognised school up to standard five. Kapimeri is recognised up to standard three. Nearly all villages have a small mission school in the village which are not recognised schools but teach up to standard two.

There is a primary T School at Korogo, but it is understood that this school is to be moved to Kandingai village.

ROADS BRIDGES AND WATERWAYS.

The thoroughfares in the area patrolled are being kept in a reasonable condition, however a number of bridges are in a bad state of disrepair. It is expected that this will be rectified when the new Council rule gets into full swing.

The people are being encouraged to improve the road from Burui villageto Torembei. At the moment this road is suitable for a motorcycle. It would be a great benefit to these people if this road could be opened

I feel that once the people see a four wheeled vehicle using this road it will give them a great boost to increase their rice production. I know that if funds were made available the Lunai people would very quickly put the road in. These people are not prepared to keep on ploughing rice if it has to be carried out by hand.

This road would be some 16 miles long connecting the Maprik - Pagwi road to the Tolembe Catholic mission and would serve a population of approximately 1200 people including those people who are up to an hours walk away.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

All villages were given lengthy talks on decimal currency. In most villages a form of school was set up with a question and answer theme. In villages where I spent the night extra time was spent during the night with anyone who was interested in knowing more about the subject.

Usually it was found that the women could not comprehend what it was all about, however it was noticed in most villages that a small group of young men had a good grasp of the situation.

LAND BOUNDARIES.

As instructed I endeavoured to establish the boundaries of land owned by the various villages. It was not possible to do this with any degree of accuracy however we are now in a better position to know roughly where the various village lands extend.

In conjunction with this work I solicited the names of the "big men" in the villages who could represent their area on a demarcation committee. See attached list.

As per instructions the land investigations at Korogo and Kanganamon are covered in separate reports.

ANTHROPOLOGY

See appendix A.

CONCLUSION

1) We now have a fair idea of the land boundaries of the various villages.

2) The people now have a better appreciation of intricacies of decimal currency.

3) The investigation of the provisional order of land at Korogo was successfully carried out. See separate report.

4) Investigation of land to be purchased at Kanganamon was carried out. See separate report.

5) The attitude of the people to the Administration has improved vastly due to the large number of patrols that have been carried out this year.

K. J. Taylor
K. J. TAYLOR C.P.O.

Appendix A..?

ANTHROPOLOGY

While on this patrol some anthropology data was noted regarding native land customs in three areas. It was ~~possible~~ not possible to obtain information ~~from~~ every group. The information obtained covers seventeen village groups.

MENSUAT - YAMBIYAMBI - CHANGRIMAN.

1). The Right To Erect Dwellings.

A man wishing to erect a dwelling on a particular piece of land must obtain permission from the family that holds native customary rights to the area. This right cannot be inherited by the son if he wants to build on the same spot he too must seek permission.

2). Rights To Hunt And Take Produce From The Land.

Individual can hunt and take natural produce from all and any village land.

B). Right To Cultivate.

A member of a clan has to first obtain permission from other clan members before gardening any area of land. The right to this area is inherited by the son who can hold the land for as long as he likes but it must eventually be returned to the clan. It cannot be inherited by the son's son.

An individual can obtain permission to garden land other than his own clan land but only for one gardening season.

Individual has no right to lend or lease land this can only be done with clan consent.

4). Rights Of Inheritance.

Rights to land are inherited through the father sisters and brothers

CHAMBRI. INDINGAI. KILIMBIT. WOMBUN.

1). The Right To Erect Dwellings.

Individual has no rights to erect dwellings, it is necessary to obtain permission.

2). Right To ~~Exercise~~ Hunt And Collect Produce.

The individual has the right to hunt and collect produce on any village land. All people have equal rights to fish on the open lagoons however there are individual rights to hunt fish and other water game in the water canals and swamps.

Appendix A.,

3. Rights To Cultivate.

A member can only cultivate on family land the rights are vested in the family not in the individual. The individual must obtain permission from the family members. The son can cultivate on the father's and father's brothers land.

Land can be leased by the clan for one gardening season, pay can be asked for. The land can never be sold, to any other clan.

4) Rights of Inheritance.

Land rights are inherited from the father and the fathers brothers and sisters. If the sisters have children the rights to the land are shared by the siblings.

When a daughter marries she retains her rights that she inherited till the time when her mother or father or son or husband dies at this stage she loses any rights she had to this land.

THE NYAURA LINGUISTIC GROUP.

1) Rights to Erect Dwellings.

Inherits right to erect dwelling where his father built. Has to obtain permission to erect dwellings on any other piece of ground. Cannot be denied rights to his fathers building blocks. His sisters husband has equal right to erect dwellings on this site.

2). Rights To Hunt And Collect Produce.

Can only hunt and collect on land that he has inherited rights too.

3). Rights to Cultivate.

Can only plant on ground that he has inherited rights to. Can obtain permission to farm other land but part of the produce must go to the family that has customary rights to the land. Land can only be leased or lent with family approval

4). Rights of Inheritance.,.

Patrilial inheritance, however if mother has no brothers her rights to land are divided amongst her sons. The ground cannot revert back to the mothers family but remains in possession of the fathers family.

VILLAGE

NAME

Namangoa *AUENBANKA/SISUAGAN* Aninbanga Tituagwan

~~W~~ Wereman *KOUSMAN/CHINANGIN* ~~Kosman Sabangin~~ *of Yanget.*

~~Y~~ ~~Yanget~~ ~~KOUSMAN/CHINANGIN~~ ~~Kosman Sabangin~~

Vagiput *KWANGUNDIMI JEINSH* Kwengu Jangi

Nambagoa *GAI'IMBANGU/ANGWANEI* Kainbungu Yuangwanac

Tolembei No's 1&2 Jigunumbu *KU PLIMAIN BANDEI* ~~Kahlsmain Bandi~~ (2)

Mari *TAMI/YAGU* Kami Kamandimi

~~Y~~ Yentchan *SITSUIMERI/GOWIMBANGA* Patbungu Gulabikum'an ?

~~Y~~ Yentchanmangua ? *PATUNBANGU/KWOBIGUMBOI*

List of "RIG" men who could represent their area on
Demarcation Committee

VILLAGE	NAME
Mensuat	KONMAWGI/KARANDIMI/Koramangi Karundiman
Yambiyon	SICA/KOLIB/iga 2 carlapl
Changriman	YUMAN/BONAUBI Yumbi Bunowi
Timbunmeri	VANYA/MEGOWAN Anis Minganagwan
Wombun	KWIN/SABE Quin Sabi
Indingai	KANDANGWU/KANDA Peliquanbung Kunden
Kilimbit	TANGWANDIMI/KOSERA Tangwidimi Kosalan
Aibom	MOMARABI/SOWI Malmal Sowi
Tegoi	YANGIS/KUNDIAKAMAN Yangis Kundiagamon
KANGANAMON	ABULAN/MARIGINJAN Abren Melinginjin
Parembei	PALI/MATBOI Pelivan Matbowi STS
Malingai	BEIMANGOWI/MYANGAMBA Waeman Niau
Suapmeri	MARIANBAN/GANBANGU Mariambun Gumbangu
3 Kandingai ?	TANDUMA/TOLAIMEI Insa Tori
Nyaurengai - Arinjone ?	Kaban/Tarubi TUBABIMERI
Kerogo	Bonjui Patgori ✓
Japanaut - Lukluk	ANJIN/KLEAGOAMERI Ansin Gowa
Yamanunbu	YAKAMBA/MUNDUK Yaman Munduk
Japandai	KANAI/SULAWAN Kanai Sulawan
Nogosop	Jigi/Kuso ✓
Gaikarobi	KWEIUNDAMBI/MONOWEI Dambwi Nonowi
Marap No 1	NAMBAREMBANGU/DANGI Waimowdini Keranimai
Marap No 2	WAIMONDIMI/MELIANMEI Wongongai Wandi
Sarua	NIKANBANMERI/WEINDUGUMBAN Niaga Wendakumban
Yakiap	SUNGUNAUET/PAPASUI Singinaut Popasui
Kambiam	LISE/SARIKUMBAN Disir Sali
Waniko	ANDIAPI/WINDUMBANGU Andi Windu
Worimbi	MONGWIMERI/SINGIN Manbwi Singin
Miambei	WOPUSWUGAN/KAMBULABAN Orbus Kamberlaban
Slei No 1	MANBANGA/YAIGTOBANGI Nambanga Yaguto
Slei No 2	LANGDEMI/ISAMBUN Lanđimi Wisamben

67-2-1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. **PAPT 3-66/66** Subdistrict **ambunti** District **cepih**

Officer Conducting Patrol **B. A. Bennet, A.D.O.**

Census Division Patrolled **Chabri Lakes, Main River and Rural Panel**

Objects of Patrol **Council Elections**

Date Patrol Commenced **20/5/66** Date Completed **25/5/66**

Duration—days **22 25 days**

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

Claim for exping out allowances to A/D Ambunti

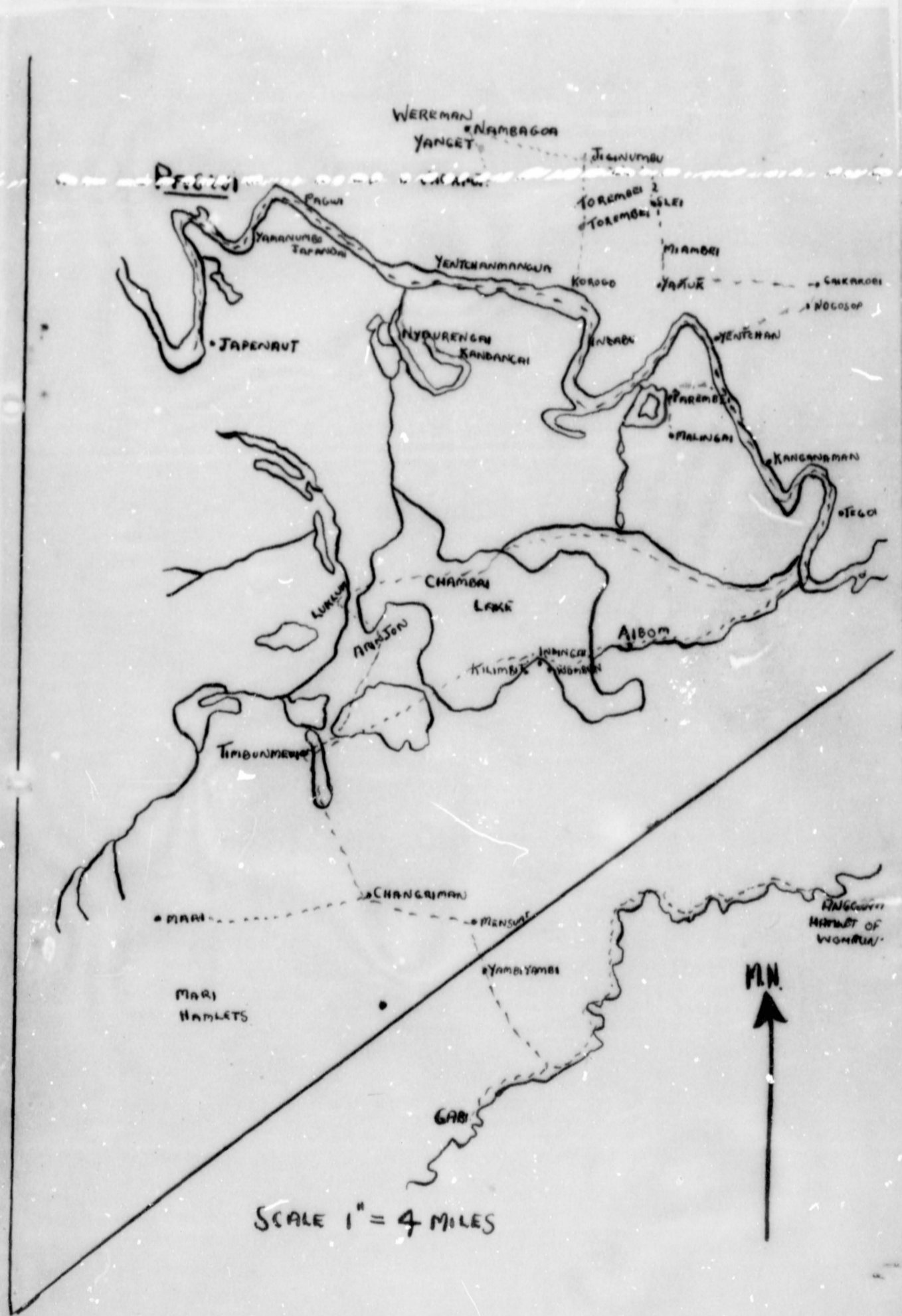
1-2 of 25/5/66 Election Report Council to A/D Ambunti.

[Signature]
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been 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.

a
ATIC
M



SCALE 1" = 4 MILES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 1/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Sepik Plains Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member R.F.&N.G.C. and the President
GAUT L.G. Council

Duration—From 5/12/1966 to 16/12/1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /Feb/1965

Medical/June/1966... (Malaria)

Map Reference Aerial Photograph Map, Unmarked

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Area Study, Ward Boundaries, and

Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

Popula

67-1-1

67-3-22

JCC

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
W E T A K.

East Sepik District.
3rd. February, 1967.

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District,
W E T A K.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/1967

Attached please find the above patrol report. The report was submitted by Mr. Van Rikxoort at this Office on 23rd December and the delay involved arose here. Your Confidential memo dated 27th January Patrol Reports: F.O.J.s has been noted and the delay in submission is regretted.

AREA AND THE PEOPLE

The people of the Sepik Plains live in an area of poor natural endowment and, unless this can be altered, either by a program of reafforestation or re-settlement to better areas, no relief is possible. However, in spite of this the people are still a happy lot and do not display the sour and at times antipathetic attitude of the Main River people.

Their attitude to Local Government is satisfactory although it is not surprising that some reluctance or hesitation was shown in acceptance of the idea as the necessity to find money on an annual basis to pay council tax would give grounds for such apprehension. However, such reluctance or hesitation does not go very deep and, given adequate explanation, I am confident the people will fully accept the idea.

In his report under the heading Personal Tax, Mr. Van Rikxoort makes comment that no personal tax was collected since 1962. He suggests the reason was that it was apparently anticipated a council was to be established soon after 1962. This is not completely correct, as, although it was assumed the area was to come under Council Administration, no definite date let alone year had been set at that time.

The reason for non-collection of personal tax in the Sepik Plains (as well as the Wosera area) was that both areas were (and still are) economically depressed. The only incentive to pay tax was fear of prosecution and consequent fear of the Administration. Fear is not a basis on which to build a good working relationship with the people. Under Council - although their economic situation has not improved significantly and fear of prosecution still provides an incentive to find tax money, providing initial explanations on nature and functions of councils have been adequate, the incentive of fear of prosecution for default should be supplanted in some degree by a consciousness that the money is controlled by the people of the local area through their elected representatives on the Council for use which will benefit the local area. ~~she was personal~~ tax is controlled by a faceless and anonymous entity to the local people, viz the Central administration.

...../2.

The negligible amount of tax collected would have been in inverse proportion to the estrangement of the people from the Administration. However, if this was the situation under personal tax, under Councils, providing an explanation along the lines indicated above has been reasonably put across to the people at every opportunity, then I do not anticipate any difficulty with significant numbers of Tax Defaulters.

... a tax rate for the area, the Council and Adviser would be well advised not to judge too arbitrarily the peoples' claim to not being able to afford a tax of two dollars. There is very little coming out of the area in the way of agricultural produce and their area, as far as a cash economy is concerned, is extremely depressed. There is provision for existence of differing tax rates for different areas within any particular council, and when the council decides on their tax rates they should bear this in mind. A smooth introduction of the Sepik Plains people into the way of Councils is the main consideration and this should not be prejudiced by too harsh an initial tax rate. After a successful introduction the incentive to greater economic efforts should emerge and, if possible, then the tax rate could be brought into line with the rest of the council area.

As Mr Van Rikxoort prepared an area study in conjunction with his patrol report, further discussion on the area and people will be reserved for my comments on his area survey.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL AND REPORT.

Diary entry for Monday 12th December mentions some diseased dogs ordered destroyed. There are many more dogs in such a condition which Mr Van Rikxoort did not see in the Sepik Plains Division. Those he ordered destroyed are only a drop in the ocean. I do not think such action, although undoubtedly motivated by a humane desire to put an end to animal suffering, is worth the cost in possible deterioration of relations between the Administration and the local populace. In a neighbouring Division some years ago, an officer went around and conducted a veritable purge on dogs and the resentment built up as a result was quite considerable. The foregoing does not preclude an approach to the owner, in strong terms if necessary, pointing out his neglect in caring for his animal, but this should stop short of an actual order to destroy, even though such an order is authorised under the Native Administration Regulations, Regulation 99.

Diary entry for 7th December shows that Mr Van Rikxoort arrived at MOI Village at 0800 and departed 1300 the same day. This is unfortunate as the village is the most isolated of any of the Sepik Plains and an overnight stay at the village would have increased our good relations, no matter how small in degree, with the people. The people do not often receive Administration visitors and have gone to the trouble of providing a rest house for such visits. Mr van Rikxoort will be reminded that the convenience of saving an odd day is not the primary task of routine patrolling but to maintain and increase our contact with the people.

The occurrence of the expression "get off their butt" for diary entry 15th December is unfortunate. Mr Van Rikxoort will be advised there is no place in official reporting such as patrol reports and Field Journals, for such expressions.

In his comments on Health page three, Mr Van Rikxoort makes mention of possible action in medical neglect of a child against a parent. Nothing has been heard of this as yet and Mr van Rikxoort will be asked to keep this in mind.

Aside from the above criticism, the report is quite well done and the patrol has satisfied its objectives. Ward boundaries will be submitted with the Area Survey as soon as Mr Van Rikxoort has his area survey for the non-council villages of the Burui Kunai Census Division. Both Surveys will be submitted jointly. Camping allowance and Field Journal Folios 34 to 38 are attached herewith.

For your information, please.

J. C. Corrigan

Assistant District Commissioner

C. S. MC PAKU

[Handwritten signature]

opula

MIGRA

In

F

District of : East Sepik.

Report No. 1/1966-67

Patrol conducted by : G. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Sepik Plain Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by Europeans : Nil

Natives : 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C. and the
President GAUI L.G.Council

Duration - From 5/12/66 to 16/12/1966

Number of Days : 12 days

Did Medical Assistant accompany? : No

Last Patrol to Area by - D.D.A. : February 1965

Medical : February 1966 (Malaria)

Map Reference: Aerial Photograph Map, unmarked.

Objects of Patrol : Census Revision, Area Study and Ward Boundaries.

Thursday 5/12/66
Arrived GAUI village at 0800 hours. Settled at nearby
house. Information collected for area study and ward
boundaries. Census revision and talks given with the
President of the GAUI L.G.Council. 1966. 1967 and
1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception centre
built at GAUI.

Friday 6/12/66
Left GAUI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Saturday 7/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Sunday 8/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Monday 9/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Tuesday 10/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Wednesday 11/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Thursday 12/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Friday 13/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Saturday 14/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Sunday 15/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

Monday 16/12/66
Left MUMBI at 0800 hours. Arrived MUMBI at 1200
hours. Information collected for area study and village inspected.
Talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council.
1966. 1967 and 1968. To form boundaries and ward. Reception
centre built at MUMBI.

DIARY

- Monday 5.12.66 Departed Pagwi per Landrover at 0900 hours. Arrived at JAMA at 0930 hours. Settled at resthouse. Census revised and talks held on L.G. Councils. This place to form one ward with YAMINI, no objections were made to this. Some small complaints heard.
- Tuesday 6.12.66 Departed JAMA at 0800 hours after hearing another complaint. Arrived YAMINI at 0830 hours, only about 40 people here. Census revised and talks held about L.G. Councils. Departed 1000 hours and arrived BANGWINGEI at 1030 hours. Census revised and information collected for Area Study. Departed 1200 hours and arrived MANGUGU at 1300 hours. Census revised and talks held with villagers from MANGUGU and BANGWINGEI on L.G. Councils. Reception only lukewarm. Stayed overnight at MANGUGU.
- Wednesday 7.12.66 Departed MANGUGU at 0730 hours. Arrived 0845 hours at MOI. Census revised and village inspected. One girl to be dispatched to Maprik on a stretcher for treatment of a large and neglected tropical ulcer, another one to go to the nearest aid post. Talks held on L.G. Councils. Attitude rather indifferent but they have no objections to join with the GAUI L.G. Council. Departed MOI at 1300 hours and arrived JAMA at 1630 hours. All villages visited so far have assembled here for a sing sing. Police man to stay on duty in case of fighting or other trouble.
- Thursday 8.12.66 Departed JAMA at 0730 hours via Maprik - Pagwi Road. Arrived BURUI village at 0850 hours. Settled at resthouse. Information collected for Area Study and Ward Boundaries. Census revised and talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G. Council. BURUI, BENSIM and KAMPUPU to form tentatively one ward. Reception reasonably enthusiastic. Census revised and some minor complaints settled.
- Friday 9.12.66 Departed BURUI at 0730 hours, arrived BENSIM at 0850 hours. Set up camp at resthouse. Census revised and information collected for Area Study. Talks given with the president of the GAUI L.G. Council on Councils and elections to be held in 1967. Some opposition here to form one ward with BURUI. No complaints.
- Saturday 10.12.66 Departed BENSIM at 0730 hours, arrived KAMPUPU at 0800 hours. Camp set up at resthouse and village inspected. Next year they want to set up a new village site about 200 feet away. Census revised and talks given on Councils with the President of the GAUI L.G. Council. Strong opposition in this village to form a ward with BURUI. A new ward will probably have to be formed consisting of BENSIM, KAMPUPU and KWIMBA. Some small complaints settled.
- Sunday 11.12.66 Sunday observed at KAMPUPU.
- Monday 12.12.66 Departed Kampup at 0730 hours, arrived KWIMBA at 0830 hours. Settled at resthouse. Some diseased dogs ordered destroyed and several small disputes settled.

Information collected for Area Study report. Census revised and talks given with the President GAUI L.G. Council on the duties of Councils and the elections in September 1966. Some opposition to form a ward with BENSIM and KAMPUPU.

Tuesday 13.12.66

Departed KWIMBA at 0730 hours, arrived NAGOTIMBI at 0830 hours. Village inspected and found in satisfactory condition. Census revised and Area Study Report information collected. There is a land dispute with MANGUL which place has land troubles with just about every village surrounding it. Talks held about Local Government Councils and possible ways and means to improve and extend cash crops. Much enthusiasm was displayed but this will probably cool down considerably after the patrol has departed. A large number of complaints here about small debts.

Wednesday 14.12.66

Departed NAGOTIMBI at 0730 hours, arrived KWOSIMBI at 0810 hours. Settled at resthouse. Census revised and Area study information collected. Talks held on Council elections in 1967, when this place will join the GAUI L.G. Council. Quite a bit of opposition to join, mainly because of the taxes to be paid. This is one of the larger villages and quite pleasant. Talks held at night about cash crops and their economy in general.

Thursday 15.12.66

Departed KWOSIMBI at 0730 hours, arrived AURIMBIT at 0815 hours. Settled at resthouse. Village inspected and found to be quite in order. Census revised and information collected for Area Study. Discussions held with villagers about their joining with the GAUI L.G. Council. Again some opposition to this. Their main spokesman is the Tultul from KWOSIMBI. The majority of men do not work at all and were urged to get off their butt and start some gardens.

Friday 16.12.66

Departed AURIMBIT at 0630 hours and arrived TOREMBEI C.M. Station at 0830 hours. Talks held with the pries there about Councils, he also offered to pay half the price of a tractor and give it to the Council. This looks generous enough but is still ~~enough~~ too much of a burden for the Councils meagre finances. Departed at 1100 hours and arrived at KOROGO at 1230 hours. Boarded motor canoe and arrived Pagwi at 1400 hours. Patrol stood down.

ula

MORAN

In
F

Introduction.

The purpose of the patrol was to conduct a Census Revision, collect information for Ward Boundaries and an Area Study Report and routine administration.

This report will be of a brief nature only because many of the subjects will be discussed in greater detail in the area study report. The area patrolled is situated approximately 10 miles north of Pagui and consists largely of extensive areas of kunai plains interspersed with patches of rain forest which becomes more extensive towards the Eastern part of the Census Division. The rainfall is probably similar to Maprik, the nearest place where rainfall records are kept, viz. 60 inches per year.

The area is poor even by Sepik River standards, with an average per capita income approaching zero. This has been the third D.D.A. Patrol for the past 5 years and during that period the sole economic progress made consists of a few small individual coffee holdings. Politically also the area is backward and lectures were held in each village on L.G. Councils and sometimes the House of Assembly. In September 1967 this Census Division will be incorporated in the GAUI Local Government Council and together with more frequent patrols this should favourably affect the area politically and perhaps economically.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was received friendly generally although a certain amount of indifference was sometimes evident. The patrol had been expected in the area for some weeks and a number of the resthouses were completely or partly rebuilt recently.

The people, especially the village officials were co-operative in all respects.

Villages.

The standard of housing is adequate and varies from average to excellent. The previous patrol in 1965 had ordered that a number of houses be destroyed and demolished. This order was complied with and all houses were duly rebuilt. It was found only necessary once in this patrol to order a villager to pull down his house and erect a new one.

The type of house built is a square frame raised about four feet with limbo floors and roofs of sago palm leaves. The structures have only one room which serves as bedrooms, livingroom and kitchen but a few of the newer and more modern types have sometimes a number of rooms partitioned off.

Only three villages in the Western part of the Census Division have a different design of houses, they are made of round frames completely covered with sago palm leaves and with an earthen floor. This type of houses are found generally in and around Maprik.

The majority of villages are situated at the edge of the rainforest with the kunai plains only a few hundred feet away and as close as possible to the available water supplies. Because of the similarity of the terrain any number of places appear to be suitable for village sites and the present ones appear to be no better or worse than any other site available.

Difficulty is experienced in most villages in obtaining an adequate supply of clean drinking water. Most places are situated near a water stream but during the dry season these sources sometimes dry up and people have to go considerable distances. At present, however, with the wet season in full swing there is an abundance of clean water.

Results of a recent water survey recently conducted in part of the Census Division have been received by the GAUFI L.C. Council and the recommendations contained therein will be discussed at the next Council meeting.

Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was satisfactory and action had to be taken in a few cases only to improve latrines and dispose of rubbish collected near the houses. A total of four diseased and starving dogs were ordered destroyed.

Village Officials.

Some of the Luluais and Tultuls are becoming too old to be effective in their tasks and their power is gradually being taken over by younger men. However in view of the proximity of the Council elections no recommendations are made to appoint new village officials.

Commerce and Industry.

There are no activities whatsoever under this heading and it appears unlikely that any local entrepreneurs will engage in such business as transport, timber or mining. There are no people with the necessary capital, experience, knowledge or energy to have any degree of success. There is a marked lack of handicraft such as carvings and painting, in marked contrast to the surrounding areas.

Land.

Most of the land consists of kumai plains which would not be suitable for Administration purposes, although the owners could well afford to dispose of it. This ground appears to be of little value for agricultural purposes, at least with the present methods of cultivation used in their few and small gardens.

The areas covered with rain forest are often long and narrow and situated in depression of the terrain. They are not large enough for any possible resettlement scheme and at any rate will be needed by the local population within the next two generations or so for subsistence and cash crops. There is no shortage of land at present and although the population will probably double within approximately 30 years at the present rate of growth no hardship in obtaining ground suitable for agriculture should occur.

Complaints.

A total of 46 complaints were brought before the patrol, mostly for debts. They were usually settled without too much trouble although some dated back to the 1940's and were time expired. It was explained to all the parties concerned that normally debts have to be recovered within six years and that no action can be taken after that time. Apart from the above complaints a few cases of assault were brought up but no court action was desired by the parties concerned, warnings were thought to be sufficient.

Resthouses.

Resthouses are located at every village and are of reasonable standard.

Carriers.

Carriers are readily available at every village for the usual rate of 10c per hour or the better part thereof. They are engaged to carry from village to village and because of the relatively short distances involved they are never longer absent than about 2 hours.

Health.

The general health of the population in the area seems to be good. Drugs against Malaria have been distributed and all houses have been sprayed twice during the past year with DDT. There were no signs of Malaria but according to the various village officials few people ever suffered from this anyway.

A few people with swellings and other unidentified symptoms were sent to the Medical Officer in Maprik for diagnosis and treatment. There are no aidposts in the area patrolled and treatment for minor complaints is given at the nearby Torimbei Catholic Mission which also provides an infant welfare service run by a qualified nurse.

People tend to neglect sores and tropical ulcers until they sometimes reach a stage where surgery is necessary and action is being taken against oneman for neglect of his young daughter who had been suffering from a large tropical ulcer for some months with the result that there the girl needs extensive treatment. A report is being awaited from the Medical Officer in Maprik.

Roads and Bridges.

The vehicular roads, as far as they exist are seldom if ever used by vehicles and consequently the need for maintaining them has on several occasions been questioned by the local villagers, although they are meeting their statutory obligations without exceptions.

All roads in the area are suitable for vehicular traffic except between Yamini and Bangwingei. However there are several depressions, swamps and rivers which can only be bridged with bridges and raised roads. More details and recommendations regarding these will be made in the Area Study report.

The existing roads follow mostly the higher ridges of the kunai plains. They have an excellent drainage and require very little maintenance apart from cutting the grass.

Airfields.

There are only two airstrips in the Census Division, a well kept one at the Burui Catholic Mission near the Maprik-Pagwi Road and a new one at Kwasambi village. Both are reasonably well kept and serve mainly the Catholic Missions nearby.

There are numerous places which are suitable for new airstrips but apart from the use in medical emergencies there seems little point in establishing any further strips at this stage.

One particular good place is situated near Kampupu, it measures approximately 3x1 mile and to the naked eye appears to be perfectly level.

Labour.

The number of men absent from the area is negligible and causes no strain on the village work force. There are no employers and all men are self employed with subsistence farming and a few small, individual coffee or rice gardens.

Personal Tax.

Tax has not been paid since 1962 when the last collection was made. It was apparently anticipated that a Local Government Council would ~~not be established in the area after 1962~~ ~~but this has not eventuated.~~ It was claimed by a number of people that the amount of \$2 Council tax to be levied next year will cause hardship because of their low cash income. In my opinion this is not a genuine claim because no efforts are being made to extend or introduce cash crops, despite continuous urging by patrolling officers to work gardens. The majority of men work an average of no more than two or three hours per day.

H. van Rikxoort

H. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate — 4.28per 100

Death Rate — 2.44per 100

Year 1966 Month DECEMBER

Natural Increase — 4.84per 100

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS								BIRTHS				MIGRATIONS				
			1 Year		5 Years		10 Years		15 Years		20 Years		70 and over		IN		OUT		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	JAMA	5.12.66				1			1		2	2	5	8	7			5	4
2	YAMINI	6.12.66											2					1	1
3	BANGWINGEI	6.12.66				1							5	7	4			3	
4	MAINGUGU	7.12.66									1	1	2	8	9			1	2
5	MOI	7.12.66									1	2		6	4				
6	BURUI	8.12.66				1					3	2		5	5			1	1
7	BENSIM	9.12.66								1			2	1	4				1
8	KAMPAPA	10.12.66									1			2	5	2			2
9	KWIMBA	12.12.66										2	1	1	5				
10	NAGOTIMBI	13.12.66												1	2	5	2	3	3
11	KOSIMBI	14.12.66				1					2	1	1	4	11				
12	AURIMBIT	15.12.66				1	1				1	3	1	16	10				
13																			
14																			
15											3	9	13	12	62	64	11	10	16
TOTALS						3	3		1										

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS						ABSENT STUDENTS										
			Inside District			Outside District			Inside the District				Outside the District						
			Child	Adult	M	F	Child	Adult	M	F	Child	Adult	M	F	Child	Adult	M	F	
1	JAMA	5.12.66			1					1	1			18	9				
2	YAMINI	6.12.66																	
3	BANGWINGEI	6.12.66			1					1									
4	MAINGUGU	7.12.66			1														
5	MOI	7.12.66																	
6	BURUI	8.12.66			2									18	3				
7	BENSIM	9.12.66						1	1	1				5	8				
8	KAMPAPA	10.12.66			2									11	5				
9	KWIMBA	12.12.66			2	2								4	2				
10	NAGOTIMBI	13.12.66			2									2					
11	KOSIMBI	14.12.66			1		2	1	2	1				24	31				
12	AURIMBIT	15.12.66			6				2					38	14				
13																			
14																			
15																			
TOTALS					18	2	2	13	2	2	1			126	44				

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		Child	Adult		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	JAMA	5.12.66	8	5	22	24	21	14	20	14	52	56	14	11	41	57	261	2.1
2	YAMINI	6.12.66	1		3	3	4	3	3	6	9	5	4	15	10	11	49	2.0
3	BANGWINGEI	6.12.66	5	4	11	11	5	10	6	3	20	24	6	6	27	31	124	1.9
4	MAINGUGU	7.12.66	2	4	10	11	12	10	6	11	27	27	10	12	36	41	161	2.2
5	MOI	7.12.66	6	4	3	7	7	8	5	8	24	24	4	2	26	27	107	2.0
6	BURUI	8.12.66	1	4	17	11	10	9	6	10	25	3	6	4	34	31	138	2.0
7	BENSIM	9.12.66	1	3	10	4	4	5	1	3	18	18	3	5	17	15	75	2.3
8	KAMPAPA	10.12.66	1	5	6	9	11	7	5	4	20	19	5	7	23	25	90	2.2
9	KWIMBA	12.12.66	1	4	11	8	5	9	10	10	25	23	9	5	28	31	125	1.9
10	NAGOTIMBI	13.12.66	1	1	8	5	8	7	5	0	24	20	5	7	22	13	95	2.1
11	KOSIMBI	14.12.66	2	9	33	11	13	13	15	10	46	38	17	15	65	44	229	2.5
12	AURIMBIT	15.12.66	8	6	27	31	30	24	25	12	59	68	20	15	90	73	333	3.0
13																		
14																		
15																		
TOTALS			43	57	171	135	129	120	107	88	358	366	104	94	461	462	1798	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... EAST SEPIK Report No. 2/1966-67 (AREA STUDY).....

Patrol Conducted by... W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled... Sepik Plains Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil

Natives... 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C and the President
GAUI L.G. Council

Duration—From... 5 / 12 / 19 66 to 16 / 12 / 19 66

Number of Days... 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... Feb. / 1965

Medical June / 19 66 (Malaria Services)

Map Reference... Aerial Photograph Map, Unidentified

Objects of Patrol... Census Revision, Area Study, Ward Boundaries and Routine

Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

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

Popula

67-1-1

67-1-9

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI, East Sepik District.
22nd March, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
EREK.

PAGEI PATROL NO.2 OF 1967/68

Attached please find a report of the above patrol. The report submitted by Mr Van Rikxoort at AMBUNTI in January. I had read it then but because of my imminent departure on patrol and the non-urgency of the report it has been held over until now after more pressing matters had been attended to.

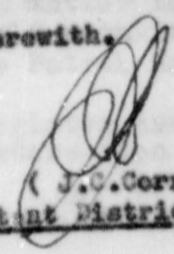
The report is well-written and conveys an accurate although not particularly satisfactory picture of the area. I concur with Mr Van Rikxoort's views on relations with the people as in the penultimate paragraph of the report. The people are biased in their reactions to outsiders having seen the full gamut from the Germans, the pre-war Administration, the Japanese and the present Administration.

It is understood Mr Dowrie a trader plans to start coffee buying in the CHAMBRI area and he informed me he will set up a coffee bulk purchase shed at CHAMBRI. If the venture comes off the economic malaise should be lifted.

A separate memorandum on pottery has been submitted.

Camping allowance claim is attached herewith.

For your information, please.


(J.C. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

OK Legu

*For your information
you may send 3 copies
of the report which I
have sent though
I would I would
like a more copy
for my files.*



67-1-9

LJH/EP

67-1-1
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd May, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67

Receipt of the Report on the above Patrol by Mr. W. Van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer, and your comprehensive comments are acknowledged.

As there appears little hope for economic development whilst the people remain in their present village locations, interest in resettlement should be fostered at every opportunity. There will be little support from the Administration for a "have not area" in which people themselves show no signs of wanting to be in a "have area".

Greater effort will have to be made by the Adviser to the Gaui Council to keep up the level of field contact as there is no chance of additional staff for Pagwi.

Are all Council Meetings held at the one location? Changing the meeting places helps maintain the interest of those who feel they are forgotten and have a "received nothing for their taxes".

The Education situation also slips into the depressing state of affairs of the Division. A fully documented memorandum is required to support the recommendation of establishing a school (Administration?) at NOGOSOP or GAIKAROB I. A reminder to Mr. Van Rikxoort that matter involving comment by other Departments should be dealt with in ordinary correspondence with mention of this in the Patrol Report.

Three copies of the Population Register are required here as two copies are to sent to Headquarters (Sec 12 Page 23 Vol 1 Standing Inst.)

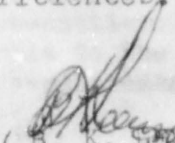
Completed Camping Allowance claim is attached.

(B. K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to: Mr. Van Rikxoort,
Officer-In-Charge,
PAGWI.

I concur with the remarks of Mr. J. Corrigan ADC, a good report with only a few deficiencies.

Please take time to check through Chapter 4 of Standing Instructions Volume 1 prior to and after each Patrol so as to avoid above mentioned deficiencies.


(B. K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ula

67-1-1

67-1-9

Dept. District Administration,
sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI,
East Sepik District.

23rd. March, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK

PAGWI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67

Attached please find a report by Mr Van Rikxoort on his patrol to the MAIN RIVER Census Division. The report is informative and gives a good indication of the attitude of the River People. Unfortunately the report is slightly marred by deficiencies in the section on Education where the required statistics are not quoted and there is no report on Village Officials, Geography/Topography nor mention of reference to report on accompanying personnel. However, these are errors in form only and do not detract greatly from the overall merit of the report which gives a good insight into this depressed and at present, depressing area.

The people of the MAIN RIVER Division have seen the full range of occupying powers and for anything to stir them out of their present slow tempo of existence and apathy towards the Administration would indeed have to be extraordinary, in view of the traumatic nature of many of the earlier contacts by the Germans, Pre-war Administration and the Japanese. This is indicated by their take it or leave it, not particularly over receptive attitude to patrols.

Economic prospects for the people are dim but this is not saying anything new. While the people remain in the village, crocodile skins offer the only source of cash income and, of course, it is well known that skins is not the most stable of industries.

The Sepik People are not an isolated case and there must be many other peoples living in similar environments in the Western and Gulf Districts. As yet I know of no wide-scale solution to this problem other than re-settlement and to a much lesser degree, Education (whereby children can gain qualifications to fit them for jobs other than labouring tasks.). However, Re-settlement is still in the Theory stage and is an unproven solution. As regards Education, the Dept. is having an uphill struggle to maintain its extremely inadequate present facilities.

Possible re-settlement areas within the Sub-District could lie in the WUNAU/ABLATAK Division, although there would be considerable opposition from present small numbers of land-holders. The area around the HUNSTEIN Range and the APRIL/SATIFA Rivers Junction could also be a possibility. However, neither area has been investigated with a view to re-settlement and it would not do to be too optimistic. Next patrols to the area will make a general survey of these areas with re-settlement in mind.

For the immediate future present possible Administration effort should be aimed at getting the GAUI Council functioning as effectively as possible and keeping up the level of field contact in the area to show that the Administration is concerned with their welfare and is prepared to ~~take~~ start into the area.

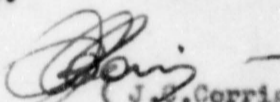
At the moment there are signs that the people are showing impatience with the Council. The people of Yentchan, I have heard, are beginning to question the wisdom of paying tax when they have received nothing in the village in return. It has been reported that they will not pay any future tax and will evict any tax collectors calling at the Village. I have asked the OIG PAGWI to get confirmation of this report and if this is confirmed then I will make a visit to the Village to talk with the people. In the meantime the OIG PAGWI will be instructed to try and influence the Finance Committee of the Council to install one of the new wells for water supply to be placed throughout the Council Area, at YENTCHAN. It is a fact that if the Council had to make some immediate visible effect on all villages within the area then it would indeed be a very microscopic effect considering the meagre revenue. However, the people can't or won't accept this fact at present.

Instructions have been received to activate the GAUI Demarcation Committee and this should create some interest in the area, and, if successful, a sense of pride and achievement, something which would never go unwelcome.

There is a lesson in the attitude of the people to be read by the Missions. That is that the people are no longer content with evangelising and platitudes. They are quite selfish about their attitude and make no effort to hide this. They want everything to their material advantage, especially good as distinct from present poor and inadequate educational facilities for their children. If these are not forthcoming, then as far as the people are concerned the Mission will be written off as of no account and they will be made unwelcome.

Although Mr Van Rikxoort makes mention that villages are under water at present, this is nothing unusual at this time of the year. At present the water level has dropped at least three feet in the last ~~two~~ weeks and may well have reached its peak at that time. This aspect will be covered by a special memorandum.

For your information, please.


(J. J. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

MINUTE TO /
OIG PAGWI.

Please be careful to complete all sections of the Patrol Report in future.

Regarding The YENTCHAN Report, William TARY has some knowledge of this. I first heard it from HANSON but this can be taken as greatly exaggerated. However, if there is any potential trouble it is best attended to now, rather than to wait until it breaks. You do not have to go to YENTCHAN at the moment but sound out the Councillor, probably best done next meeting of the Council. If it is likely that he won't be present, take steps to get him up to PAGWI.

1a

RAT

DISTRICT : EAST ERPIK

Report No.: 2/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by : W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Gadike Plains Extension

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives : 1 Member R.P.M.S.C and the President of the Gadi L.C. Council

Duration - From 5.12.66 to 16.12.66

Number of Days: 11

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Administration : February 1965

Medical : June 1966 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference : Aerial Photograph Map, Unidentified

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision, Area Study and Ward Boundaries

The area patrolled was bounded by the Gadike Plains Extension to the north and the Gadike Plains to the south. The area was divided into several villages and hamlets. The population of the area was estimated to be approximately 1,000. The area was visited on 11 days from 5.12.66 to 16.12.66. The purpose of the patrol was to conduct a census revision, study the area and determine ward boundaries. The area was visited by the District Administration in February 1965 and by the Medical Service in June 1966. The area was found to be a fertile plain with a few scattered trees and a few small streams. The population was found to be concentrated in a few villages and hamlets. The ward boundaries were found to be in need of revision. The area was found to be a fertile plain with a few scattered trees and a few small streams. The population was found to be concentrated in a few villages and hamlets. The ward boundaries were found to be in need of revision.

1a

RAT

DISTRICT : EAST SERIK

Report No.: 2/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by : W. van Mikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : ~~Area Patrolled~~

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives : 1 Member R.P.M.G.C and the President
of the Gavi L.G.Council

Duration - From 5.12.66 to 16.12.66

Number of Days: 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Administration : February 1965

Medical : June 1966 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference : Aerial Photograph Map, Unidentified

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision, Area Study and Ward Boundaries

The purpose of this patrol was to revise the census and to study the area and ward boundaries.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol was conducted from 5.12.66 to 16.12.66. The objects of the patrol were to revise the census, to study the area and ward boundaries, and to collect information on the population and the area.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Gavi L.G.Council. The patrol officer, W. van Mikxoort, was accompanied by one native member of the R.P.M.G.C and the President of the Gavi L.G.Council.

(A) Introduction.

(a) The Area surveyed is situated approximately 10 miles North of the Sepik River and straddles the Maprik - Pagwi Road. It consists mainly of kumai plains with a number of large swamps, especially south of Kaxapu, Bensin and Nagotimbi villages (see map). The kumai plains vary in size and average between 3 and 7 square miles approximately. They are separated by long, narrow strips of rainforest, mostly in depressions, which sometimes connect with large forests, especially near Moi and Burui villages.

The climate is hot and moist with a distinct dry and wet season and an average annual rainfall probably similar to Maprik, viz. 65 inches per annum.

(b) The Census Division is divided by the Maprik - Pagwi Road and minor roads suitable for four wheel drive vehicles lead as far as Kampupu, where a river cuts the road and halts all vehicular traffic and further south to the Torsimbi Catholic Mission Station.

Sub-District Headquarters can only be reached via the Sepik River and District Headquarters in Wewak by road via Maprik, by air from the Burui and Torsimbi C.M. airstrips or by ship via the Sepik River. The Maprik - Pagwi Road, the two airstrips and the wharf at Pagwi are within relatively short distances from the Sepik Plains Census Division but due to the considerable expenses of transport little travel is being done by the local population.

All complaints, Courts etc. are brought to Pagwi and are usually dealt with there.

(c) The area has been under Administration influence since the early 1930s with a brief and violent interruption during the Japanese occupation. From discussions with elder villagers and from information available at Pagwi it appears that tribal fighting ceased soon after contact and Administration influence has been strong since. They are favourably disposed towards the Administration and the Mission and have given no trouble with cargo cults or other such disruptive and unsettling movements.

(B) Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a) See copy attached of the latest Village Population Register.

(b) All villages are connected by roads and/or tracks. The walking time between each is as follows:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Walking Time</u>	<u>Approx. Distance.</u>
Moi	Maingugu	1 hour	3 miles
Maingugu	Banginge	1 " 10 minutes	3.4 miles
Banginge	Yamini	40 "	2 "
Yamini	Jama	1 "	3 "
Jama	Burui	1 "	3 "
Burui	Bensin	1 " 20 "	4 "
Bensin	Kampupu	25 "	1½ "
Kampupu	Kwimba	1 "	3 "
Kwimba	Nagotimbi	1 "	3 "
Nagotimbi	Kosimbi	40 "	2 "
Kosimbi	Aurimbit	45 "	2½ "

The above walking times differ slightly with heavy rainfall when several swamps are filled with water and makes walking difficult. These swamps are situated near Moi, Yamini, Kwimba and Kosimbi.

(c) The outflow of labour and absenteeism is negligible and does not warrant further comments. See Village Population Register for figures.

(D) Social Groupings.

(a) There are two distinct component social groupings in the area surveyed, however the villages West of the Naprik - Pagwi Road are traditionally allied to the Wosera people to the North. They share the same language and type of houses but these seem the only dissimilarities with the rest of the Census Division. The Wosera people have their own Local Government Council and this isolates further the villages surveyed.

The rest of the Census Division consists of the one component group, although they have several dialects.

(b) The functional social unit is the simple family. A number of these form a clan with the members claiming descendancy from a common single ancestor represented by an animal or object.

(c) There are three distinct languages in the Census Division. Moi, Maingugu, Banginge, Yasini and Jama villages share the same language as the Wosera people. Burui village has a language separate from the rest of the Census Division and the remaining villages viz. Bensia, Kampupu, Kwimba, Nagotimbi, Kosiabi and Aurimbit have a common language.

Melanesian Pidgin is the lingua franca and is spoken by the entire population except for a few old people.

(d) The relationship between the groupings as described in (a) is fair. The villages are separated by large stretches of kuni plains and tribal fighting in the past has been only sporadic. There are no hard feelings by villages against neighbours and the only aversion between various places is that they are opposed to form a Ward in a Local Government Council with certain of their neighbours. For example places near Burui village, viz. Jama, Bensia and Kampupu have strong feelings to share the same Councillor with that place. Such affiliations and alliances as there are exist are formed by the language pattern as described in (c) and are only of a very loose nature. They still exist in certain places, e.g. Bensia and Kampupu are still allied, but both places are rather insignificant, both in size and achievements and little importance can be attached to this. There are no land disputes which might spoil the friendly relationship, although Nagotimbi has some land troubles with an outside village.

(e) The villages Moi, Maingugu, Banginge and Yasini have always been allied with the neighbouring Wosera people, both socially and culturally. They share the same type of housing, a common language and have similar customs. The rest of the Census Division has had relatively little contact with outside groups in the past in view of their isolation, although Nagotimbi village was occasionally raided by parties from the Tamsui area in the North and Aurimbit village is the traditional enemy of the Toreimbi people further South.

The influence of the Mission is strong in the area and in view of the nearness of a Mission Station at Toreimbi has succeeded in improving the relationship between the places concerned.

Nagotimbi, however, has a long outstanding land dispute with Mangul, a village a few miles to the North, and this causes tempers to flare occasionally. This matter has now been outstanding for a number of years and is a cause of unrest. This latter cannot be settled by Officers of the Department of District Administration and

the parties concerned have been impressed to keep the peace and warned of the consequences of fighting. Mangul has land disputes with a number of surrounding villages and from past experience with this place these people seem to pursue a policy of grabbing as much land as possible on rather doubtful claims.

(D) Leadership.

The following is a list of some leaders encountered on this patrol:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Hereditary or acquired.</u>
MAIARI-PASANGIN	BANGINGEI	Hereditary
KWONJI-MARWE	BURUI	"
GURIA-MADUWAKAN	NAGOTIMBI	Acquired
WAKEN-KINMA	KOSIMBI	Semi - acquired

(b) MAIARI is the Tultul from Banginge and exercises considerable influence in the surrounding villages. He is approximately 50 years of age and illiterate. He has been employed on plantations at Kavieng and Manus Island for periods of 1 year and 2 years respectively.

He is well disposed towards the Administration and is one of the few men in the area who is actually pressing for a Local Government Council to be established. He appears trustworthy and reliable and has no criminal record. He is undoubtedly the most influential leader in the Banginge, Maingugu and Mei area and from present indications will probably be elected to Councillor of his Ward.

KWONJI from Burui village is the last of the powerful hereditary leaders and owns large tracts of land at Burui, Pagwi and Japandai village and is the richest man in the area. He is approximately 65 years of age and has never been employed outside his own area. He is very pro Administration and is all in favour of a L.G. Council, I suspect however that he has little idea what it entails and is more an effort to be agreeable.

He is getting old now and his influence is waning, although he still carries much weight with the older men. He will probably become completely ineffective within the next few years or so.

GURIA is a young man of 29 and is the elected "Committee" of Nagotimbit village. He has worked two years at Wau as a labourer at the sawmills there and is semi-literate in Pidgin. He has no criminal record and intends to go to the Banyik Agricultural Station to follow a course there at the trainees school. Although he is not strictly recognized as a leader as yet at this stage he has potential and a great following among the younger people.

Undoubtedly he is the most intelligent of the leaders or potential leaders encountered and asked some intelligent questions on the causes of varying agricultural prices and about the advantages of a Local Government Council. He is not impressed by Councils but after some lengthy talks on the subject showed a certain amount of lukewarm enthusiasm. This man should be handled carefully as his influence is growing and he is not prepared to accept Administration policies without being convinced of their advantages.

WAKEN was chosen as Luluai of Kwosimbi at the age of 22, six years ago and is one of the better educated leaders. He was educated to standard 3 and worked for some time as a teacher for the Catholic Mission, with which he is deeply involved. He is married with four children and a perfect record of good behaviour.

He claims that he will go to one of the larger centres as soon as his term as a Luluai is expired, to earn some money. No doubt he will be one of the leaders in his area when he returns. Although he is not as dynamic as GURIA, he is steady and reliable and in favour of a Local Government Council.

(c) There are signs that the old pattern of leadership is changing gradually although the traditional system still largely persists. There are no really or formally educated men in the villages but most of the leaders described above have travelled more or less extensively in the Territory to and from some place of employment. ~~These leaders are well known~~ These men have an advantage over others in competing for leadership.

Some men which would normally have acquired leadership by following in their fathers' footsteps are now sometimes bypassed in favour of other men with a better oratory or experience in some field like agriculture or even a manual job in one of the towns. GURIA and WAKEN are examples of this; neither one has acquired leadership but obtained it on their own merits.

(E) Land tenure and use.

(a) The only system ever known in the area is that of male inheritance exclusively and that land must stay within the village group. Individual ownership is possible, but whether an individual can dispose of land by selling it varies from place to place. In most villages the permission of the entire clan has to be given but in several cases, viz. Moi, Banwinge and Yamini this is not necessary. The matter of selling land in these villages has never come up yet and it seems quite possible that the village would object to a person selling land without consultation or permission.

(b) There are no individuals who lease land from the Administration. This concept is quite unknown to them and as they are quite happy with their present system they are not prepared to adopt an alternative system, at least at this stage.

(c) Cash cropping has been going on for some years now and is done on an individual basis. The initial clearing of the bush is done with the help of brothers and other clan members, but planting, tending the crops is the responsibility of the individual although sometimes a helping hand is given by others. There is of course the usual sharing of money after the crop has been sold but this is purely traditional.

No communal or group efforts are being made, apart from the initial clearing of primary growth, to plant communal gardens or coffee plantations. No plans are being made for such an experiment and no enthusiasms was shown when suggestions in this directions were made.

(F) Literacy.

(a) There is only one school in the Sepik Plains Census Division, viz. The Catholic Mission school at Burui. The break-up is as follows:

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Students</u>	<u>Female Students</u>
1	25	13
2	24	16
3	33	4
4	31	0
5	28	0
6	44	0
	185	33

English is taught in all standards. The staff consists of 2 registered European teachers, 4 Native teachers with certificates and one Native teacher with a permit to teach. Most of the students of the above school are boarders from outlying areas and most of the students

from the Census Division are enrolled at the Catholic Mission school at Torcimbi (see Map).

(b) A total of 31 adults, all male are semi-literate in Melanesian Pidgin. Many of these were at one stage catechists or were in some other way connected with the Mission.

(c) There is only one person in the entire area who has had an education past the primary school stage, viz. a Local Government Council Clerk from Burui village. A total of 7 male students are at present enrolled at a high school, but have not yet passed their final exams.

(d) Apart from the abovementioned high school students there are no students in Australia or elsewhere in the Territory receiving a higher education.

(e) Not a single newspaper like "Nius bilong Yumi" or any other publication was found and a direct enquiry revealed people had no idea they existed. No interest was shown in them and in view of the low literacy rate it is unlikely that there will be any significant demand for bulletins or newspapers for some time, although when a local Council will be established some of these will be distributed regularly.

There are a total of nine radios in the area and six of these are in two villages, viz. Bangwinge and Nagotimbi. In all instances it was found that such local programmes dealing with educational and agricultural problems and information are seldom listened to and radios are continuously tuned in to sing songs and request programmes.

It was pointed out that educational programmes are very useful and people were urged to listen to them but no enthusiasm was shown however and it seems doubtful that this advice will be followed.

(3) Standard of living.

The standard of housing and sanitation is reasonable and compared with notes made by previous patrols there has been a marked improvement in this respect over the past six years or so. The houses are still largely of the traditional type viz. a square frame raised above the ground and consisting of one large single room. The materials used are sagopalm leaves, limbo and other bush materials and no imported materials are used for building apart from a few nails. Only in Mui, Manguga, Bangwinge and Yamini are the houses built on the ground and have an earthen floor.

All houses have latrines and an inspection at every village found them well kept with only one or two exceptions. However it was obvious that most of the repairing and cleaning of latrines were carried out just before the patrols' arrival and some unexpected visits to Jaa and Burui villages some time ago found most of them in a deplorable state. Probably cleaning is only done in anticipation of a patrol.

European clothing is worn by the entire population with the exception of some old people. The majority of men possess one or two pair of shorts and some shirts or singlets and the women some skirts and blouses. Most of the clothing is old and patched and it is claimed that the high prices prohibits them from buying more.

European artefacts in use are relatively few and consist mostly of some buckets, saucepans and eating utensils in each household and of course the inevitable bush knives.

(b) The staple diet consists of Taro, sweet potato, yams, bananas, coconuts and various green, leafy vegetables. Meat is scarce and can only be obtained by hunting game and slaughtering an occasional domestic pig. With the large and growing number of shotguns game has become scarce and the domestic pigs are too highly valued to be disposed of easily. Several crops have been introduced, viz. spring onions, cabbage and tomatoes, but both the quantity and quality are inferior and only a very few people bother to grow them. The Agricultural Officer at Banyik claims that the soil is not suitable generally for introduced crops because it lacks certain basic elements.

Canned foodstuffs are purchased on only very rare occasions by the average family. The main reason given for this are the high prices

charged in the various trade stores and the poor selection offered, e.g. a tin of corned beef costs 50c, a tin of cheap fish 30c and a ~~per~~ lb. of rice averages 17c per lb. These prices are far beyond the income of the majority of people. Small amount of tea, sugar and rice are sometimes bought to augment their staple diet.

(g) Apart from the usual meeting houses in the villages, there are no community centres in the area which could offer any services. Organizations such as the Red Cross, Guides or Scouts are never heard of, even by the school boys, and no interest was shown or questions asked about them.

Sports are played with any regularity in only two villages, viz. Kampupu, and Aurimbit where soccer games resembling all-in wrestling matches, are held and played against neighbouring villages or amongst themselves. Apart from these unorganized and usually impromptu matches little interest is shown in sport by adults although the children quite often indulge in soccer matches, using a rag ball.

(H) Missions.

(a) The Catholic Mission is the only one operating in the area and all the villages surveyed associate themselves with this mission.

(b) The Catholic Mission at Burui runs a boarding and a day school for students from a wide area. It also runs a small trade store and the priest gives minor medical ^{care} if and when required, but its main activity is the school. It has a staff of 3 Europeans and 6 Indigenous personnel.

Another and much larger Catholic Mission Station is situated at Toreimbi and although not strictly situated in the area surveyed it nevertheless attracts most of the people from the Sepik Plains Census Division people for medical treatment, schools and church services. A certificated nurse is ~~stationed~~ stationed at Toreimbi fulltime and does make regular rounds for infant clinics and medical treatment for sores and other simple to cure illnesses. The staff at this Mission consists of 8 Europeans (mostly teaching nuns) and 11 Indigenous personnel.

(I) Mā - indigines

(a) There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments owned or operated by non-Indigenous persons in the area.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) In view of the rather poor quality of the soil, scarce availability of labour, unfavourable communications (for a large scale enterprise) and isolation it seems unlikely that attempts will be made by non-Indigenes to establish plantations etc. Although the above reasons are not necessarily a bar to local development collectively they seem to form an effective bar for large scale enterprises.

(J) Roads.

(a) The Census Division is bisected by the Maprik - Pagwi Road and feeder roads lead from this road to the villages. The feeder roads are generally suitable for light vehicular traffic but natural barriers, i.e. small rivers and swamps make some places impassable with the result that large stretches of good road can not be reached by cars. Between Jaua and Yamini a small creek and a swamp cut the road and vehicles can go no further and Yamini, Banginge, Maingugu and Moi can only be reached on foot. The swamp is now several feet under water and even if the road could be raised and bridged, which would require a considerable effort, it would still only be passable for vehicles during the dry season.

The road to Burui, Bensim, Kampupu and Kwimba is suitable for vehicles but a river, approximately 60 feet wide, between Kwimba and Nagotimbi halts all vehicular traffic and this obstacle is too big to be bridged by the usual logs thrown across. It will need specialist advice and any project to make a bridge will involve a large amount of money, it is ~~certainly beyond the present financial resources of the Local Government Council.~~ A temporary solution could perhaps be reached by cutting the banks to a less steep gradient and lengthen the approaches. Another swamp is situated just outside Kosimbi but this could be overcome by raising the road and culverts and will only involve ~~only~~ manual labour by the local villagers. Apart from these rather large obstacles some smaller areas need attention, either by widening the road or filling in of some soggy patches. When the area becomes a part of the Gaudi Local Government Council shortly, one of the rules that will be brought into force will be that all male, adult villagers will be required to work four days per month on roads and this should give some important improvements to the road situation as a whole.

The Maprik-Pagwi Road affords a good connexion with Pagwi on the Sepik River, Maprik and Wewak, either by road or by ship. It is therefore important that the matter of improving the existing roads which connect with the main road be given urgent attention. Several swamps filled in will result that cars can go as far as Maingugu East of the Maprik Road and to Nagotimbi east of this road. It should even be possible within the next few years or so to connect Aurimbit and Moi and build a road from Nagotimbi to Yangoru for at least part of the year. Emphasis is now being given to the growing of rice and good roads are a necessity if any great expansion in this field is to be expected.

There are also a number of tracks taking short cuts to other villages and the Mission at Torimbi. A road also leads from Kampupu to Torimbi Mission station and is used by people from Aurimbit to transport rice to Maprik.

(b) Sea. A wharf is situated at Pagwi on the Sepik River (see map) from which all crops produced by the area surveyed, i.e. coffee and rice, is transported by ship. The wharf can be reached via a road which is usually in a good condition but often becomes a ~~very~~ hopeless bog in some places during the rainy season.

(c) Air. Two aerodromes are situated at Burui Catholic Mission and Kosimbi village respectively. The one at Burui is directly parallel with the Maprik-Pagwi Road and is kept in good order. It serves the Catholic Mission only and is suitable for category D aircraft (Cessnas, Dorniers etc). There is no need to expand this airstrip at present.

The strip at Kosimbi was built at the instigation of the Mission at Torimbi and, according to the villagers, serves mainly for medical emergencies. It is only maintained haphazardly and used very infrequently.

There are a large number of places which are suitable for aerodrome sites and consist of kunai plains which are flat, free of large growth and usually well drained. A particular large stretch of kunai, measuring about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide is situated at Kampupu and appears perfectly flat to the naked eye. Every other village, except Moi and Aurimbit, has smaller plains at which an airstrip could be built but there seems to be little purpose to construct them at this stage and the only possible use could be for medical emergencies.

(E) Technical and clerical skills.

The only person in the area ~~now~~ who could be called skilled is a Council clerk (employed by the nearby Wosera Local Government Council) The rest of the absentee labourers are plantation workers or perform some other manual job.

(L) The Stage of Political Development.

Despite lengthy Administration the area is relatively backward politically. This is perhaps partly due to infrequent patrols to this Census Division; only three patrols have visited this area during the past five years and xxx any lectures given on political development etc. in the past have probably lost much of their usefulness.

The people are only vaguely aware of the changes made in the Administration and political set-up in the past four years or so, this is especially the case as far as the House of Assembly is concerned. Several people were interviewed and questions such as the duties, purpose and general set-up of the House were asked. Although the questions were simple the response was invariably negative and it appears that apart from one lecture given on a previous patrol, and on the actual election in 1964, little attention has been given to political education. Because of the general unwillingness by radio owners to listen to such programmes as listeners Letters or topics dealing with independence and politics as broadcast by the A.B.C. and it seems that political education will have to be done almost entirely by patrols, at least within the foreseeable future.

The local M.H.A. has never been seen in most of the villages, either before or after the last elections and most people know him by name only. Several people who know him personally are disillusioned with his performance and feel he has not lived up to his promises. Two people even went as far as to suggest that he spends too much time in the Maprik Hotel and another claimed he is more interested in promoting his own business than in their welfare. The fact that he never visits them is also resented, although it was pointed out to them that he represents about 40000 people and is very busy. However he was dismissed in most cases as of no importance and little notice is taken of him. This is most unfortunate, but as previously explained the political awareness of this people is almost non-existent. A continuous effort on the next patrols and distribution of such publications as distributed to Local Government Council may improve the situation. It is likely that a number of radios will be issued by the Gau Local Government Council in the area within the next few years or so and this should also be a step in the right direction.

The question of independence was also brought up on several occasions in a manner as casual as possible in order not to startle the people. Although they were frank in their attitude they are almost unanimous in their opinion that independence is something to be decided by their children in the next generation or so. When asked why they replied that they feel that independence means all Europeans will be leaving and an almost immediate anarchy will result with fighting between villages, a number of people also have a deep felt distrust for people in the big townshom, they feel, will be the people running the Government.

It can be said that the people in the area are not interested in politics above the village level, and will probably remain so unless more attention is being given to education in this field.

(M) The Economy of the Area.

(a) The only economic trees in the area are coffee trees, the numbers are as follows:

Place	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Jama	-	-	287	371
YAMINI	6	-	-	-
BANGWINGE	114	61	28	-

<u>Place</u>	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>4th year</u>
MANGUGU	184	-	-	-
MOI	-	-	-	-
BURUI	220	171	-	-
BANYIK	63	-	-	-
KAMPUPU	220	-	-	-
KWIMBA	-	-	-	-
NAGOTIMBI	565	248	-	-
KWOSYMEI	29	198	83	222
AURIMBIT	348	151	147	605
	<u>1692</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>1198</u>

This is a very poor figure for an entire Census Division of 12 villages and it will be noted that little effort has been made in the last four years or so to increase plantings to any significant degree.

Apart from coffee a little rice is grown by some men and the total production for this year was between 4 and 5 ton.

(b) No records are kept either at the villages or by the Agricultural Officer at Banyik of the total production but the latter estimates the total amount of coffee beans picked at 9cwt. with a total money value of \$131.

The value of the rice harvested is \$118.

(c) Picking coffee beans is done very poorly according to the Agricultural Officer and he estimates that between 20-40% of the crop is lost through carelessness. The total production for the known number of coffee trees should be between 11 and 13 cwt.

(d) There are no market garden enterprises and all garden produce is consumed by the growers except for a little that is brought to Naprik or the Mission when these places are visited.

(e) There is no cash labour in the area surveyed.

(f) A Marketing Society operates in the area and disposes of coffee and rice produced. There are no shareholders of this Society in the Census Division and no interest is taken in its management.

(g) No entrepreneurs were found and all people are self employed.

(h) The number of Savings Bank accounts held are as follows:

<u>Name of Place.</u>	<u>No. of Accounts</u>	<u>Total amount \$</u>
JAMA	6	10. 46
YAMINI	1	14. 13
BANGWINGE	5	149. 50
BURUI	8	798. 05
BEWSIM	2	2. 50
KAMPUPU	2	84. 50
KWIMBA	2	22. 34
NAGOTIMBI	2	6. 00
KOSIMBI	1	2. 42
AURIMBIT	1	0. 90
MANGUGU	-	-
MOI	-	-
	<u>30</u>	<u>\$1090. 30</u>

Of the amount of \$1090.80 a total of \$638.31, more than half, belongs to KWONGI, one of the leaders described in (D).

(i) Tax has not been collected in the area since 1962, probably on the assumption that a Council would be established in the area soon after that date. Many villages, notably Kwosimbi and Aurimbit, have declared that the Council tax to be paid in the future would cause hardship but this appears a frivolous claim. The amount at present levied, viz. \$2 per annum, is not high and should cause no undue hardship for adults.

(j) The average per capita is low and is derived from small coffee and rice crops, wages earned by absentee labourers and the little garden produce that is sold. From the above sources the average per capita income is calculated at \$5 per annum. Although this might contradict comments given in (i) on the payment of taxes it should be kept in mind there are considerable opportunities to improve the per capita income by more extensive cash cropping. This will be further discussed in (N).

The above figure is calculated as an average for the whole census Division.

(k) The marketing facilities are reasonably good and if the roads could be improved as suggested in (j) the marketing situation would improve further still. There is a direct link with the D.A.S.F. rice mill and coffee processing plant at Banyik via a good road. The warfat Pagwi is 25 Miles from Banyik and gives a direct route with Madang where most crops are sent for further shipment. Transport is relatively cheap and should encourage an extension of cash cropping.

(N) Possibilities of expanding the economy.

(a) There is sufficient land available for increased plantings of permanent tree crops. The areas vary from place to place but no village is short of reasonably fertile soil. The estimated acreage of suitable soil is 12000 acres; this is a conservative estimate and the figure could be higher.

There are also further large areas of *kunai* plains but these is no use for these at present.

(b) Market gardening could be increased but there is no market sufficiently close which would warrant an expansion in this field. The nearest market of any significance is supplied adequately by the surrounding villages. At present only small quantities are sold to the Mission or other outside places and it seems likely that this will remain so in the future, especially if emphasis is given to such cash crops as coffee and rice.

According to visiting Agricultural Officers the soil lacks trace elements and makes it less suitable for garden crops. This was borne out by the almost absolute failure of introduced vegetables in some places, in marked contrast to the more successful market gardeners at Maprik.

(c) As explained in (I) there are no wage earners in the Census Division, apart from a few absentee labourers, and no plantations or other commercial establishments. The labour force at present in the villages is sufficient to increase plantings.

(d) According to an Agricultural Officer from Banyik Agricultural Station no crops are at present experimented with to his knowledge which are suitable for the type of soil in the Sepik Plains Census Division. He claims that coffee and rice at present being grown, are the most suitable.

Cattle could perhaps be introduced if they can survive on the *kunai* plains, but this would require much education of the local people and involves a heavy initial outlay of at least several thousand dollars even to start with a small herd. The Catholic Mission has a herd of cows on similar terrain near the

Mapri - Pagwi Road and they appear to be thriving. However they are being looked after by a expert with trained indigenous staff who are able to give them all the care and attention to keep them healthy. On the other hand the cows at nearby Yambi Experimental Station are not doing as well.

Sheep should also be critical for the kind of climate and vegetation. It should perhaps be kept in mind as a possible experiment. Water, a necessity for cattle and sheep, is available in most villages the whole year.

(e) The potential to expand the cash earnings in the area is considerable. It was surprising to learn that only a small percentage of adult men work for more than two or three ours per day. Usually the majority spend their time pottering about the village and eat and talk in the mens' houses. This accounts largely for the low cash income in the area as there is sufficient land available.

An Officer for the D.A.S.F visited all the villages in October and urged people to work harder and increase plantings. This was readily enough agreed to but 2 1/2 months later when this patrol came through not a single new garden had been started. Meetings were held each night in most villages to stimulate interest and many agreed that they had largely themselves to blame for their present economic position and became fired with enthusiasm and said they would start the following day, visits by Lulusis and Tultuls to the station since revealed nothing has been done. With the wet season well under way the best time to plant rice is almost gone and so far only two bags of seed rice have been distributed for the entire area. It is distressing to see that such gardens as there are are being planted mostly by older people.

This reluctance by the people to put a worthwhile effort into a large scale cashcropping enterprise is in my opinion the main obstacle to a more rapid development of the local economic situation. Other factors such as soil fertility and marketing opportunities also interfere but can be overcome.

(c) Attitude towards Local Government.

The people from the area surveyed have been told by previous patrols on several occasions that they will eventually be incorporated in a Local Government Council and the idea has now been generally accepted. There is a little isolated opposition but the majority of people seem to have an indifferent attitude towards Councils.

This is perhaps partly due to the ignorance of a Councils' functions and duties as only on two occasions over a period of 5 years has any attention been given to this matter.

Only Kesimbi and Aurimbit villages have declared that they prefer to remain outside the Council. There is a small group in these two places, with the Tultul of Kesimbi as their spokesman, which objects strongly to becoming part of the Gau Local Government Council on the ground that they cannot afford to pay taxes. As discussed in previous headings this is more or less self inflicted and should not be regarded as a valid argument. It was explained to them how the Councils' revenue was spent last year but they remained unconvinced. They have little support however, and the majority of people are quite prepared to go along with the idea.

It will be necessary however on subsequent patrols to spend several hours at least at each village on the Councils generally in order to get some enthusiasm which is necessary if the Council is ever to become more than just an institution to which yearly taxes have to be paid.

ATT. TOW. CENT. GOV.

ACCOMMODATION.

E. van Rikxoort
E. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate — 7.28per 100

Death Rate — 2.44per 100

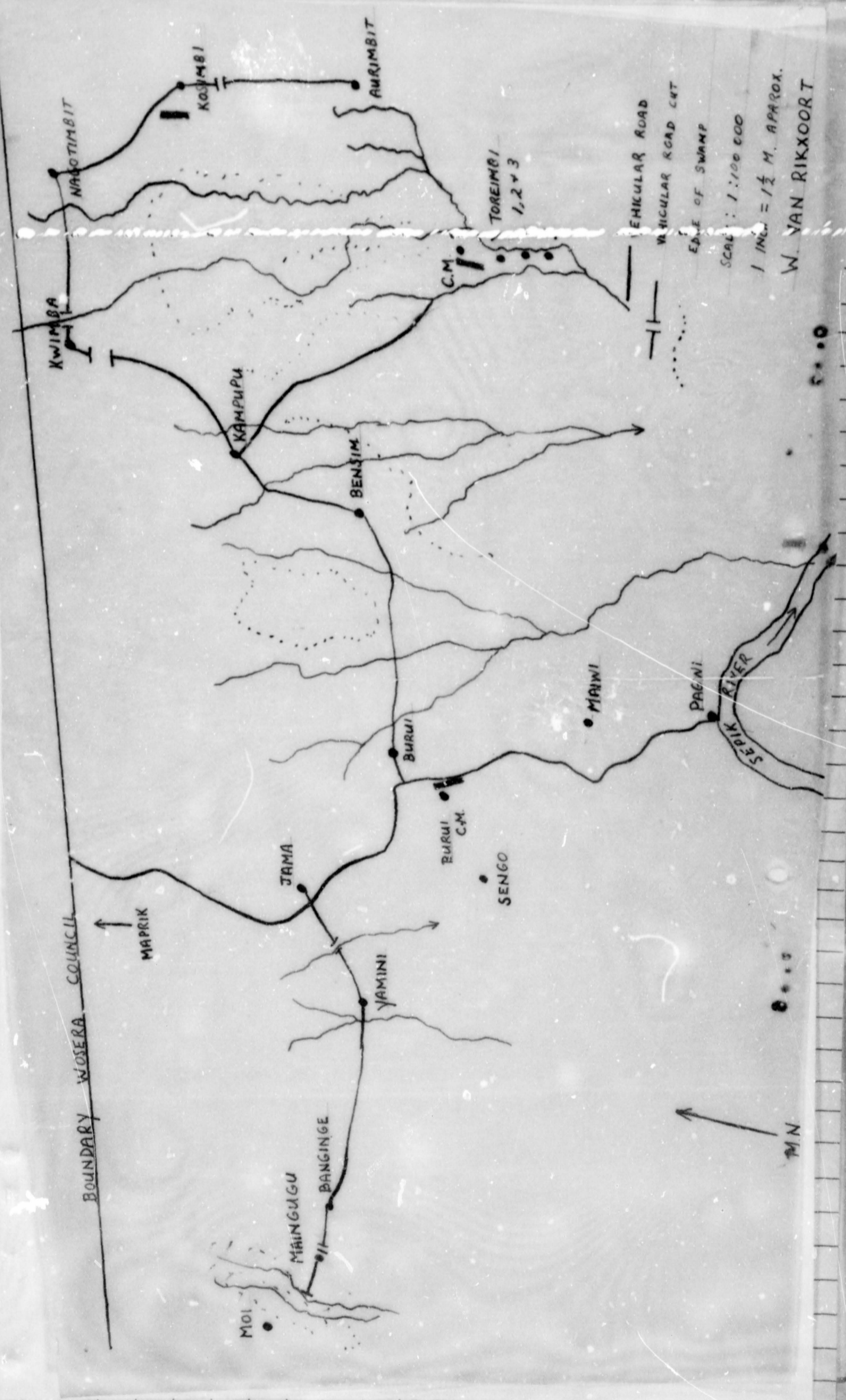
Year 1966 Month DECEMBER

Natural Increase — 4.84per 100

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS								MIGRATIONS								
			1 Year		5 Years		10-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		BIRTHS		IN		OUT		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	JAMA	5-12-66				1			1	2	2	5	8	7			5	7	
2	YAMINI	6-12-66											2				1	1	
3	RANGWINGGI	6-12-66																	
4	MANGUGU	7-12-66			1						1	1	2	8	9	7	2	2	
5	HOL	7-12-66										1	2	6	4				
6	BURU	8-12-66			1							2	2	5	5	1	1		
7	BENSIM	9-12-66								1		2	1	4				1	
8	KAMPARU	10-12-66								1	1			2	5	2	2		
9	KWIMBA	12-12-66										2	1	1	5			1	
10	NAGOTIMBI	12-12-66												1	2	5	2	2	
11	KOSIMBI	14-12-66				1					2	1	1	4	4				
12	AURIMBIT	15-12-66			1	1					1	3	1	16	10				
13																			
14																			
15																			
TOTALS					3	3			1	3	9	13	12	6	6	11	10	10	16

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS												
			Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District				Outside the District								
			Child		Adult		Government		Mission		Government		Mission						
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	JAMA	5-12-66			1				1	1									
2	YAMINI	6-12-66																	
3	RANGWINGGI	6-12-66			1				1										
4	MANGUGU	7-12-66			1														
5	HOL	7-12-66																	
6	BURU	8-12-66			2														
7	BENSIM	9-12-66																	
8	KAMPARU	10-12-66			2														
9	KWIMBA	12-12-66			2	2													
10	NAGOTIMBI	12-12-66			2														
11	KOSIMBI	14-12-66			1	2	1	1											
12	AURIMBIT	15-12-66			6														
13																			
14																			
15																			
TOTALS					18	2	2	13	2	1									

No.	VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family		
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		Child				Adult	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
1	JAMA	5-12-66	8	5	32	4	21	4	20	11	3	5	6	4	4	1	1	168	261	2.1
2	YAMINI	6-12-66	1		8	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	3	43	49	2.0
3	RANGWINGGI	6-12-66	5	7	11	11	5	10	6	3	20	24	6	1	2	1	2	262	174	1.9
4	MANGUGU	7-12-66	8	9	10	11	12	10	14	2	12	12	10	3	14	2	14	161	161	2.2
5	HOL	7-12-66	6	4	4	4	4	8	5	8	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	31	124	2.8
6	BURU	8-12-66	1	4	4	4	4	6	10	2	8	6	4	3	4	3	3	138	138	2.0
7	BENSIM	9-12-66	1	2	10	4	4	1	3	8	3	5	10	15	3	2	2	125	125	2.3
8	KAMPARU	10-12-66	1	5	6	9	11	7	5	4	20	17	5	4	13	25	26	101	101	2.3
9	KWIMBA	12-12-66	1	4	11	8	9	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	125	125	1.7
10	NAGOTIMBI	12-12-66	1	1	8	5	8	4	5	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	2	127	127	2.1
11	KOSIMBI	14-12-66	2	2	3	11	12	12	17	10	6	8	14	15	6	4	4	129	129	2.5
12	AURIMBIT	15-12-66	8	8	7	2	20	24	25	12	19	18	15	10	10	8	8	335	335	2.6
13																				
14																				
15																				
TOTALS			43	57	111	136	124	110	101	85	86	266	104	94	101	101	101	462	462	2.16



SCALE: 1:100 000

1 INCH = 1 1/2 M. APPROX.

W. VAN RIJKOORT

5000



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Pagwi 3/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxwort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Main River Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. V. Barnes, E.M.A. (From 23.2.67)

Natives 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 9./2./1967 to 16./2./1967
23/2/1967 to 2/3/ 1967
Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Not /1965 (Part Patrol)

Medical February /1967 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference Unidentified Aerial Photograph Map

Objects of Patrol Census and Elewtoral Roll Revision and Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

ula

MIGRATIO

F M

PATROL REPORT

District of : East Sepik Report No.: Pagwi 3/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by: W. van Rikxourt, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: Main River Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Mr. V. Barnes, E.M.A. (From 23.2.67)

Natives : 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration-From : 9/2/1967 to 16/2/67
and
23/2/1967 and 2/3/1967

Number of Days: 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Patrol? : Yes

Last Patrol To Area- D.D.A.: November 1965 (Part Patrol)

Medical: February 1967 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference: Unidentified Aerial Photograph

Objects of Patrol: Census and Electoral Revision and Routine Administration

Monday 9/2/67 Departed at 0800 hours for the Main River area. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Tuesday 10/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Wednesday 11/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Thursday 12/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Friday 13/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Saturday 14/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Sunday 15/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Monday 16/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Tuesday 17/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Wednesday 18/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Thursday 19/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Friday 20/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Saturday 21/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Sunday 22/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Monday 23/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Tuesday 24/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Wednesday 25/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Thursday 26/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Friday 27/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Saturday 28/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Sunday 29/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Monday 30/2/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Tuesday 1/3/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

Wednesday 2/3/67 Inspected village at 0800 hours. Arrived at 1200 hours. Villages inspected and census held. Evening held at 1900 hours.

a

ATIO
M

Introduction.

The object of the Patrol was a Census check, revision of the Electoral Roll and Routine Administration.

It was the first full scale patrol since 1963 of the entire area, part of it being controlled in 1965.

The Census Division is situated along the Sepik River with the villages built on the banks or a few hundred yards away but still connected with the main river by means of tributaries or lagoons. The entire area is predominantly swamp which is flooded by the Sepik River from January to June each year and gardening or cashcropping is restricted to a few small and insignificant plots.

The area is depressed economically and fuller comments on this will be given under other headings of this report. Vegetation consists mainly of swamp grass and kumai with some small patches of rainforest which are usually flooded for about six months of the year.

The climate is hot and moist with an estimated average rainfall of 70 inches per year, but no accurate figures on this are available.

Diary.

- Thursday 9.2.1967 Departed PAGWI at 1100 hours for Main River Census Division Patrol. Arrived by motor canoe at TEGOI at 1500 hours after some delay with motor. Many people absent. Settled at resthouse.
- Friday 10.2.67 ~~ESXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Census taken at TEGOI. Village inspected and talks held with various village leaders.
- Saturday 11.2.67 Departed TEGOI at 0800 hours, arrived KANGANAMAN at 0830 hours. Village inspected and some cleaning ordered. Census revised and talks held on economic prospects, virtually nil, of the area.
- Sunday 12.2.67 Visited and inspected nearby MALINGAI and PAREIMBEI villages. Both villages flooded and Census will be taken at KANGANAMAN.
- Monday 13.2.67 Census revised of MALINGAI and PAREIMBEI villages at KANGANAMAN. Talks held by myself and Mr. Smith, A.O. Ambunti, on economic prospects. Allegations by KANGANAMAN people of irregularities in the running of their trade store. An audit check to be made at Pagwi when all books available. Seven complaints from all three places settled. One case of child neglect referred to Ambunti for Court action.
- Tuesday 14.2.67 Departed KANGANAMAN after several hours delay by rain at 1000 hours. Arrived YENTCHAN at 1020 hours. Place in a disgraceful mess and immediate cleanup ordered. Census revised, the majority of men are away at towns and plantations. Dispute about YENTCHAN pigs raiding KANGANAMAN gardens settled. Some minor complaints, mostly debts.
- Wednesday 15.2.67 Departed YENTCHAN at 0730 hours, arrived INDABU at 0830 hours. Villages inspected. Census revised and several complaints settled. Only a few of the men are at this village, most of them are away at towns or plantations. The little land this people possess is completely flooded.

a

ATIO

M

Thursday 16.2.67 Departed INDASEU at 0930 hours after delay of some hours because of rain. Arrived PAGWI at 1400 hours after breakdown with Outboard motor.

Friday ~~17.2.67~~ ~~Attending outboard motor breakdown and urgent correspondence, paysheets etc. at PAGWI.~~

until

Wednesday 22.2.67

Thursday 23.2.67 Departed PAGWI at 1000 hours for second stage of Main River Census Division patrol. Accompanied by Mr. Barnes, EMA, from Ambunti. Arrived SUAPMERI at 1200 hours. Village inspected and camp made at resthouse (Temporary one) Census and Electoral Roll revised. Some minor complaints settled.

Friday 24.2.67 Departed SUAPMERI at 0800 hours, arrived KOROGO at 0830 hours. Village inspected and camp made at resthouse. Census and electoral roll revised. Some complaints about small debts settled.

Saturday 25.2.67 Departed KOROGO at 0730 hours, arrived NYAURINGAI at 0800 hours. Rest house falling down and village in a mess. Immediate cleanup ordered and two people fined \$2 for keeping pigs in the village, Contra Gauk VCouncil Rule. Departed for nearby KANDINGAI, village inspected and camp made at resthouse. Place well kept. Census and Electoral Roll revision of both villages. Two minor complaints settled.

Sunday 26.2.67 Sunday observed at KANDANGAI.

Monday 27.2.67 Departed KANDINGAI at 0800. Much delay in reaching Sepik River because of blocked creek. Arrived YENTCHAMANGUA at 1900 hours. Village flooded and in need of repairs. Census revised. One KOROGO man sentenced to one month hard labour for striking a woman. No further complaints.

Tuesday 28.2.67 Departed YENTCHAMANGUA at 0700 hours. Arrived JAPANAUT at 1000 hours after breakdown with outboard motor. Census and Electoral Roll revised. Repairs carried out on outboard motor. Village inspected and one minor complaint settled.

Wednesday 1.3.67 Departed JAPANAUT at 0730 hours. Arrived Pagwi at 0750 hours. Called at Office for any urgent correspondence or messages. Departed Pagwi at 1000 hours, arrived JAPANDAI at 1030 hours. Village inspected and camp set up. Census revised and Electoral Roll altered.

Thursday 2.3.67 Departed JAPANDAI at 0700 hours. Arrived Pagwi at 0730 hours. Patrol stood down.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was received friendly but no great interest was shown. The area has also been patrolled within the last month or so by the Malaria Service Officer stationed at Pagwi and the Agricultural Officer from Ambunti. The Malaria Officer has complained repeatedly of the unco-operative attitude of the people throughout the Census Division and on several instances was even refused permission to spray the houses. The Agricultural Officer drew only comparatively small audiences for his talks and only approximately half of the men in the village usually attended.

It can thus be seen that the people have a rather indifferent attitude towards patrols which may perhaps partly be blamed on their unfavorable environments and their less fortunate experiences with other Europeans like traders and recruiters which have been operating in the area for many years. Further comments on this will be given in the heading on the Political Situation.

Villages.

(i) The type of housing throughout the Census Division is similar. The houses are raised about 5 or 6 feet above the ground on posts and are built of a square model with the walls made out of pangal and the floors of limbo. Generally speaking the standard of housing is low and orders had to be given on every past patrol to repair or rebuild houses.

Some of the difficulties in maintaining a reasonable standard of housing are caused by the facts that a large percentage of the men are continuously absent in the towns or on plantations and the demand for materials exceeds the supply available. Some villages depend almost entirely on the goodwill of more fortunate villages for the gathering of building materials. Also repairs and building can only be done effectively during the dry season when the Sepik River is at a low level.

(ii) The villages are all situated on the best suitable ground available to the people but nevertheless the sites are almost without exception dismal places and canoes have to be used when people wish to leave their house or at least wade knee-deep through the water. The Sepik River has risen about a further three feet within the last few weeks and only one or two villages still have any dry ground at all.

(iii) The water supply is sufficient in quantity although the quality leaves often much to be desired. Water is obtained either from the Sepik River, which is often very muddy but nevertheless quite drinkable, or from small creeks or swamps near the villages. This latter source of supply seems often doubtful from a health point of view but is sometimes the most convenient available and people will persist in using it.

Some of the villages have been included in the Estimates of the Gwai L.G. Council to have wells installed within the next year or so.

(iv) Hygiene and sanitation is reasonable although the latrines are now unusable because of the high water level and people are forced to use the swamp surrounding the villages. They are aware of the dangers involved and take care to go a long way and downstream from the village.

Outline of Political Situation.

The area has been under outside administrative control since approximately the turn of the century when occasional trips were made up the Sepik River by the Germans and since then the present Administration has been steadily increasing its control and influence with a short interruption during the Japanese occupation.

From records available at Pagwi, the Patrol Reports, and that obtained from the local population there have been no unsettling occurrences such as cargo cults, at least within living memory.

Government contact has not been as close as is perhaps desirable mainly because Pagwi Base Camp has been vacant for most of the time as its existence as a Base Camp and the Area was administered direct from Ambunti. Perhaps consideration could be given to raising Pagwi to

the status of a Patrol Post with at least 2 Field Officers permanently posted there, this would seem to be the only sure way of closer contact with the people and should greatly increase Administration influence. The attitude towards the Administration is favorable as ~~the people are quite ready to confide their economic and social troubles to the patrol passing through the area or at Pagwi.~~ are quite ready to confide their economic and social troubles to the patrol passing through the area or at Pagwi.

The feelings towards the Mission and Europeans other than Administration Officials is usually much less friendly. The area has been visited since almost initial contact by European traders and recruiters who had often, and obviously still have, little regard for the Native population. Prices ~~are~~ charged for trade goods are exorbitant and crocodile skins were and still are, only accepted for relatively low prices compared with the market price. Two cases of this animosity were only manifested recently; a trader from Ambunti approached the Kanganaman people with a view to establish a store there but was told he was not welcome there. The Councillor later told me it was resented that so much money left the village and nothing permanently was received in return. He intimated his village will refuse to sell ground if it means that a trade store is to be opened there.

A similar incident occurred recently at Pagwi when the Councillor from JAPANAUT village informed me that his village has rejected a request from another Ambunti trader to allow him to build a store on village land near Pagwi.

Another Administration Officer stationed at Pagwi says that the priest at Kapameri had told him that the people from Tegoi village informed him he is not welcome there and are unwilling to co-operate.

At yemanambu the Assemblies of God Mission school there has been closed for this year because of lack of teachers and the people there started to demand that the Mission surrender their lease and leave the village, the excitement eased however after a talk given by the ADC from Ambunti. Nevertheless it could be regarded as an indication of the general feeling towards the Missions.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission seems to have almost abandoned their half dozen or so villages and this is resented by these places, not because they have any close affinity towards the Mission but because of the fact that the schools have been closed.

Aged and infirm persons and families of absentees are looked after in the traditional manner, viz. by the other clan members and no instances were encountered where hardship was evident because of neglect.

As can be seen from the attached, revised Census form the degree of absenteeism is very high. This mainly because of the poor economic situation and the fact that there is little or no land available for agricultural purposes. It is claimed that a large percentage of the absentees have no work and are living off relatives in the towns. Efforts are to be made by the Gauzi L.S. Council soon to establish the whereabouts of these people and inform the proper authorities in order to have them sent back to their village.

"Marriage Gift" or Bride Prices are becoming a serious social problem in a number of the villages of the Census Division, viz. Suapmeri, Korogo, Yentchamangus, Nysuringai, Kandingai, Japantaut, and Yamanambu. These villages belong to the one tribal group and it is felt by these people that the problem is getting out of hand. Amounts of up to \$1000 or even higher on several occasions, are demanded and the custom has developed into a lucrative business with women more or less sold to the highest bidder. Apparently it all started off when one BONJUI, a former member of the

Executive Council and unsuccessful candidate for the House of Assembly, started to demand high prices for his daughters and people were silly enough to pay \$700 or \$800, a complete break from established custom.

This is a problem which could be solved through the Gau Local Government Council but the Councillors from the other villages take little interest in the matter, in fact I strongly suspect that there is a certain amount of glee with the other villages' troubles. Also the Councillors from the villages concerned are under strong pressure not to lower prices. The matter was brought up at a recent Council meeting but the other Councillors intimated that this problem is more or less self inflicted and does not concern them.

Agriculture.

The food situation is good although the area is unable to produce all its own food. The custom is to exchange fish, of which there are large quantities available, for produce with villages further inland, mainly the Moseras.

There are no introduced crops of any kind except here and there some small amounts of tomatoes or sprig onions and then only during the dry season. Apparently some crops have been tried but without success.

Cash cropping is non-existent, it has been tried in a few places but the trees were promptly destroyed by floods. Young coconut palms have also met with the same fate and all attempts to grow economic trees have been abandoned. There are no other agricultural activities in the area except for some small scale gardening. The area has been patrolled within the last month by the Agricultural Officer from Ambunti and he will be able to give further details in his report when it becomes available. From discussions with him it is clear that in his opinion there is no future for the area as far as agriculture is concerned.

Fisheries.

Considerable quantities of fish are caught in the Sepik River and attempts are being made to find a market for them. The main difficulty is transport, the Naprik - Pagui Road is again in a deplorable condition, which seems to be more or less a permanent feature, and transport by road cannot be depended upon. At any rate the transport charges are high and enquiries will be made to transport dried fish by ship to Wewak.

Livestock.

Each place, except some of those associating themselves with the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, has a number of pigs, chickens and ducks. These are occasionally sold outside the village but are mainly for local consumption. Livestock is still regarded as a source of wealth and no attempts have been made to breed pigs commercially. The opportunities are limited for such an enterprise because of the regular flooding of the terrain and the shortage of feed.

Cattle breeding in the area is impossible because of the above reasons.

Forests.

One village, Japandai, has a sizeable area of land with some good stands of timber. A number of logs have been floated downstream for processing at sawmills near Angoram. A villager from Japandai is making attempts to install a small sawmill on the spot but at this stage it appears doubtful whether he will be able to raise the capital or has the know how to make such a venture at all successful. He certainly would be a bad risk to a bank if a loan was granted.

Apart from the above village there are no timber stands of any importance in the entire area.

Commerce and Industry.

There are no commercial activities or industries operating at all in the area.

Land.

The absence of suitable land in the Wain River Census Division is probably the most serious problem these people have to face and one which can probably only be solved by such drastic action as re-settlement in another area. Enquiries were made in some of the villages as to the willingness to migrate but little or no enthusiasm was shown. These people seem to have a strong attachment to their surroundings, dismal though they are, and feel that as long as they still are able to scratch out a living by shooting such crocodiles as they still are able to find or by working in the towns, there is no reason for them to migrate to some other place.

Some of the more responsible leaders realize there is no future, economically speaking, in the area and that the only thing to do is to migrate if their children are to have a chance to improve their standard of living to any significant degree. It will probably some time, however, before this point of view will get any significant support.

Complaints.

Approximately fifteen complaints were dealt with and consisted out of the usual long outstanding debts and minor disputes about pigs raiding gardens. There was no trend evident.

Courts.

Only two Courts were heard on Patrol, one for assault and the other for breach of a Council Rule.

Rest Houses.

There are rest houses situated in every village, although some of these are in a bad condition. Promises were made to repair these or build new ones as soon as the water recedes.

Carriers, Canoes etc.

All villages are situated on the banks of the Sepik River or tributaries and can be reached by motor canoe. No carriers or canoes have to be hired.

Health.

The Patrol was accompanied by the European Medical Assistant from Asbunti and all matters relating were dealt with by him. Generally speaking it can be said that the health of the people is good with the only complaints consisting of some infections and the usual headaches and other complaints.

Education.

Education is one of the most talked about subjects in the area. Due to the lack of suitable ground, money and teachers and sometimes the unwillingness of the people to build bush material classrooms (mainly for the Mission) a number of children had to be refused admission this year. This causes some concern but it is understood that little or nothing can be done in the near future, at least as far as the Administration is concerned.

a

ATION

M

The Catholic Mission School at Kapameri is closed for the first term because the school is flooded. This happens practically every year and fulltime teaching is difficult. This probably causes much of the value of this school to be lost.

The Primary T School at Korogo, situated some miles from the Sepik River, was not quite finished. Patrol and finishing touches were made to some of the class rooms made out of bush materials. It is understood that this school will not operate at full strength for a few weeks yet.

The Assemblies of God Mission at Yamanambu has closed down for this year because of a lack of teachers.

Apart from the above schools some villagers have schools which claim to teach Prep. but their value seems doubtful. In most cases the teachers themselves are only semi-literate and are restricted to religious instructions.

There is a general shortage of schools and it is recommended that consideration be given to establishing a school accessible to the people from the Sepik River. A good central location would be at Negosop or Gaikerohi, two places not in the Census Division but easily accessible to such populous villages as Kanganaman, Parambei and Meligai.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no roads of any description and such tracks as there are between villages become completely impassable from December to about June.

Missions.

There are three Missions operating in the area, viz. the Catholic Mission, the Assemblies of God Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The Catholic Mission is located at Kapameri and has a primary school and two European and three Indigenous teachers. It also employs a Welfare nurse who makes regular trips up and down the Sepik River. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates from Ambunti and counts several villages under its influence, due to the lack of contact however their influence is waning and children from these places are now being sent to schools from other Missions.

The Assemblies of God Mission is located opposite Pagui on the other side of the Sepik River and has a staff of 4 Europeans and several Natives. Their main work seems to be evangelical and their only school at Yamanambu has been closed until another teacher becomes available.

For further comments on Missions see the heading "Outline of Political Development".

Airfields.

There are no airfields in the Main River Census Division nor are there any suitable places to establish any.

Anthropological.

No anthropological specimens of any interest were encountered, although all the artefacts held in the villages were inspected as a matter of interest. The more worthwhile specimens have long since been removed by traders and the people do not seem to have the same ability and talent as some of the other Sepik peoples, e.g. from T. and Kandanum, to make artefacts worthwhile for commercial purposes.

Labour.

There are no labour employing establishments in the area.

Personal Tax.

Tax is only paid to the Gau Local Government Council and the rate is 20.00 for men and 10.00 for women. The rate is expressed to paying taxes.

Census.

See revised Census form attached. The absentee labour rate has risen sharply in the last three or four years and this will probably be a permanent feature in view of the difficult economic and agricultural situation of the area. In some places up to 80% of the men are absent.

Summary.

The entire MainRiver Census Division is a depressed area and the main source of income is provided by absentee workers, some crocodile skins and small amounts of fish.

Until recent years these villages were comparatively well off by trapping and shooting large numbers of crocodiles and selling their skins. The number of crocodiles and the prices obtained for their skins has decreased sharply however and the per capita income has been falling since. It has now reached the stage where a lowering of the standard of living seems imminent unless the men seek employment outside their area, as is in many cases done already, with its many associate social problems.

The only alternative seems resettlement and perhaps consideration could be given to persuade one village to migrate and make it an example to others. This is of course if resettlement is considered at all.

The only means of obtaining some sort of local income is by selling dry fish but the opportunities for this are limited no matter how efficient an organization be set up.

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate = 3.19 per 100

Death Rate = 1.40 per 100

Year 1967 Month FEBRUARY

Natural Increase = 1.79 per 100

VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS								
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		Births		IN		OUT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	INDABU	15.2.67												1	1	1	1		1	
2	JAPANAUT	28.2.67							1	1			2	2	10	9	1	3	4	
3	JAPAN DAI	1.3.67				2		1				1	2	8	8	1		2		
4	KANDINGAI	25.2.67			1	1		1					5	2	5	5		1		
5	KANGANAMAN	11.2.67											1		13	10	1	3		
6	KOROGO	24.2.67									1		1	2	8	14	2	1		
7	MALINGAI	13.2.67			4		1				1		3		5	2		2		
8	NYAURINGAI	25.2.67										1	1		1	2				
9	PAREIMBEI	13.2.67			1							1	2	2	11	9	1			
10	SUAPMERI	23.2.67											2	1	7	2		1		
11	TEGOI	10.2.67				2	2				1	2	1	1	14	3	1			
12	YAMANAMBU	3.3.67				2	2				1	2		1	6	3	2			
13	YENTCHAN	14.2.67			2	1		2				1		1	6	4	1	2		
14	YENTZHANMANGWA	27.2.67				1									4	4		3		
TOTALS					9	7	3	3	1	1	4	6	2	12	92	82	2	12	1	19

VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS												
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District				Outside the District								
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Government		Mission		Government		Mission						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	INDABU	15.2.67					20	10	3						13	2		1
2	JAPANAUT	28.2.67			9	2	13	1			24	2			1			
3	JAPAN DAI	1.3.67			17		6	5										
4	KANDINGAI	25.2.67			5	1	10	2			12	1						
5	KANGANAMAN	11.2.67			28	6	14	18	7		28	22			3			2
6	KOROGO	24.2.67			4	21	8	5	24		3	3			3			
7	MALINGAI	13.2.67			9		14	15			9				12			
8	NYAURINGAI	25.2.67			9		13	4			5							
9	PAREIMBEI	13.2.67			13	1	8	22	5		4	3			4	3		1
10	SUAPMERI	23.2.67			6	1	25	5	16	1	5				4			
11	TEGOI	10.2.67			5	2	9	2	5	1	14	8						
12	YAMANAMBU	3.3.67			4	1	4	4			8	1			3			
13	YENTCHAN	14.2.67			4	1	18	1	4	1	1							
14	YENTZHANMANGWA	27.2.67			16		17	3			3	2						
TOTALS					100	35	300	83	123	157	61	112	5		112	5		4

VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family					
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over				Child	Adult			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F			
1	INDABU	15.2.67	1	1	10	11	10	15	1	4	4	11	8	8	34	35	43	34	114	2.3
2	JAPANAUT	28.2.67	4	4	14	24	16	11	15	20	14	10	6	22	42	61	75	44	305	2.1
3	JAPAN DAI	1.3.67	3	5	15	8	15	4	6	13	34	42	11	13	44	48	6	55	197	2.1
4	KANDINGAI	25.2.67	5	4	24	28	18	23	5	23	58	41	21	31	44	74	112	22	397	2.0
5	KANGANAMAN	11.2.67	8	10	34	16	17	16	13	15	68	84	37	44	120	144	85	85	640	2.3
6	KOROGO	24.2.67	10	13	42	34	4	18	13	30	92	108	70	59	125	134	118	118	626	2.4
7	MALINGAI	13.2.67	5	2	26	30	32	24	4	27	62	87	34	35	91	88	137	137	464	2.3
8	NYAURINGAI	25.2.67	1	2	11	4	11	14	8	12	34	43	3	7	44	38	59	50	194	2.0
9	PAREIMBEI	13.2.67	13	6	30	66	54	8	25	24	41	77	46	58	137	103	110	110	601	2.3
10	SUAPMERI	23.2.67	4	1	12	22	14	18	2	6	18	44	16	22	58	53	67	67	258	2.2
11	TEGOI	10.2.67	4	3	10	6	6	11	13	8	14	21	15	14	37	24	44	42	156	2.4
12	YAMANAMBU	3.3.67	14	3	16	13	25	13	3	4	4	33	8	13	37	34			181	2.6
13	YENTCHAN	14.2.67	6	4	18	28	24	30	13	22	28	40	19	23	43	84			354	2.5
14	YENTZHANMANGWA	27.2.67	3	4	20	8	6	9	4	5	33	45	9	17	53	40	15	62	235	2.3
TOTALS			83	65	245	249	205	125	226	266	828	254	382	1024	971	1242	1242	1242	4730	2.27

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

at
ATIONS
O
M

Patrol No. Pagwi 3/66-67 Subdistrict Ambunti District East Sepik

Officer Conducting Patrol W. van Rikxoort

Census Division East Burui Kunai

Objects of Patrol Area Study for inclusion in the Gaui L.G. Council

Date Patrol Commenced 18.4.67 Date Completed 20.4.67

Duration—Days Three

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

Field Officers Journal

Folios ^{58 59} ~~55~~ to ~~60~~. Paragraphs ^{277 281} ~~109~~ - ~~120~~

Area Survey - Non-Council area Burui Kunai Census Division

W. van Rikxoort

Patrolling Officer's Signature

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been 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 District Administration, Port Moresby.

District Officer

District of : East Sepik. Report No. : Pagwi 4/1966-67 (Area Study)

Patrol Conducted By : W. van Rixhout, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Two villages of the Burui Kunai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied By Europeans : No

Natives : 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration from 18.4.67 to 20.4.67

Number of Days : Three

Dis Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area By D.D.A. : May, 1965

Medical : 1962

Map reference : Unidentified Aerial Map

Objects of Patrol : Area Study, Census Revision

A. Introduction.

(a) This report should be read in conjunction with Pagwi Report No. 2/1966-67 (Area Study) which deals with an area bordering the two villages discussed in this report. Much of the information of both reports is similar and the area is almost identical in topographical detail.

The two villages Sengo and Maiwi are part of the Burui Kunai Census Division, and the only two that are not yet included in the Gau Local Government Council. The area patrolled runs approximately parallel with the Sepik River and consists mostly out of kunai plains with areas of rain forest and swamp. The land is almost flat with only a few insignificant inclines and is about 200 foot above sealevel.

The climate is hot and moist with a distinct dry and wet season, the latter extending from May until November. Rainfall is an estimated 80" per annum, this is calculated from the Ambu nti and Maprik figures because no rain gauge is kept at Pagwi.

The predominant vegetation is kunai on the plains, large trees and tangled undergrowth in the rainforest, and various kind of sago palms in the swamps.

(b) Access by the two villages to the various centres is good, especially so in the case of Maiwi. This village is situated approximately one mile from the main Maprik - Pagwi Road and is connected with this by a road kept in good condition by the villagers and is suitable for vehicular traffic all year round. This affords a good link direct with Maprik, Wewak (via Maprik), Banyik Agricultural Station and the wharf at Pagwi. The distance to Pagwi by road is approximately 4 miles and to Maprik 33 miles.

The road from Sengo to the Maprik - Pagwi Road is cut at several places by swamps and creeks which are difficult to bridge, at least with the resources available to the villagers at present. This makes it impossible for vehicles to travel further than about half way to Sengo.

A large creek runs from a point approximately one mile South of Sengo to the Sepik River. This is the most convenient means of transport available to this village and it is unlikely that a road from Sengo to the Maprik - Pagwi Road will be succeeded with in the foreseeable future.

(c) The area has been under Administration influence since the 1920's with occasional visits prior to that by the Germans. Administration influence is strong, perhaps partly due to the ready accessibility of Pagwi and the people are favorably disposed towards the Administration.

There have been no signs of any cargo cults or other movements as far as could be ascertained.

B. Population Distribution and Trends.

(a) See village Population Register attached.

(b) See also headings A (b) and J.

Both villages are connected to neighboring villages by tracks. The approximated distances are as follows:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Approximate Distance</u>
Sengo	Maprik-Pagwi Road	5 miles

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Approximate Distance.</u>
Sengo	Pagwi (by road)	13 miles
Sengo	Pagwi (via Sepik)	10 miles
Maiwi	Moprik-Pagwi Road	1 mile
Maiwi	Pagwi	4 miles

(c) The outward flow of labour in Sengo is approximate 50% and in Maiwi 25%. Although this figure is relatively large, it poses no problem because of the absence of any large scale agricultural or other undertakings.

C. Social Groupings.

(a) Both villages are linked to the same Social Group.

The Maiwi people are related to some of the Sepik villages, notably Japandai and Burui village, situated a few miles North. The Sengo people migrated originally from Pareimbei village about 20 miles down the Sepik from Pagwi and they still have strong ties with this place. Despite forming part of the same Social Group, Sengo and Maiwi have little contact with each other.

(b) The functional social unit in both places is the clan system, with each clan tracing its descendancy from some animal or object. This system seems to be rather loose however, and lineages, where all members can actually trace their descendancy, were not encountered.

Each clan consists of a number of simple families.

(c) Both villages have the same language, but in addition the Sengo people also speak the language of the Wosera people, further north.

(d) The relationship between the two villages is good, although they have had little to do with each other in the past and present contact is also rare. This situation may possibly alter to some extent when both villages become part of the Gau Local Government Council.

(e) The Maiwi people are closely allied to Burui village, a few miles North, and Japandai village on the Sepik River. The Sengo people on the other hand do not have any strong ties with neighbouring component Social Groups, apart from their relationship with Pareimbei village with which they formed originally one village. Sengo is rather isolated with many square miles of swamps surrounding it and they have little contact with outside villages.

D. Leadership.

(a) Only one person was found who could be called a potential leader, in fact he is already emerging as such. He is the son of a former Luluai of Sengo.

(b) The person mentioned in (a) is MAMBA-ORINAGAN of Sengo village. He is approximately 40 years of age and married with two children. He is semi-literate in Pidgin but has no formal education.

At present he does a little gardening and crocodile hunting. He was previously employed at Kvieng, Rabaul and Wau as a labourer for a total period of 6 years. Apart from a two month sentence with the rest of the Sengo male villagers for not maintaining their road, he has no criminal record, at least not in this area.

He has already been pre-selected to stand for Council elections, and on present indications he seems assured of being elected Councillor for his ward. He seems fairly intelligent and is in favour of his village being included in the Gau Local Government Council.

His influence in the village seems to be growing, apparently at the expense of the present Lulua, and is well disposed towards the Administration as far as this could be judged.

(c) There are no signs that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing to any significant degree. Apart from the instance ~~mentioned in (b)~~, the elder leaders still seem to be firmly in control. The only educated people are still young boys and it seems likely that no new type of leadership will emerge for some time, apart of course from the changeover to elected Councillors in the near future.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The traditional system of land inheritance is that males have preference, although female children can inherit if a landowner has no sons.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration, nor have the people any knowledge of Tenure Conversion. The present system is working quite satisfactorily and land disputes are virtually unknown in the area.

(c) Cash cropping was commenced some years ago in both places, although on a small scale. This is mostly done on an individual basis although in Sengo two large communal coffee gardens are about to be established. These so-called "Company Gardens" already seem to be doomed to failure because of a lack of organization and squabbles whether certain individuals are doing their share of the work. The land on which these communal gardens are being planted is also communally owned.

F. Literacy.

(a) There are no schools in the area surveyed.

(b) A total of 11 adult males are semi-literate in Fidgin.

(c) There are no persons in the area who have received an education past the primary schoolstage.

(d) There are no students away from the area who are receiving a higher education, either in Australia or the Territory.

(e) A total of three radio sets are owned by the two villages. A direct enquiry has revealed that no newspapers or bulletins are read in the villages, nor was any interest shown. At any rate reading them would probably be beyond the capabilities of the few semi-literate people.

G. Standard of Living.

(a) The standard of housing is average only, especially so in Sengo. Many of the houses are becoming ~~ALLEN~~ old, although reasonably well maintained, and a new cycle of house building is about to start within the next few months or so. The situation in Maiwi is more satisfactory with a higher standard of housing.

The sanitation of both places is adequate. Each house has a latrine and no orders had to be given to build new ones. Rubbish is disposed of by burning it or burying it in a deep hole, although this quite obviously was done just before the patrol arrived. It can safely be assumed that under normal circumstances the obligation of keeping the village free of refuse is not too strictly adhered to. Both places are plagued by considerable numbers of flies which is probably due to pigs freely roaming the villages but this situation will be remedied when the Gau Council Rule

concerning the keeping and fencing in of pigs will come into force.

European clothes are worn by everybody although most of it is well worn and obviously washed infrequently.

The use of European artefacts is limited and consists mainly of buckets, saws, s. eating utensils and bush knives and other garden tools.

(b) The staple diet consists of mami, taro, kau kau, coconuts, leaves from various trees, sago, fish (from the Sepik) and any game they can lay their hands on. The diet seems varied enough and there appears to be no shortage of protein. Some attempts have been made to introduce food crops but apart from some spring onions and under-sized tomatoes these attempts have been unsuccessful. The main reasons given for this were the rather poor soil and occasionally extremely heavy rainfalls which wash out gardens.

Canned foodstuffs are only very rarely purchased and consists of tinned fish or meat. The per capita income is not high and it is clearly beyond the financial ability of the average family to pay 40 or 50c for a small tin of meat.

(c) There are no Community Centres in the area, nor any such organizations as Red Cross, Guides or Boy Scouts. No sport of any kind is played in either place, not even the occasional game of soccer which popular around Pagwi, and no particular interest to organize sport was shown.

H. Missions.

(a) The only Mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission at Burui and both villages identify themselves with this Mission. It is north in the area surveyed but bordering it in the North.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The people seem to be well disposed towards the Mission. Their children attend the school at Burui and many adults attend regular services at the church. There do not seem to be the quarrels with this particular Mission Station as in other parts of the Pagwi Area (see Pagwi Patrol Report No. 3/1966-67). No complaints about being dissatisfied with the Mission were made at either place.

I. Non-Indigenes.

There are no Non-Indigenes in the area surveyed.

J. Communications.

(a) Roads. See also heading A(b) and B(b). Maiwi is linked directly with a short road suitable for heavy vehicles to the Maprik - Pagwi Road. The latter is in a deplorable state and has been so for the past five months. It is often completely impassible for vehicles to pass over it for days after heavy rainfall but it is understood that repairs on it will be carried out shortly. As mentioned in A the connection with Maprik, Wewak (via Maprik) and Pagwi is excellent and no further roads are needed at this place. There are also some tracks leading to other vilages but they are of little importance..

The road to Sengo is a different proposition. Although it traverses mostly well drained kumai plains from the Maprik - Pagwi Road Eastwards for about three miles, several swamps and creeks cut the road and after that the road narrows to no more than a foot track. Because of the almost total absence of agricultural activities at this place in the past there has been no need so far for a vehicular road to be established. A more suitable connection with Pagwi exists by means of a large creek suitable for large canoes via the Sepik River.

(b) Sea. A wharf is situated on the Sepik River at Pagwi (see map) and although at present it is almost falling to pieces, a new one is to be built shortly. No further sites for anchorages need to be developed.

(c) Air. former Administration airstrip, now maintained by the Catholic Mission, is situated at Surui. Although it is not in the area surveyed it is relatively close to the two villages. The strip is well maintained and suitable for category D aircraft.

There are several sites on the Kunai plains suitable for aerodromes but there would be no purpose to build any further airstrips in this area.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

Apart from three policemen and a soldier in the P.I.R. there are no other persons in the area who are skilled tradesmen or possess any particular skill.

L. The Stage of Political Development.

Despite their relative good connection by road and water with Pagwi and the lengthy Administration influence, both villages are rather backward as far as Political Development is concerned. Patrols have been through the area only about once every two years and this has consisted almost entirely out of the sole Administration contact. Pagwi has been manned full time only lately and this may improve the situation somewhat in the future as much Political Education needs to be done in these places.

There are only three radio sets in the two villages which are tuned in to Radio Newak continuously and although the people listen to such topics such as Agriculture, Health etc. if the radio happens to be turned on at the time, little notice seems to be taken. Nobody could quote for example what the Agricultural talks had been about in the last few weeks.

The attitude towards the Administration and the Mission are favorable and the influence of these two institutions is strong. The fact that there are no bad feelings with the Mission is perhaps due to the facts that there are no excessive demands for free labour and the school, always a bone of contention in the Pagwi area, is run without children being sent home because of lack of teachers or class rooms.

Since the House of Assembly elections in 1964 the two villages have not seen their local Member, in fact he has never been in the area at all as far as can be ascertained. They seem to have little idea of the House of Assembly or its workings nor was any great enthusiasm displayed. In this respect they differ little from other villages in the surrounding area (see Area Study 2/1965-67, Pagwi) Although a few men have been away in the larger centres this seems to have little or no impact on the Political thinking, such as there is, of the people.

M. The Economy of the Area.

(a) The number of coffee trees, the only economic trees in the two villages, are as follows:

<u>Place</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Sengo	150	1870	200
Kaiwi	29	129	75
Totals	<u>179</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>275</u>

Although a fair number of trees were planted in 1965, many of them have not been looked after properly, either by pruning the coffee or shade trees or clearing the undergrowth. In addition to the above figures a number of shade trees have been planted.

(b) No actual harvest has been made yet of the above trees. It is understood that they will not bear yet until next year.

(c) Not applicable

(d) No market gardening is being done and produce is grown for local consumption only. Naprik is too far away as a possible outlet and little income is derived from this source. Small quantities are sometimes sold to the Mission and Pagwi.

(e) There is no cash income of any kind in the area nor are there any places of employment.

(f) There are no co-operatives functioning in the area.

(g) There are no entrepreneurs of any kind in the area.

(h) The number of Savings Bank accounts held are as follows:

<u>Place.</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
Sengo	7	\$126.36
Maiwi	4	\$ 20.58
	<u>11</u>	<u>\$146.94</u>

(i) Tax has not been collected in the area since 1964, as far as could be found out no objections were made at the time to paying taxes. As from this year Council Tax of \$2.50 and 50c for men and women respectively will be payable. This was clearly pointed out in both villages and there were no hostile reactions to this, which compares favourably with some other villages nearby.

(j) Apart from the limited agricultural activities a small number of crocodileskins are caught and their skins sold. The average per capita income for both villages, excluding the income of absentee labourers, is calculated at \$7 per annum. If the earnings of the absentees are taken into account the per capita income would probably be nearer to \$30 per annum.

(k) See headings A, B and J and additional information on marketing facilities. These are generally favourable, especially compared with some other villages in the area. Agricultural produce can be collected in Maiwi for processing at the Banyik Agricultural Station near Naprik and all Sengo produce can easily be brought to Pagwi via the Sepik River and collected there.

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) There is sufficient arable land available in both places for increased plantings of permanent tree crops. Although most of the land owned by these places consists of kumai, practically useless for agricultural purposes, it is estimated that Sengo has about 3000 acres arable land and Maiwi about 1500 to 2000 acres. This is a rough estimate only because this land consists of large patches of rain-forest and a reasonably accurate calculation would take several days.

(b) It is difficult to see how market gardening could be increased to any significant extent. Centres such as Ambunti and Naprik are too far away and at any rate are adequately supplied by neighbouring villages and the cost of transporting produce to Wewak, the only alternative outlet, would be prohibitive, apart from the difficulty of arranging regular transport.

(c) There are no wage earners in the area surveyed nor is there the opportunity to work for cash wages.

(d) So far the only cash crop being tried is coffee but the people have been encouraged lately to start growing rice and some gardens are now being prepared. Generally they seem hesitant to put any worthwhile effort in to growing rice although there is less work involved than with coffee trees. It is very doubtful if any large amounts of rice will be grown in the area for some time to come.

A small herd of cattle is kept by the Catholic Mission on terrain similar to that owned by the two villages, and according to the lay missionary looking after them, the cows are thriving on their diet of kumai. They need constant attention however but it should be quite possible to train some of the villagers within the next few years

to look after a small herd of their own.

Another possibility to introduce new crops would be to plant timber seedlings on the more favourable parts of the kunai plains as a long term project. It is believed however that some attempts have been made near Maprik to plant timber seedlings in the forest with varying success.

(e) The people so far have been unwilling to put any worthwhile effort into increasing their income by enlarging their economic tree plantings such as there are, and most men have not even planted any trees at all. The situation is much the same as described in Area Study report 2/1966-67 of the neighbouring Sepik Plains Census Division.

Although much of the soil is not fertile there are some parts, now covered by rainforest, well suited for rice planting. It has been advised by an Agricultural Officer in Banyik some time ago that one man should be able to produce without very much effort at least 20 bags of rice with the help perhaps of his wife during the harvest, or, alternatively, look after 500 coffee trees. This would give him, theoretically, an annual income of \$500 per year, although careless picking, costs and other factors would probably reduce this amount.

A visit was made some time ago to the area by the Agricultural Officer from Ambunti but at each place less than half the men bothered to attend his meetings according to a note made in one of the village books. He arranged that coffee seeds and rice bags could be bought at Pagwi but so far only two men from the two villages have bought seeds.

As mentioned in (E) some communal gardens are being prepared at Sengo but nothing much should be expected of these and it seems likely that this project will expire before harvesting of the coffee trees will commence in about four or five years.

When all points are taken into consideration it boils down to the fact that only a mere handful of men are willing to work normal working hours in their gardens for about 6 months of the year, which is sufficient for one rice crop to be planted and harvested.

G. Attitude towards Local Government.

The two villages surveyed form part of the Burui Kunai Census Division which has been a part of the Gaui Local Government Council for a number of years. Both villages have known for some time that they too will be included in the Council at the next election, in September 1967, and they have accepted this fact.

No objections were made to paying taxes, which is rather unusual in this area, and explanations were given by the writer and a Councillor accompanying the patrol for this purpose, of the work being done by the Gaui L.G. Council. On several occasions people from the two places have attended Council meetings.

It is proposed that Sengo forms one ward and Maiwi with Burui Village further North another one. This was quite acceptable to all three places.

W. van Mikxoort
W. van Mikxoort
 Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate = **3.5** per 100

Death Rate = **2.25** per 100

Year...**1967**.....Month...**April**.....

Natural Increase = **1.25** per 100

VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS								BIRTHS	MIGRATIONS							
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years			16-45 Years		46 and over		IN		OUT	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31 MAIWI	19.4.67									1	1	1	3	1				
32 SENGO	18.4.67			1	2			1		1	1	1	6	5				
33																		
34																		
35																		
36																		
37																		
38																		
39																		
40																		
41																		
42																		
43																		
44																		
45																		
TOTALS				1	2			1	2	2	1	7	8	1				

VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT				STUDENTS							
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District		Government		Mission					
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
31 MAIWI	19.4.67		6		2	2				11	12						
32 SENGO	18.4.67		13		26					14							
33																	
34																	
35																	
36																	
37																	
38																	
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	
43																	
44																	
45																	
TOTALS			19		28	2				25	12						

VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS						TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family				
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-45 Years	46 and over	Child	Adult						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
31 MAIWI	18.4.67	2	5	7	2	3	0	118	24	7	7	2228	3331	114	2.1
32 SENGO	19.4.67	7	4	15	15	18	14	7	15	49	58	1318	1574	910	278
33															
34															
35															
36															
37															
38															
39															
40															
41															
42															
43															
44															
45															
TOTALS		9	9	22	22	20	17	7	16	6	78	2025	7977	135109	400

District : East Sepik Report No.: 4/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by : W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Part of the Burui Kunai Division

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : Constable YANSUANG of
the R.P.&N.G.C

Duration - From 27.4.67 to 3.5.67 and from 13.6.67 to 23.6.67
(See Introduction for reasons of broken period)

Number of Days : 18

Last Patrol to the Area : D.D.A - July 1965

P.H.D. - June 1966 (Malaria Service)

D.A.S.F. - March 1967

Objects of the Patrol : Routine, Census and Common Roll Revision

Map Reference : Ambunti Fourail

DIARY

27.4.67

Rations issued to Labourers and Prisoners. Departed Pagwi at 0900 hours. Arrived Yentchan at 100 hours and Nogosop at 1300 hours. Village inspected; not too well kept. Camp made at reathouse. Census taken and a number of complaints heard.

28.4.67

Departed Nogosop at 0715 hours. Arrived Gaikarobi at 0745 hours. Village inspected and a cleanup ordered of some houses. Census revised.

A considerable number of complaints heard. Mostly bride prices and debts, some to be heard at Pagwi with all parties concerned present.

Camped at Gaikarobi. Talks held on Demarcation Committees and general economic development.

29.4.67

Departed Gaikarobi at 0700 hours, arrived Marap No.1 via Nogosop at 0845 hours. Proceeded to nearby Marap no.2 and Census revised. Returned to Marap No.2 and Census revised there. One Court case heard and the defendant convicted to one month I.H.L. Some other complaints settled.

Departed at 1500 hours and arrived Worimbi at 1730 hours.

Camp made.

30.4.67

Sunday observed at Worimbi.

1.5.67

Inspection of adjoining villages Worimbi and Waniko. Census revised at nearby Kaimbian. Returned to Worimbi and Census revised of that place and Waniko.

Electoral Roll revised.

Talks held to men from all three places about the Gau I.S.Council, Demarcation Committee and general economic development. People urged to complete the road from Miambai and bridge some small creeks.

Little or no cash cropping in either place and people urged to a greater effort.

Approximately half a dozen complaints settled without Court action necessary.

2.5.67

Departed Worimbi at 0700 hours, arrived Miambai at 0745 hours. Village inspected and Census taken. To return to nearby village next week for second stage of patrol. Const.1/C Pangora unable to accompany due to illness.

Returned to Worimbi at 1100 hours.

3.5.67

Departed Worimbi at 0900 hours. Arrived at Korogo Lagoon at 1030 hours. Boarded canoe and arrived Pagwi at 1300 hours.

Patrol stood down.

Preparations made for Council meeting.

13.6.67

Departed Pagwi at 0900 hours by canoe. Arrived Korogo at 1030 hours, walked to Worimbi and arrived at 1145 hours. Unable to proceed further because of continuous rain.

Camped at Worimbi and one dispute settled.

14.6.67

Departed Worimbi at 0700 hours. Arrived Miambai at 0745 hours and Yakia at 0815 hours.

Camp set up and village inspected.

Census revised.

Talks held on Council Tax (to be collected soon) Demarcation Committees, the building of a road to Worimbi and general economic development.

15.6.67

Departed Yakiap at 0700 hours and arrived Sarum at 0810 hours. Camp set up and village inspected. Census revised and talks given on the coming collection of Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, building of a road to Torisibi and general economic development. Good response to various suggestions made.

A land dispute between Pangem and Yakiap temporarily settled, parties warned to keep the peace or face the consequences.

Two small debt complaints settled.

16.6.67

Departed Sarum at 0700 hours, arrived Yakiap 0810 hours Kiambei at 0900 hours, Slei No. 1 at 0930 hours and Slei No. 2 at 0940 hours. Camp set up.

Census revised of Slei No. 1 and 2. Talks held on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, building a road to Torisibi and general economic development. Both places keen to go ahead with the road.

Enquiries into careless use of fire at Nagetiabit but no Court action taken.

Talks held with a number of Lulusis and Tultuls assembled about coming Council Tax and Election Patrols.

Two small debt complaints settled.

17.6.67

Departed Slei No. 2 at 0715 hours, arrived Namangoa at 0750 hours. Census revised and some minor complaints settled. One firearms offence to be heard at Pagwi. Moved on to nearby Jiginimbu via Torisibi Catholic Mission Station, arrived at 1000 hours. Camp set up and village inspected.

Census revised and talks held on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, the Torisibi Road and general economic development. A fairly good response. No complaints.

18.6.67

Sunday observed at Jiginimbu.

19.6.67

Departed Jiginimbu at 0745 hours. Arrived Torisibi No. 2 at 0750 hours. Census revised and moved on to nearby Torisibi No. 1. Census revised and talks given to villagers from both places on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees and economic development. Importance of work on Torisibi Road stressed and this will be a priority project in both places.

No complaints.

Walked back to Jiginimbu at 1500 hours and arrived at 1530 hours.

20.6.67

Departed Jiginimbu at 0700 hours and arrived Namagooa at 0750 hours. Camp made and village inspected. Two diseased dogs ordered destroyed.

Census revised and talk given on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, the importance of the Torisibi Road and general economic development.

A neat village but people appear rather backward compared with other villages.

21.6.67

Departed Namagooa at 0715 hours, arrived Yangat at 0815 hours. Village inspected and camp made.

Census revised of Yangat and nearby Vagiput. Talks given on coming Council Tax collection and Elections, Demarcation Committees, work on the Torisibi Road and economic development in general.

Complaint of sorcery against LORQA dismissed, evidence was obtained from "talking" bamboo sticks.

22.6.67

Departed Yanget at 0700 hours and arrived Wereman at 0815 hours. Village inspected and camp made, 5 diseased dogs ordered destroyed. Census revised and talks given Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, a connection with the Forembi Road (already existing but not completed) and general economic development. One of the more go ahead villages with about 12 tons of rice awaiting transport.
No complaints.

23.6.67

Departed Wereman at 0730 hours. Arrived at the Sepik River by canoe at 0900 hours and Fagwi at 0930 hours. Patrol stood down.

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a detailed report or journal entry.]

Introduction

The area patrolled was the greater part of the Jurui Kunai Census Division in the Ambunti Sub-District. The remainder comprising of two villages, has been patrolled some months ago as part of an Area Study (Council Survey) of the neighbouring Sepik Plains Census Division.

The comparatively long periods between the two stages of the patrol are due to the visit of His Honour the Administrator, for which various arrangements had to be made, two Council meetings and a Police investigator.

The area is situated generally north of the Sepik River; the terrain is relatively flat with only some slight undulations. Vegetation is varied and ranges from rainforests, of which there are considerable areas especially towards the Sepik River, to large kunai plains and swamps varying from a few acres to several square miles.

The climate is hot and moist with the wet season extending from December to May.

This Census Division appears to have the best economical potential in the Pagwi area and is situated between two very poor Census Divisions, Sepik Plains in the North and Main River towards the South. It is not subject to flooding nor has it any shortage of reasonably fertile soil.

The patrol was a routine one but special attention was given such subjects as building the Toreimbi Road and the Gauji Demarcation Committee which it is hoped will be re-activated soon.

The area has been comparatively infrequently patrolled in the past, the last D.D.A. patrol was in 1965, and in order to keep up the present enthusiasm of the people to build a road through the area it is suggested that another patrol visit the area within half a year or so.

More detailed discussions of the economic, social and political development and potential of the area will be made under the headings Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, Roads and Bridges and Outline in Political Situation.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was received well by the villages throughout the area. Little or no curiosity was shown as the area is frequently visited by European Missionaries or Traders and has a ready accessibility to the various Government and Mission Stations.

Villages.

The standard and type of housing throughout the Census Division is reasonably similar. Orders had to be given in only a few instances to build new houses and/or demolish existing ones. The good standard of housing is probably due to various Council rules stipulating maintenance and repair of houses and which are now more strictly enforced than in the past. A few prosecutions have been made by some Councilors in the past few months and this has obviously the desired effect.

All houses are built on posts and of a square model. They usually consist of one large, single room but it was noted that in some of the newer houses partitions were built and verandahs are also becoming more frequent. Only bush materials are used in the building of houses.

Due to the relative flatness of the terrain there are no distinctly advantageous sites and any one of the villages could be shifted to sites similar to the ones they are occupying now.

Watersupply is a problem in some of the villages although all of them are as close as possible to a more or less permanent water supply. Quite often the only source for drinking water is a swamp and the water obtained from this is usually poor and unpalatable.

A few villages have made deep water holes and these produce usually good clear water. In different parts of the area wells are expected to be installed by the Gau Local Government Council in the next financial year in those villages where the water problem is most acute. None of the villages has to cope with any serious shortage of drinking water.

The recommendations of a recent survey of water resources conducted in the area are available and some of these will be implemented within the next few years.

Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was quite satisfactory. The Executive Committee of the Gau Local Council had visited the area some weeks prior to the patrol passing through and all places complied with the various Administration and Council Rules relating to the sanitation and hygiene of villages.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX Outline of Political Situation.

As far as could be ascertained there have been no cults or similar movements in the area. Several complaints were made by a number of ex-service men that some years ago they had paid \$14 to an ex-service men association in Angoram. From conversations with them they apparently expected great results of this Association although its work was never explained to them. They vaguely expected that their standard of living would somehow be raised although none of them could give any explanations of how this could be done.

Because a European trader at the time was the chairman of this Association (who is always erroneously referred to as Kiap) they did not hesitate to part with their money.

The disillusionment stage has now set in and they are demanding their money back, but as much if not most of the money has been used to build a club house in Angoram there seems little chance of arranging this. Explanations were given, as far as possible, of the work of these type of clubs and that they cannot expect any great advantages in their area. They were also advised to seek advice from Administration Officers when approached in the future to join any club or movements.

It can be safely stated that the people are pro-Administration and Mission. They have no hesitation to discuss their problems and appear to be friendly disposed towards Europeans, perhaps partly because the area has not been exposed to the less desirable practices of traders and recruiters, a factor which has caused the Sepik River to lose much of their respect of Europeans. Various Missionaries interviewed also agreed that the people are friendly disposed towards them.

Aged, infirm and sick persons are still taken care of in the traditional way, by the other members of the clan. Those people who were unable to take care of themselves were well fed and taken care of. They usually live with children or other close relatives.

The number of absentees is not large, with the exception of one or two villages, but causes no problem as it does, for instance on the Sepik River (see patrol report no. 3/1966-67). It is claimed that many, if not the majority, of the absentees are squatters in the various towns, especially Wewak, and have little or no prospects of getting a job there.

Village Officials.

The entire part of the Census Division covered in this patrol is part of the Gani L.G. Council and all village officials retired in 1964.

The Councillors appear to be interested in their job and usually take their duties seriously but there are no outstanding Council-
 2000 20 2000 2000

Agriculture.

There is no lack of the traditional foods being grown in the area viz. sago, taro, kau kau, yam, bananas, coconuts and various leaves. The soil appears to sufficiently fertile for an adequate food supply in the future and gardens are plentiful. They produce more than is needed for local consumption and the surplus is exchanged for smoked fish with the Sapik River villages. A comparatively small quantity is also sold to the Mission. The sale of garden produce could be developed to a more lucrative business if a market could be found. The greatest obstacle at present are the great distances to the more important markets like Maprik and Wewak and the transport costs involved. There are tentative plans in one or two villages to buy second hand vehicles by tender from the Administration, in which case regular trips could be made even as far as Wewak.

Introduced crops are grown in only small, insignificant quantities and usually consist of watery, undersized tomatoes, stringy beans and spring onions. The Agricultural Officer advised that the hot climate around Pagai is not very well suited for introduced crops. At any rate no interest was shown in growing new ones as the people are quite happy with their present diet.

Cash cropping was commenced several years ago when a number of coffee trees were planted and, more recently, rice gardens have been developed.

See Appendix "A" for table of coffee trees as surveyed three months ago. In addition to these gardens there are several "hole lined", i.e. shade trees have been planted only.

At first glance the numbers on the Table may seem impressive but it should be remembered that the methods followed by most gardeners are most inefficient. Picking is done haphazardly and many of the gardens are so overgrown that they have been simply abandoned. Also many gardens are claimed by the villagers to be in the wrong place and coffee trees hardly bear any beans. Some gardens have also been drowned through excessive rain during the last wet season.

It is understood that further planting of coffee will be discouraged by the D.A.S.F. and that preference will be given to the growing of rice. This is being done in a number of villages although the majority of men still have not bothered to plant gardens, either coffee or rice. It was stressed in every village that the planting of rice, or whatever is encouraged by the Agricultural Officer, will be their main, if not their whole, income. Solemn promises were made by a number of men to start making a garden immediately but it is likely that this sudden enthusiasm will fade somewhat in the next couple of months.

The advantage of growing rice that the people do not have to wait for their labours to pay off in five years time and that there will be less fluctuations in the price of rice, being more or less a staple food.

Planting of cash crops is both on an individual and on a communal basis. Such individual gardens as there are have been cleared by other clan members of the owner, while the planting and harvesting is done by the individual. The communal gardens are usually the efforts of about 5 or 6 men, at present however the individual gardens are more in favour. There does not seem to be any great advantage in either system as they both seem to work satisfactorily.

The marketing of cash crops causes a problem in some villages and in several, notably Sarum and Yakiap, most people have abandoned their cash crop projects because of the lack of roads. Comments and recommendations of how to overcome this problem will be given under the heading Roads and Bridges.

Many villages have now a reasonably good road connection with the Maprik - Pagwi Road and this should continue to improve.

Livestock.

The Catholic Mission has a cattle station at Marui near Pagwi and more will be introduced by the Mission soon at Wereman village and Toreirbi Mission Station. There is no Native owned livestock apart from pigs and chickens.

From comments made by the Agricultural Officer and Missionary cattle experts the area seems to be well suited for cattle projects and the herd at Marui is steadily increasing. It has been suggested by the C.L.G.C at Wewak some time ago that the Gaui L.G. Council could perhaps embark upon a cattle project or stimulate interest amongst the native people but a number of problems would have to be solved. There are no people in the area experienced in handling cattle and would have to be trained at an Administration cattle station, it seems highly improbable that any Council Adviser would be able to be of any assistance in being able to handle cattle, especially if it was established some distance away from Pagwi Station. The initial outlay would also be beyond the financial capacity of the Council, especially if a return on this investment cannot be expected for a number of years.

Nevertheless the potential to build up a cattle industry seems to be there and perhaps consideration could be given to the Administration establishing a small experimental or breeding station in the area, perhaps in conjunction with the Gaui Local Government Council. Such a venture should have more success than the experimental station at Yambi, approximately 15 miles further towards Maprik. This station is often criticized by various people of being established in the worst possible area and would be much more successful if built further towards the Sepik River. The cattle at Marui are thriving on similar terrain found in many parts of the Burui Kunai Census Division.

The next patrolling officer will probably be able to make more definite recommendations after the Mission cattle has been introduced at Wereman and Toreirbi.

WERNER Forests.

Forests of commercial value appear to be rare and such as were found consist of timber trees widely scattered amongst more worthless growth. They are mainly found near the southern villages of the Census Division. The amount of timber available and the transport difficulties does not make it worthwhile to exploit the forests commercially.

A number of places, especially on the borders of the rain-forests and kunai plains, which seem suitable for planting

could perhaps be used as a long term project. If planted near the Toleimbi road now being built transport problems could be reduced to a minimum.

It is intended to take this matter up with the Gaui L.G. Council with a view of establishing a Council nursery near Pagwi, mainly for the benefit of the Sepik River villages which have more acute economical problems, but which would also be to the advantage to the Burui Kunai Census Division.

At present the only use made of timber is for the building of houses and canoes.

Commerce and Industry.

There is a total absence of commercial activity in the area, nor does there seem to be any prospect of establishing some kind of industry.

Land.

There are a number of areas the Administration could buy. Due to the similarity in topography and vegetation throughout the Census Division they have not been marked on the map. At present it is unlikely that the Administration will be interested in buying any land, unless for some special purpose like a cattle project.

The quantity of land available to all villages is adequate at present estimate for at least another 60 years, taking into account the rate of natural increase at 4.3%. If, however, large ~~xxxxxxx~~ areas of land must be made available for forestry, cattle or intensified agricultural activity, it is quite possible that all the available land will be needed within 30 years or so.

There are very few land disputes in the area and mostly involve worthless pieces of kunai. The disputes are relatively minor and all parties agreed not to make any further claims until the matter could be settled by the appropriate authority. The Gaui Demarcation Committee is expected to be re-activated soon and talks were held in each village on this subject.

Complaints.

Approximately thirty complaints were made, most of them for trespassing of pigs, outstanding debts or bride prices. There was no trend evident.

Courts.

Three Court Cases were heard dealing with Council Rules violations. The defendants were fined \$2 each and one convicted to one month I.N.L.

Resthouses.

All villages have rest houses, except those which are only a few minutes walking distance away from other villages. These are Marap No.1, Vagiput, Toleimbi No.2, Kalibian and Waniko.

All rest houses are in good condition.

Carriers.

Carriers are readily available from village to village at the usual rate of 10c per hour. None of them needs to be away from his village for more than a few hours.

Health.

The general health of the people seems to be good. There were only a few people unable to present themselves for the Census

because of sickness and none of these appeared seriously ill, many if not most were mild malaria cases. None of them warranted a trip to a hospital. Medical treatment is available at the Toreimbi Mission which employs a qualified nurse. Several children were suffering of sores on their head but are regularly treated at the Mission or in the village or clinic days.

There are only very few people suffering from tropical ulcers or other common complaints, except grille, which seems to be taken for granted and does not warrant the rather painful treatment.

There are no aid posts in the area but one is planned for Worimbi.

Education.

There is only one school of reasonable standard in the area viz. the Mission School at Toreimbi Mission Station. This school has an attendance of 360 pupils, four European teachers and teaches up to standard 6.

A number of children also attend the Administration school at Korogo near the Sepik River and the Mission school at Burui, on the Maprik - Pagwi Road.

Representation have been made on several occasions by the local people to the District Education Inspector for another Administration school to be established near Worimbi or Kaimbian but it has been advised that this will not be possible within the foreseeable future.

Roads and Bridges.

All villages are connected by tracks which are kept in good condition, at least they were all cleaned just prior to the patrol's visit, and some places even have built them wide enough for cars to pass over them.

It is planned to build a road from the Maprik - Pagwi Road as far as Gaikarobi (see map for proposed route). Work has now commenced on this road, generally called the Toreimbi Road, but due to lack of supervision and statutory obligations to work on the road regularly, comparatively little progress has been made to date. Such work as has been done was completely un-coordinated with each village refusing to work an inch of road on another village's land. The result is that some villages with a small population but with a large area of land, which is especially the case in the kunai plains, have been unable to make the road ready for vehicles, while some of the larger villages have completed their part of the road but have no connection with other villages. Several such links have been lying idle for some time now.

Many villages see the absurdity of such narrow mindedness and have promised to pool their resources with other places in order to make a more efficient work force.

The villages of the Sepik Plains Census Division have put a lot of effort on this road recently and cars can now reach Toreimbi Mission. A new Council Rule is about to come into force stating that every adult male is obliged to work on the road for four days a month. It is planned to appoint eventually a Councillor to the "port folio" of road supervisor on behalf of the Council which should ensure a steady progress on this road. There are a number of water courses to be bridged but a lay missionary at Toreimbi is trained in bridge building and he claims that he will be able to bridge all the creeks and rivers in the area.

It is intended that the Gauri L.G. Council buys a chainsaw and some wheel barrows within the next few months in order to hurry up the completion and maintenance of the road.

Talks were held in each village on the importance of the road and ~~it is generally accepted by the people that~~ their economic development largely depends on this road.

Missions.

The only Mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission which has a large establishment at Toreimbi. It is staffed by a priest, lay missionary and 5 nuns. Several Native teachers are also employed.

One of the nuns is a trained nurse and holds regular clinics in the neighbouring villages and on the station.

The rest of the staff teaches at the school.

Airfields.

There are two airstrips in the area, at Toreimbi Mission and Marap respectively. They are suitable for light aircraft only and are reasonably well maintained.

There are numerous sites available near most of the villages at which airstrip could be built but there seems to be little or no need for them. It is planned to build two more, at Worimbi and Slei, for the convenience of the Mission but there seems to be little or no enthusiasm by the people to start building them.

Anthropological.

Over the years the area has been effectively cleaned out by the Mission and traders of interesting anthropological specimens. Some posts were seen which, it was claimed, were ~~stumps~~ carved with stone tools prior to European contact. They have been photographed and a copy will be forwarded to Headquarters with comments when the copies become available. The posts were too bulky and the price too high to be collected by the patrol.

The art of wood carving has declined sharply over the years and is done mostly by a few old men, young men show no interest in the art and it can be expected that it will disappear completely within the next generation or so.

Labour.

There are no labour employing establishments in the area, apart from a small number of people employed by the Mission.


W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate ————— per 100
 Death Rate ————— per 100
 Natural Increase ————— per 100

Year 1967 Month APRIL + JUNE

VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS												MIGRATIONS					
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		Over 45		In			Out		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31 WANIKO	15.67																		
32 WEREMAN	21.6.67																		
33 WOKIMBE	15.6.67																		
34 YAKIAT	14.6.67																		
35 YANGET	21.6.67																		
36																			
37																			
38																			
39																			
40																			
41																			
42																			
43																			
44																			
45																			

TOTALS

VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT				STUDENTS				
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District		Government		Mission		
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	
31 WANIKO	15.6.67													
32 WEREMAN	21.6.67													
33 WOKIMBE	15.6.67													
34 YAKIAT	14.6.67													
35 YANGET	21.6.67													
36														
37														
38														
39														
40														
41														
42														
43														
44														
45														

TOTALS

VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family			
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over				Child	Adult	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	
31 WANIKO	15.67	4	3	8	5	8	7	6	10	20	28	12	8	3	26	31	128	2
32 WEREMAN	21.6.67	1	3	1	6	12	10	10	7	14	11	5	5	4	4	4	266	2.2
33 WOKIMBE	15.6.67	7	5	12	18	21	20	14	17	23	22	14	14	15	15	15	300	1.8
34 YAKIAT	14.6.67	3	1	10	9	18	4	4	4	22	4	7	2	2	2	2	122	1.4
35 YANGET	21.6.67	2	4	12	17	15	12	30	29	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	266	2.1
36																		
37																		
38																		
39																		
40																		
41																		
42																		
43																		
44																		
45																		

TOTALS

67-1-9

JLH/EP.

67-1-1
Department of District Administrative
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

21-1-1967
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966-67

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Pagwi Patrol Report No.4 submitted by Mr. W. van Rikxoort Patrol Officer of his patrol to the Burui Kunai Census Division and your covering memorandum 67-1-9.

Mr. van Rikxoort is to be complemented on a good report. There is one matter in the Report which is becoming prevalent lately, namely using the Report as a substitute for individual memoranda. I would appreciate your advising Officers that there have been instances where matters requiring action have been overlooked in the Patrol Report, or mention the subject in the Report also the fact that action is or has been taken by separate correspondence ensures attention to the matter.

The District Agricultural Officer has been given the contents of the section "Livestock" Page 7 and he is of the opinion that cattle has the best economic potential in that area.

Full comments on this subject are forwarded to you in my 6-2-1. I feel that this subject should be discussed by the Council with the suggestion that DASF be consulted and asked how the Council can best assist with Cattle Development.

Please ensure that the photographs of the stone tool carved posts sighted during the Patrol are forwarded and also let it be known that until a decision is made by the Territory Museum that anyone purchasing the carvings could be prevented from exporting them.

Has Mr. van Rikxoort made out his Camping Allowance Claim?, it was not received with the Report.

E.G. Sicks
E.G. SICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to: O.I.C. PAGWI:
67-1-9

Have you submitted a Camping Allowance Claim.
For your information, please.

J.C. Corrigan
J.C. Corrigan
(Assistant District Commissioner)

67-1-1

67-1-9

Dept. District Administration,
AMBUNTI,
East Sepik District.
13th. July, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PAGNI PATROL NO.4 OF 1966/67

Attached please find a report of the above patrol. The following matters are worthy of comment.

Introduction

In the fifth paragraph the officer states there is no shortage of reasonably fertile soil. In fact the soil in the Division is suitable only for subsistence crops and not at all to cash crops apart from rice. In the second paragraph on Agriculture it is indicated that the soil is not suited for introduced crops. In the fifth paragraph on the same heading it is stated many coffee trees hardly bear any beans.

Agriculture

The people are showing interest in rice but there is a danger of this interest evaporating unless the matter of transportation of the crops is ironed out. The people are not members of the MAPERIK Rural Progress Societies and cannot use Society transport. This leaves open three possibilities.

- (1) The people become members of these Societies.
- (2) The Administration subsidises production to the extent of provision of transport from certain roadheads to BAINYK.
- (3) Failing either of the above two possibilities, the GAUJ Council should enter the produce marketing field.

At all costs there must be no repetition of the fiasco of some previous years which also occurred in such of the WOSERA area. This was that rice was produced and rotted in the village because it would not be transported to BAINYK. It is unrealistic to say the people can carry it or find their own way of getting it to a market.. This is beyond their capability. If another fiasco occurs as did before, then D.A.S.F. will suffer an irreparable loss of goodwill in this area. This has already been taken up in my 1-1-9 of 10/7/67.

Livestock

Could Mr RYAN, District Agricultural Officer, be consulted on this point and asked for his opinion and advice on the possibility of a livestock project being introduced to this area please.

Forests

In an memo 30-4-1 of 28/6/67 Mr Ryan DAO advised that a helicopter survey was planned for parts of this Sub-district. It is assumed the GAUI Council area will be included in the survey. In the meantime before the results of the survey are made known (if it is ever carried out) advice from the Dept. of Forests on the enterprise proposed by the GAUI Council would be appreciated please.

Commerce and Industry

Under this heading it is presumed the officer refers only to Secondary Industry.

Carriers

Agreed they are readily available providing tact is exercised in the initial request. The people are quick to take offence at an over-bearing attitude.

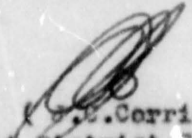
Roads

Whilst all major new construction as distinct from maintenance will continue to be on a voluntary unpaid basis, replacement of existing, or construction of new, culverts and bridges will be paid from the meagre road maintenance funds I hold from Public Works.

The importance of a satisfactory solution, acceptable to the people, of the transportation of economic crops, will determine the degree of willingness to maintain existing roads and construct new ones.

In all, this report by Mr Van Rikxoert is very informative and in most instances provides an accurate picture of affairs in this division. The presentation of the report is the best of any report submitted by him to this office.

For your information, please.


(J. J. Cerrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

O. I. C

Pagani

For information



67-2-4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Pagwi

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. 1 of 1967/68. Pagwi.

Patrol Conducted by K. P. Wearne. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. K. Treutlein. (Ass. District Off.)

1 Hospital Orderly.

Natives 1 member RP&NGC. V. President Gaui L.G.C.

Duration—From 30./10./1967 to 13./11./1967.

Number of Days 14 nights camped out.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/12/1966

Medical Mal/cons. OCT./1967.

Map Reference AMBUNTI FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol House of Assembly explanation talks; Census revision; Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

ula

MIGRAT
In
F

A Council Rule is now in force requiring each adult male to work one day on the maintenance of roads. To make this a success however, it would be necessary for an Officer to make regular day trips to the area and advise on the construction of the roads. Unfortunately no vehicle has been available at Pagwi so far and the progress is only slow.

Conclusion.

The area is relatively poor although there are some opportunities to improve its economic structure, notably by encouraging rice crops, which provides for a quick return, and extending the existing coffee plantings.

In its five year plan, now being drawn up, the GAWI L.G. Council will assist in the introduction of cattle and seedling trees, wherever suitable ground is available and the Sepik Plains Census Division should benefit from this.

W. van Rikxoort

W. van Rikxoort
Officer in Charge

67-1-1

67-1-9

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI,
East Sepik District.

02A January, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 4 1967/68

Attached please find a report of the above patrol.

The conduct of this patrol was left, in the main, to Mr. K.P. WEARNE Cadet Patrol Officer. Mr Troutlein, ADO accompanied and acted as an instructor and was to take a hand in the running of the patrol only if Mr Wearne encountered difficulties. As a result of Mr Troutlein's guidance and the experience gained by Mr Wearne, I am satisfied he is capable of conducting his own patrols to the more settled parts of this sub-district.

Mr Wearne has put considerable effort into the report but I am not at all easy about the picture of the area he has presented which is one of apathy and at times antipathy. I have patrolled the area three times in the past and I find this picture at variance with my previous experience of these people whom I have always found to be quite friendly, interested and co-operative.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The people of the area are reserved and for them to become interested in a patrol it is first necessary for them to see signs of interest shown in them by patrols. There is no indication why the Aurumbit people have the attitude reported by Mr. Wearne nor that Mr Wearne made any investigation into the cause for it. I am not overly concerned at this report although since this patrol, the Gau Council Clerk was beaten up by the Aurumbit people during a tax collection, not because the people refused to pay tax but, they claim, they did so because of the insulting language used by the Clerk. Future patrols to this area will be aware of the attitude reported by Mr Wearne and should be able to take any steps that may be required to rectify it.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

It appears as if Mr Wearne is recognising 'Committees' as having some official status. 'Committees' are persons who act as assistants to councillors, are a spontaneous product from the people themselves and are given no official encouragement.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

In the first paragraph on page 4 the attitude of the people described by Mr Wearne is at some variance with that described in other parts of the report and I believe this attitude to be closer to the truth than that described on page 2. It is certainly the one with which I have been familiar with in the past.

CARRIERS

There is no law requiring people to carry patrol cargo and in this era of political advancement and enlightenment there will be more incidents similar to that reported at Aurumbit. There is no

11a

MIGRAT

F

clear cut method of resolving such incidents and the solution lies in prevention rather than cure. If the situation was as reported by Mr Wearne it should have been possible to sense this attitude upon the arrival of the patrol in the village. This being so, it would then be necessary to 'sell' the Administration to the people. ~~drive vehicles~~ rather than rely on the former generally practised tactics which, it is becoming increasingly apparent, are lessening in effectiveness. If a competent job has been 'selling' the Administration to the people, pointing out the benefits brought to them, a call for volunteers as carriers should be successful. Sanctions of prosecution are not possible against those who refuse to carry and this is a point which should be borne in mind by field officers of all departments. Tact and diplomacy are what are now required and there is no place for arrogance and empty threats. This is not to be taken as criticism of Mr Wearne but it is a criticism of tactics which I have seen exercised in the past and is to be taken as a general comment


Unfortunately, Mr Treutlein had gone ahead of the patrol at this time of the reluctance over carriers and Mr Wearne had to deal with the situation himself. I do not mean this as an adverse reflection on Mr Wearne but a more experienced officer would not have found the problem, as he did, to be as difficult.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

At times Mr Wearne's expression suffers somewhat, especially in the last sentence under this heading. The expression 'help each other' and 'reachable' do not seem appropriate. There are a number of bridges to be constructed and the greater part of the effort to build them will have to come from the people themselves on a voluntary basis. After these bridges have been completed, all villages would be accessible rather than reachable by four wheel drive vehicles.

Mr Wearne has done a satisfactory job as far as I am concerned and although there are some blemishes with the job, Mr Wearne's experience must be borne in mind. He now has the benefit learned from his experiences with this patrol and writing the report and undoubtedly there will be future improvements.

For your information, please.


(J.C. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY :

30th Oct. 1967. Monday; Departed Ambunti 0900 per canoe, arriving Pagwi 1115. At Pagwi to pick up Yambu-Sanginowa, vice-president Gai L.G.C. and also constable Yensuan. Departed Pagwi 1235 and travelled up the Sengo creek to the track approximately thirty minutes walk from Sengo. Arrived Sengo at 1445. Two men sent on to Mr. [unclear] and [unclear] to advise them of the patrols coming. Talks with some Sengo men re shotguns and the shifting of the house police and rest house to the main part of Sengo. Overnight.

31st Oct. 1967. Tuesday; Departed Sengo 0830, arrived Bangwingei 1000, paid carriers. Departed Bangwingei 1020, arrived Mei 1200. All villagers not present until mid-afternoon. Talk given on forthcoming House of Assembly elections, census revised and all people medically inspected. Overnight.

1st Nov. 1967. Wednesday; Talks given by H/O Winn and V/P Yambu on health and Gai council rules. No reaction from the people; no questions or complaints. Suggested that they grow rice as well as coffee. Departed 1100, arrived Maingugu 1205. Village and water supplies inspected with H/O Winn. Talk given on House of Assembly elections, census revised and all medically inspected. Government leaflets handed out to pidgin readers. Talks with individuals later re the leaflets and the agricultural position (this being their way to pay for their council taxes). Overnight.

2nd Nov. 1967. Thursday; Talks by H/O Winn and V/P Yambu completed and a few questions answered. No complaints or courts. Departed 1040, arrived Bangwingei 1110. Village and water supply inspected with H/O Winn. Talk given on House of Assembly elections, census revised and all people medically inspected. Talk later given on the possibilities of agriculture to pay for the taxes. Heavy rain prevented the remainder of the talks being given. Government leaflets handed out to pidgin readers. Overnight.

3rd Nov. 1967. Friday; Talks by H/O Winn and V/P Yambu completed and then Mr Treutlein enlarged on the Agricultural possibilities. No complaints or questions. Departed 1045, arrived Yamini 1115. Census revised and all people medically inspected. Talk given on House of Assembly elections; talks by H/O Winn and V/P Yambu on health and Gai council rules. No reaction here, no questions or complaints. Departed 1330, arrived Jama 1450. All villagers not present. Overnight.

4th Nov. 1967. Saturday; At Jama; talks given on House of Assembly elections, on health by H/O Winn, and on the Gai council rules by V/P Yambu. Census revised and all medically inspected. One complaint settled. Large amount of interest shown here, many men had their say during the question period, mostly concerning agriculture and their H. of A. member. Departed 1530, arrived Burui village 1750. Went to Burui mission and stayed to evening meal with Father Cashmere. Overnight.

5th Nov. 1967. Sunday; At Burui all day. Inspected village and water supply. At night at sick child in comatose condition sent to Burui mission; to Maprik hospital the next day. Overnight.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTERSECTION :

The Sepik Plains Census Division lies to the North-east of Pagwi, at a distance of about ten to twelve miles, and extends roughly parallel to the Sepik river for a length of approximately forty miles. The road runs through the census division near Burui and Jama. The area is made up of very low hills covered with Kunai grass (approximately 5 feet high); the lower regions are either Sago or seasonal swamp Forest, or a mixture of both. The rainfall for the division would be about the same as Pagwi, around 60 inches per year.

This division has only recently been incorporated into the Gaui Local Government Council, and the new councillors are only beginning to grasp their duties and powers. While one type of election was fresh in the people's minds, detailed talks were given on the House of Assembly. These included the history of the House, why it was set up in 1964, its original membership composition, the new electorates and kinds of members, the effect of the House on the Country, the duties of members, and a refresher explanation on how to vote and the preferential system. The vice-President of Gaui Council, Mr Yambu Sanginowa of Yentchenmangia accompanied the patrol. He gave talks at each place on the Gaui council rules, the tax problems which they must face, and the powers of the Councillors. Mr Yambu gave the people a general picture of what is expected of them, but did not balance this by mentioning some ways in which the Council hopes to help them. The Hospital Orderly, Mr August Winnoud, inspected each village and gave talks on personal hygiene and general village health precautions which should be taken. The Census was revised and complaints heard.

As there were three talks to be given at each village, it was thought that one or two in the afternoon, then one or two the following morning, plus general discussions, would be better than three all in the one day. As far as was practicable this pattern was carried out.

The Division can be described as extremely poor. Few people are absent from their villages, coffee and rice are only beginning to be planted in large amounts, and the money from the sale of pigs, woven bags, and garden produce will not be enough to enable all the people to pay their Council taxes. This is a big worry to the people and it remains for the Council to organise a fair tax for the time being for this census division.

The importance of schooling is apparent to most of the parents and many children have to go to schools as much as two and a half hours away. Yet only seven of the twelve villages have radios, with a total of fourteen, and so most of the places have little idea of the country as a whole. Their grasp of the meaning of the House of Assembly and its function is not good; they are still fettered by selfish and insular outlooks. This attitude will remain until they have had sufficient contact with the remainder of the Council areas to do away with their reticence.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL :

The common reception was one of disinterest, and although at most places the behaviour was cordial to individual members of the patrol, the people remained distant. All places except AURIMBIT were willing to help the patrol while it was in their village; Aurimbit distinguished itself by not wanting to line on the Friday we arrived, by not giving any food to the vice-President or other councillors with the patrol at the time, which all other places did do, and by its reluctance to assist the patrol in any way.

VILLAGES :

There are twelve villages in the census division; four on the western side of the Maprik/Pagwi road, MOI, MAINGUGU, BANGWINGEI, YAMINI; two on or near the road, JAMA, BURUI; and six in an easterly direction away from the road, BENSIM, KWIMBA, NAGOTIMBIT, KOSIMBI, and AURIMBIT. The houses in the first four places are a mixture of two types. One is the 'A' frame style completely thatched with Morita and having a dirt floor. These are dark and rather unclean. The second type is the Sepik River style, a rectangular frame raised approximately five feet, a sloping morita roof, prangal sides, and limbon floors. These are airy and usually larger than the 'A' frame ones seen. The remaining villages were all of the Sepik River style, except for Kwimba which had a few of the 'A' frames. All the housing was in good or reasonable condition throughout.

The meeting houses were particularly good at Bensim, Kampupu, Kwimba, Nagotimbit, Kosimbi, and Aurimbit. They are all old house Tambarans in which women were once not permitted. But now the whole village gathers in them for the talks and the census.

All places are situated in the same type of location, viz; in the edge of the forest, within a few hundred feet of the Kunai, and in close proximity to their water supply. There are many such spots and there are no distinct disadvantages or advantages for any particular site; so the villages can remain where they are, especially in view of the work done on some of the roads between places. Jama is in the process of moving about a quarter of a mile from off the main Maprik/Pagwi road to a site next to it. From entries in village books and the large coconuts at each place, it appears that the village sites are static.

All water supplies for the twelve villages are unhygienic. All places are supplied by small creeks which run through Sago swamps, or by larger creeks such as the Torambei barat which are not at all satisfactory. The smaller creeks can dry up in the dry season, in which case the water has to be taken from the stagnant swamps. The larger creeks are always extremely dirty, and filled with debris. On extending their work into this area the Gaui council should consider some wells high on their list of priorities.

The standard of hygiene in the division is not impressive. Pigs and dogs have the run of the village, the dogs also the houses. The smallhouses are not well situated or well constructed. No covers were seen for any smallhouse. There was also a lack of proper garbage pits, the rubbish being thrown

16
into the long grass which is near the edge of most villages. Once the councillors begin active policing of their wards and learn the council rules, this situation should improve considerably.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Of the seven wards in this division four elected their old luluais, the other three elected younger men who were not officials before. One ward, the Kwimba-Nagotimbit ward, had the old luluai of Nagotimbit elected over a young man from Kwimba by only four votes.

My own impression is that the younger councillors are more capable of understanding the new conditions and adapting to them. The councillors for Bensin-Kampupu, Kosimbi, and Aurimbit, all ex-luluais, appear to have little influence in their wards, and at the moment do not fully realise that they have new responsibilities and duties. But this may change as they gain confidence and understanding of their role in the wards and in the council itself. Of the four who showed the most interest only one was an ex-luluai. He has authority and influence in both the villages in his ward, and is active in his demands for more coffee gardens and rice to be planted, for the road to be made suitable for vehicles, and for all the children to go to school at Kosimbi. It is interesting to note that this councillor, MAIMBAN-PAINEUNK, only won by four votes from his new committee, YAMBULI-KOSIMAI. These two represent the most active and interesting officials encountered.

Although there may be some disregard for some councillors authority at the present, especially if he is from another village, I expect this will disappear once a few are courted for not obeying the council rules. There is a list of all councillors and those committees worth noting attached as an appendix. These will probably change as elections will be held in twelve months time.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION :

At present the places can be put into one of two categories. The first includes those places which have been away from the mainstream of activity and have little or no concept of the country as a whole. The second category includes those places which have an understanding of most of the current developments and a general idea of what is being done in other regions. The latter places are all situated near the roads or Catholic Mission stations and have regular contact with people from other groups. The four places which still appear lost are NOI, MAINGUGU, BANGWINGEL, and YAMINI. Participation in the council will change this.

At present there are no cults in the division, but a great deal of sorcery is practised. This has been going on for a long time and it will not vanish overnight. Even mission educated men and boys believe strongly in this type of witchcraft, and it will only be eradicated by sufficient education and outside contact.

The attitude throughout the division is strongly pro-mission, especially towards the Catholic Mission which operates two large stations in the census divisions Sepik Plains and Burui Kunai. One is at Burui and the other at Forembai.

The only other mission which has any interest in the division is the Assemblies of God, who have a teacher and school at MOI. Apart from this one instance the Catholic Mission has influence over the whole area. It would be true to say that the mission is more important to these people than the Administration, as all their schools and health services are provided by the mission. But there is certainly no animosity towards the Administration, the people show respect and trust in their talks. The most popular officer was by far the 'didiman' and each discussion mentioned their desire for an agricultural officer to be stationed at Pagwi. The general attitude towards Europeans is friendly; few recruiters have been through the area and the villages have not had trade stores run by traders anywhere near them.

A number of men complained about paying fees of fourteen dollars to join the ex-servicemens association at Angoram. They had nothing to show for their expenditure and wanted the money returned to buy shares in the Rural progress society. They were advised that there was nothing that could be done, a club had been built at Angoram, but that they should beware in future.

The most noticeable point which nearly every village agreed on was the fact that they needed good roads so that once they grow rice and coffee the agricultural officers can collect it and help them with their problems. These roads are good walking at the moment and about half of them are vehicular roads already. There are strong dislikes between any of the places in the division; there were objections to forming wards with certain other villages, but these do not affect travel of work on the roads. Regular contact with other villages is the rule here. There are not a great deal of workers absent from their villages, the trend being for the young men to stay in the village and do nothing. Many of these will probably make rice their source of income in the future.

There is no problems with bride price inflation as yet. The old and senile are cared for by their family or clan and no hardships were observed.

AGRICULTURE :

The area is well off regarding most food, but the people do lack a continuous and adequate supply of meat and fish. Their one big feast used to come once a year after they had burnt the kunai, but this has been affected by the law regarding burning off, and by the fact that gardens may be destroyed by the fires. The staples here are Yams, Taro, Sage, and Sweet potatoes, supplemented by bananas, paw-paw, breadfruit, pineapples, melons, and coconuts. The main articles which they sell at the markets are the pineapples and yams, and to a certain extent the melons.

The main cash crops which are being introduced are Robusta coffee and all purpose rice (wet or dry). Up until now progress has been extremely slow but with the council influence rapid expansion of these may occur. There should be two incentives for this. One is that as the council work is done, vehicular roads will join nearly all the villages to the main road, thus transportation problems will be solved and the market at Bainyik will be easily reached. The second incentive is that the Catholic Mission at Torembei intends to set up a small rice mill there. They will buy all the rice and ship it out per the M.V. Murova from Pagwi. The scheme is planned to be a society basis, with the profits being passed on to the members by

either a higher buying price or some form of remuneration. The initial buying price by the mission will be three cents per pound, but should be raised as the scheme progresses. At the moment nearly every village has at least one member of the Tamaui Rural Progress Society, many of whom have passed a three month agricultural course at Bainyik. Most have \$20 invested in this society. If the Catholic Mission sets up a society at Torembei, it is reasonable to expect many if not all of these Tamaui members to sell their shares and buy ones in the society in their own names. At present most of the men in the division are more interested in rice than in extending their meagre coffee gardens. A mill at Torembei would be a tremendous boost to the area.

The Robusta coffee grows well once the shade trees are established, but the plots must be well selected or the shade trees will not grow. At the present time there are over 12000 coffee trees and numerous gardens where the coffee has not been planted yet. This is certainly not a remarkable achievement and it is hoped that additional plots will be cleared in the near future, and the other gardens planted.

The rice and coffee can be sold at Bainyik, but transport can at times present a problem. The initial movement from the village to either the Torembei or Maprik/Pagwi road is the hardest part. Once on the vehicular roads it can be collected by a Bainyik truck. Complaints were made that often the bags of rice and coffee were left and not picked up. Upon checking with the Officer in charge at Pagwi, this was found to be incorrect. It may have been that some Administration drivers would not pick up the bags on their way back from Pagwi and drop them off at Bainyik. The usual procedure is for the OIC Pagwi to make arrangements with Bainyik, once sufficient coffee or rice has been accumulated for one truck load. Often Administration and other transport returns from Pagwi empty; it would be quite easy for these vehicles to pick things up and drop them off at Bainyik. The roadworks being carried out by the villages should make most places accessible to land rovers or trucks eventually.

Two places only have received payment for rice harvests; Kwimba and Nagotimbit, but most places are starting to clear ground or already have some planted. All villages had large amounts of coconuts trees in and around the village sites, but not sufficient for copra. Coconut trees planted at Burui over seven years ago are only about 12-13 feet high and not growing well, so it appears that the ground is not good enough to support these.

The work is usually done on a family basis, the one exception being Burui where a community coffee garden has been tried. This was not a success and the individual families are now making their own gardens again. As there is a great deal of land for each village, old patterns of ownership have not been affected.

LIVESTOCK :

All places sell pigs to the Maprik people, and upon hearing of the council rules a few complaints regarding these were made. Many misunderstood the rules to mean complete killing of all pigs. Many said they would kill all their pigs as the trouble of building a set of pens or fencing the whole village was too much. This attitude will be straightened out by the council, and I doubt whether any place will actually kill their pigs. All villagers were told they had the choice; to either build pig pens in the bush away from their water supplies, or fence the whole village. There is a problem with the pigs once they are placed in pens and that is worms. These do not worry the pigs while loose in the bush, but occur upon penning them.

As well as pigs there is the possibility of cattle being kept by some of the villages. There are none at present but Aurimbit, Kosimbi, and Nagotimbit are interested and have spoken to the father at Torembei about purchasing some.

FORESTS :

The areas of forest which belong to each village are not economically useful. They do serve to supply the people with the necessary timber for house building and bridge works. Other than this the areas are used mainly for hunting and in sections near the kunai, for gardens.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY :

Very little of this kind is carried out. There is one trade store at Jama, but not of high standard or turnover. The only handicraft is at Jama and Burui, where string bags are made. These are quite well done and other places around the sub-district buy the bags from Jama or Burui. The unfortunate occurrence here is the same as happens elsewhere in the Sepik District; the price has outreached the value and willingness to pay. Apart from this there is no form of commercial fishing, mining, or any other activity in the area.

LAND :

The area has an abundance of land, but not a great deal of it is fertile. The kunai ground tends to be leached to a large degree, and the forest areas are subject to flooding and swamp conditions. There is no reason why the Administration should want any particular piece of land, but if the need should arise there would be no shortage of ground and no problems in purchasing it.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS :

No courts were heard on the patrol, but a number of complaints were settled. These, with the exception of two, all dealt with minor debts, many of them going back three generations. The main places for these were Kwimba, Nagotimbit, Kampupa, and Bensim. The statute of limitations was explained each time and the people were usually satisfied. The other two complaints were minor arguments which were settled easily.

REST HOUSES :

These are found at each village and are mostly in reasonable order. All of them are at the actual village site.

CARRIERS :

Carriers were easily hired at all places except Aurimbit. There was a general reluctance to assist the patrol in any way at Aurimbit. It is the largest village in the census division. From Aurimbit to Torembei, approximately half the patrol cargo was carried by young boys around fourteen to sixteen. It was later learned that on their way back from Torembei, the Aurimbit carriers told the Namangoas they had not been paid enough. When the Malaria control team reached Namangoa that same day, the Namangoas refused to carry the team's cargo for this reason. The pay to the Aurimbit carriers had been twenty cents for an hour and a half carrying.

The Government rate of ten cents per hour was paid in all cases except one; where the carriers had to carry through heavy rain and over an extremely wet track for an hour.

HEALTH :

A Hospital orderly, Mr August Winnoud accompanied the patrol and inspected all persons at each village. He recorded the following cases; Measles - 20, Malaria - 9, Scabies - 10, Tropical Ulcers - 8, Pneumonia - 4. Treatments were given to many others for minor complaints. The overall standard for the division was better than expected.

The only Government Aid post is at Pagwi base camp, a long walk from most of the places. Torembei mission has two nursing sisters who are available to the people in the nearby area. They do conduct occasional patrols to the eastern part of the division, but concentrate on infant welfare. The Burui mission has long range plans for two sisters to be stationed there, but this is not in the immediate future.

EDUCATION :

There is no Government school in the division, the closest one being at Korogo village on the Sepik River. There are two large Catholic mission schools which offer sound schooling to standard six. They are at Burui mission in the division and at Torembei in the Burui Kunai census division. There is also a school set up by the Catholic mission at Kosimbi, which serves the preps and standard one's of Kwimaba, Nagotimbit, Kosimbi, and Aurimbit. There are two teachers at Kosimbi, one with standard six, the other with standard five. The people from the places mentioned are extremely keen and have built a good airstrip at Kosimbi to help serve the school.

The parents in all four villages may expect a little too much from this school and there could be some disillusionment in later years. There was a school at Kampupu but the people were dissatisfied with the last two teachers and their overtures to the young girls. The councillor said no more single teachers would be allowed in Kampupu.

A school is in the process of being built at Jama. This is to serve the prep and standard one's of Jama, Yamini, Bangwingei, and, to some extent Maingugu. All these places are helping in building a church, teachers houses, and two class rooms. All the places visited are enthusiastic towards education for their children.

16
Education continued ...

The only catechist style school was at Moi. This has been set up by the A.O.G mission. There is only one teacher there and he was absent at the time the patrol visited the village. The whole set-up at Moi is a caricature of schooling, but except for the impression it gives the people that their children are being 'educated', it serves the purpose of giving the place something which it would not otherwise receive.

The attendance at each school (with the exception of Moi which was not checked on), is vigorously enforced by the parents who do not want to see their work and efforts going to waste. The Gauji council rule regarding compulsory attendance at schools will not have to be enforced in this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

There are two roads in the division which are used by vehicles at present. The Naprik/Pagwi road, and to a lesser extent the road from just above Burui to Torembai mission. The majority of the people are keen to have vehicular access to their villages and they have worked well on the roads between each place. There remains some work on the roads in spots, but by far the most formidable problem is the construction of a number of bridges. There are also some patches of road to be built up through swampy areas, which are subject to flooding.

At present all the connecting paths between villages are excellent walking tracks and most are of vehicular standard, see map for portions which are not completed. Once the people have helped each other to complete the bridges and remaining sections of road, all places should be reachable by the four wheel drive type vehicles.

MISSIONS :

One mission is well established and active in the division; the Catholic Mission S.V.D. The A.O.G mission based at Yamanambu near Pagwi, have one small church and school at Moi (see Education), but apart from this the Catholic mission have total influence.

As previously mentioned the Catholic mission has two main stations, at Burui and Torembai, with a church and standard six school at each. There are two Catholic mission fathers at Burui, plus a European carpenter. At Torembai there are one father, one lay worker, and three sisters for infant welfare and general health work, on the staff at present. See Education re other smaller mission establishments. The general feeling throughout the area is strongly pro-mission, and the people are willing to adhere to the missions teachings as long as it provides positive help such as schools and a market for their foodstuffs and some handicrafts.

AIRFIELDS :

There are two Delta category airstrips open at present in the division; at Burui and Kosimbi. There is also one at Torembai station which is in close proximity to the Sepik Plains census division. There was an airstrip at Bensim on which A.O.G aircraft did land, but this is now overgrown. The Moi people are talking about building an airstrip opposite their village, but nothing has begun yet. Regarding possible sites; if these should be required in future there are ample. Numerous long, flat-topped ridges were observed, each one being capable of making an excellent airstrip.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate — 3.7per 100

Death Rate — 1.3per 100

Year 1967 Month OCT / NOVEMBER

Natural Increase — 2.4per 100

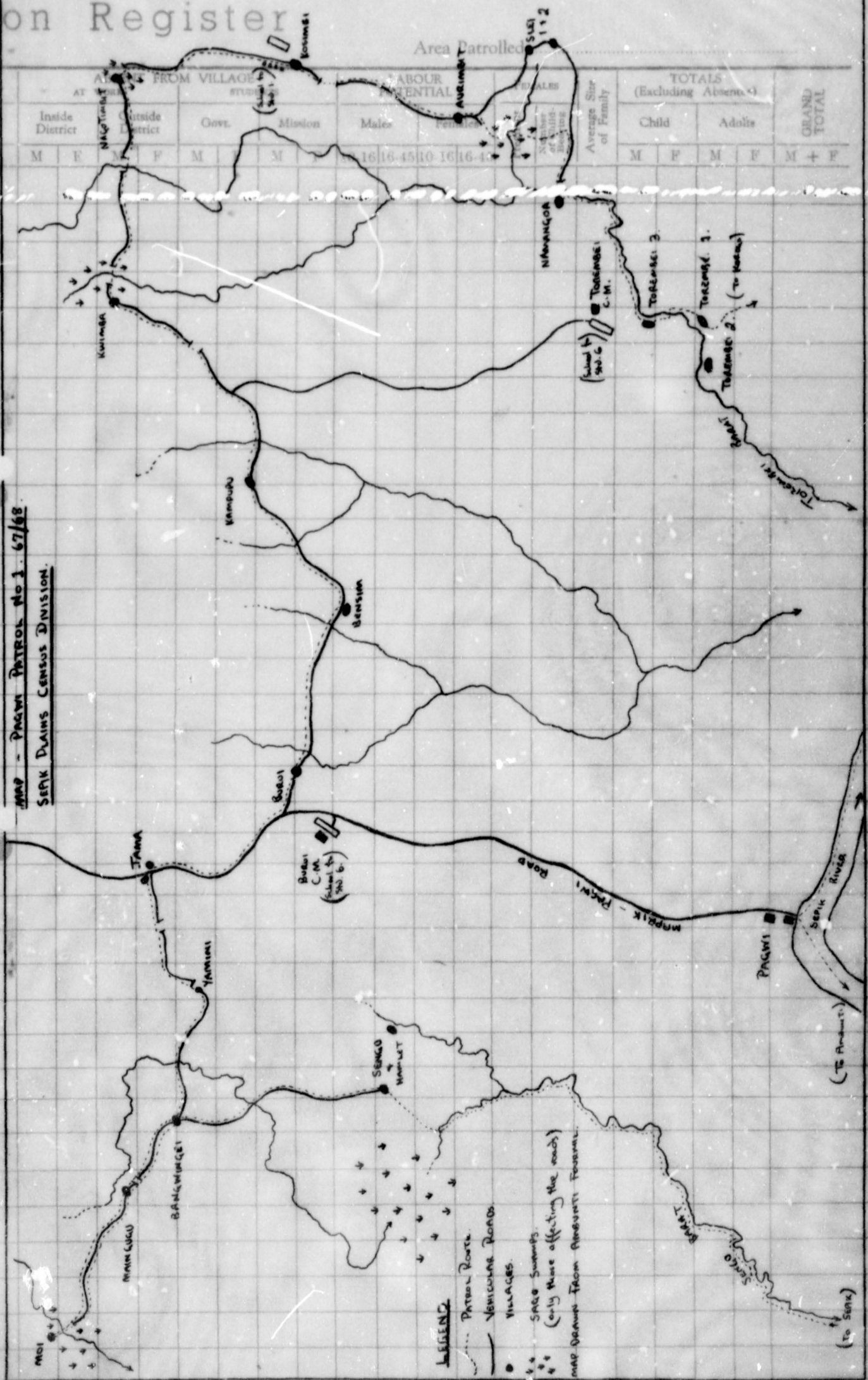
	VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS												BIRTHS		MIGRATIONS				
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		M	F	M	F	M	F	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
16	AURIMBIT	11-11-67			1	1					1	1			8	5	3	3			
17	BANGWINGEI	2-11-67				1									1	6		2			
18	BENSIM	6-11-67							1						1	3		2	2	2	
19	BURUI	6-11-67												1	1	3	4			1	
20	JAMA	4-11-67			1				1	1	1	2			5	7	10	4	1	4	
21	KAMPUPU	7-11-67							1					1	1	4			2	1	
22	KOSIMBI	10-11-67												2	1	4	4			1	
23	KWIMBA	8-11-67										1			2		3	2			
24	MAINGUGU	1-11-67			1			1						1	1	4	3	4	1		
25	MOI	31-10-67										1			1	2					
26	NAGOTIMBIT	9-11-67													2		1	1	2	2	
27	YAMINI	3-11-67												1	2	1			3	1	
28																					
29																					
30																					
TOTALS					3	2		1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	31	39	25	15	11	11

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS														
			Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District				Outside the District										
			Child		Adult		Government		Mission		Government		Mission								
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
16	AURIMBIT	11-11-67	3	1	11	1															
17	BANGWINGEI	2-11-67			2																
18	BENSIM	6-11-67			1	1															
19	BURUI	6-11-67	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4											
20	JAMA	4-11-67	3		5	2									3						
21	KAMPUPU	7-11-67																			
22	KOSIMBI	10-11-67			1										2	1					
23	KWIMBA	8-11-67	2	1	4	2															
24	MAINGUGU	1-11-67			3	1															
25	MOI	31-10-67			2	2															
26	NAGOTIMBIT	9-11-67			6										4						
27	YAMINI	3-11-67																			
28																					
29																					
30																					
TOTALS			11	4	57	10	1	2	15	4	1		1		6	4	2				

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, in. ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family	
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		Child		Adult				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
16	AURIMBIT	11-11-67	8	5	26	29	30	27	28	17	58	61	18	19	3	1	14	1	345	2.8	
17	BANGWINGEI	2-11-67	1	6	12	13	7	8	3	7	24	23	7	10			3		129	2.4	
18	BENSIM	6-11-67	1	3	8	4	5	4	3	3	11	7	5	5	1	2	1		77	2.2	
19	BURUI	6-11-67	3	4	11	12	14	12	6	8	18	16	6	3	2	3	6	5	148	2.0	
20	JAMA	4-11-67	5	7	26	22	23	20	22	12	54	58	19	11	4	3	6	2	294	2.3	
21	KAMPUPU	7-11-67	1	4	7	11	6	8	6	5	22	19	5	7					101	2.5	
22	KOSIMBI	10-11-67	4	4	27	19	20	14	16	11	46	37	17	15			3	1	234	3.0	
23	KWIMBA	8-11-67	2		9	13	7	9	8	7	24	22	12	7	2	1	6	2	131	2.5	
24	MAINGUGU	1-11-67	4	3	17	16	12	10	6	9	28	35	9	14			4	1	168	2.2	
25	MOI	31-10-67	1	2	13	8	9	11	2	6	23	24	4	3	2		4	2	114	2.1	
26	NAGOTIMBIT	9-11-67	2		8	5	5	5	5	2	20	20	5	8	4		8		97	1.6	
27	YAMINI	3-11-67	2	1	5		3	3	4	5	6	7	4	6					46	3.2	
28																					
29																					
30																					
TOTALS			34	39	169	152	141	136	109	92	339	357	111	108	17	9	56	5	1884	2.4	

Population Register

MAP - PAGAWI PATROL No 1 67/68
SEPIK DRAIN'S CENSUS DIVISION.



67-2-1. 67-1-1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... EAST SEPIK Report No. (Pagwi) 2/1967-68

Patrol Conducted by... W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled... Chambri Lakes Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil

Natives... 1 Member R.P., 2 M.G.C. and 1 H.F.O
20.11.67 to 22.11.67

Duration—From... 30.11 /1967... to... 6 /12 /1967...

Number of Days... 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No... Health... Education... Orderly

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... August /19 65..

Medical... October /..... /1965...

Map Reference... Ambunti Fourmil

Objects of Patrol... Routine Administration, Census Revision, Election

Education, Council Education

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

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

Diary

- 20.11.67 Departed PAGWI at 0900 hours. Arrived KOROGO at 0945 hours and KANGANAMAN at 1100 hours. Land document partly completed and departed at 1230 hours. Arrived TEGOI at 1300 hours. Inspection of proposed well site and track by Health Education Orderly accompanying patrol. Camped at TEGOI.
- 21.11.67 Departed TEGOI at 0645 hours and arrived AIBOM at 0945 hours. Census taken and some enquiries regarding land re-settlement and bank loans answered. One complaint made by a woman against a number of men. Investigations carried out and three men arrested and charged with rape. Various statements taken and witnesses interviewed.
- 22.11.67 Departed AIBOM at 0645 hours, arrived PAGWI at 1145 hours. Patrol stood down. Further witnesses interviewed in rape case and statements taken. One Court case heard, ~~xxx~~ Police v GAWI, assault, convicted 2 months IHL.
- 29.11.67 Departed PAGWI at 1000 hours after delayed by rain. Arrived AIBOM at 1500 hours. Camped at AIBOM and several complaints settled.
- 30.11.67 Departed AIBOM at 0600 hours, arrived INDINGAI (Chambri Island) at 0645 hours. Camp set up. Attending yearly school games of Catholic Mission school. Census revised and talks on Political education given, a fair response. Talks with Council Executive Committee Members on the results of their patrol. Seven complaints about debts heard, some settled and others to be heard in Court at a later date.
- 1.12.67 Departed INDINGAI at 0630 hours, arrived LUKLUK ~~xx~~ hamlet by canoe at 0700 hours. Census revised, no complaints. Departed at 0800 and arrived ARINJONE hamlet at 0815 hours. Census revised and three men fined \$2 for breaking Council Hygiene Rule. Several complaints to be heard at INDINGAI. Returned to INDINGAI at 1000 hours. Census revised of KILIMBIT and INDINGAI villages. Political education talk given. A good response. Several more complaints settled and some adjourned.
- 2.12.67 Departed INDINGAI at 0645 hours by motor canoe, arrived TINBUNMERI at 0715 hours. Census revised and Political Education talk given. Talks with the Councillor and other villagers on the problems of marketing their coffee and the gradual disappearance of crocodiles. Two men fined for not having latrines. Departed at 1100 hours and arrived CHANGRIMAN at 1200 hours. Census revised of CHANGRIMAN and MARI villages. Political education talk given which had to be kept very simple. Instructions to MARI villagers regarding their wish to move inland (to be dealt with in Patrol Report) A number of complaints between people of the two villages settled.

la

BRATK

3.12.67

Sunday observed at CHANGRIMAN.

4.12.67

Departed CHANGRIMAN at 0700 hours and arrived MENSUAT at 0740 hours. Census revised of MENSUAT and YAMBIYAMBI villages. Talks given on functions of L.G. Councils and House of Assembly. Explanations given on 1968 elections. Some minor complaints re...

5.12.67

Departed MENSUAT at 0700 hours, arrived CHANGRIMAN at 0750 hours. Boarded canoe and arrived INDINGAI at 0900 hours. Some complaints by the C.M. Priest of misbehaviour of some young men and boys. Three Councilors from Chasbri Island villages reprimanded for indulging in intrigues.

Departed at 1030 hours and arrived KANGANAMAN at 1350 hours. Land purchase document completed. Departed 1500 hours and arrived on foot at YENTCHAN at 1540 hours. One Court case heard against three men for assault, charge dismissed.

Five men arrested for drinking methylated spirits and five for riotous behaviour. Case to be heard in PAGWI.

6.12.67

Departed YENTCHAN at 0700 hours. Arrived PAGWI at 1000 hours. Patrol stood down.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

Introduction

The area covered by the patrol is the Chambri Lakes Census Division, which is situated South of the Sepik River. The so-called Lakes are for a large part covered with floating grass and pitpit and are mostly too shallow to be used by craft with a draught with more than a few feet. There is one main channel with several larger smaller tributaries which could be used by small ships (see map).

The lakes are bordered to the South by a low mountain range, part of which is included in the in the Census Division. Several villages are situated in these hills.

The vegetation everywhere is luxuriant and the rainfall would probably be about 80 inches per year, although no accurate figures are available.

The area has been under more or less continuous Administration and Mission influence since the German Administration, but its effect on the economic and social development of the area has been rather disappointing. In fact the economic situation seems to be worsening, due to the gradual disappearance of crocodiles and the few standard of artefacts now produced. Further comments on this will be given under the appropriate headings.

The area has been included in the GAUI Local Government Council since 1964 but the impact of Local Government on the people of the Chambri Lakes Census Division has been negligible to date, although the situation in this respect is improving. Further comments on this will be made under the heading Outline of the Political Situation.

The objects of the patrol were Routine Administration, Census Revision, Political Education for the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and General Council education. The patrol was accompanied by several members of the Finance and Executive Committees of the GAUI L.G. Council, who received instructions of their duties when on patrol. The patrol had to be interrupted after the first day after a Police investigation which made a prosecution necessary in the District Court at Ambunti.

Reception of Patrol.

Due to the regular visits by tourists, Mission personnel, traders and Administration personnel on short trips, patrols arouse little excitement in the area, except perhaps in Shangriman and other villages in the hills, which are visited only infrequently.

At one place, Aibom, apparently the villagers appeared to become sullen and unco-operative after three men were arrested and charged with rape. However, another day was spent at this village some time later and everything appeared normal.

An indication of the indifference of these people was that little or no food was offered to members of the patrol.

Villages.

The type of houses are the same as those widely used throughout the Sepik River area, viz. a large, square, one roomed house raised on stumps about five feet above the ground.

Bush materials are used only with the exception of a few handfuls of nails. The standard on the whole is only average and instructions were necessary in a few instances to demolish houses entirely and replace them with new ones. In some cases fines were imposed under a Council Rule.

Most villages are situated on the only suitable site available, with a few exceptions where there is an abundance of land (see map). The villages in the Chambri Lakes proper, i.e. Aibom, Indingai, Wombun, Kilimbit, Arinjone and Lukluk and which contain the bulk of the population in the Census Division, are constructed on the edge of mountainous islands, varying in size from about 10 acres or so to several square miles. Except in the case of Arinjone and Lukluk land available for expanding the villages is ample.

Changri-man, Mensuat, Yambiyambi and Mari villages have large areas of land.

One village, Mari, wanted permission to move inland to the Krosameri River on the pretext of exploiting the timber stands there they claim ownership of. This would mean the village would virtually cease to be under effective Administration control because of the long distances involved to reach it. Its new location would be in the Angoram Sub-District, which has no villages in the vicinity of the proposed site. Maintaining a track of reasonable standard would take too much time. Granting their request for this self imposed isolation would be a step backwards and detrimental to Administration and Political and Social development. The reason for their request, cutting timber, is not valid because they are occupied with this only about three or four months of the year and could be just as efficiently done when they remain at their present location and establish a work camp near the Krosameri River.

The availability of an adequate watersupply fluctuates with the seasons. During the wet season a number of small creeks run off the mountains on the edge of the villages and provide a good supply. During the dry season however, this source is only reduced to a few mere trickles and people are often forced to use water from the edge of the lakes which is of a poor quality due to the bottom being continuously churned up by canoes and bathing people.

A well will be installed in the current financial year by the GAUI L.G Council at Aibom. Providing an adequate water supply for as many villages as possible is part of the new Five Year Plan of the Gaui L.G. Council and it is expected that more wells will be installed in the area within the next few years..

Hygiene and sanitation throughout the area was reasonably good with a few exceptions. A thorough inspection of each village was made by the Health Education Orderly accompanying the patrol and it was found that only few people were breaking Government and Council hygiene and sanitation regulations. Lectures were given in each village by the H.E.O., which were of a high standard.

Outline of Political Situation.

Politically the people of the Chambri Lakes Census Division can be divided into two different categories.

Such villages as Aibom, Wombun, Indingai and Kilimbit have had much more regular and intense Administration influence over the years than the villages in or on the edge of the hills South of the Chambri Lakes. Although the distances are not great and all places easily accessible, the relative backwardness of the hills people in their thinking on such subjects as the House of Assembly and Local Government is quite noticeable in contrast to the rest of the area.

The rest of the people in the Census Division on the other hand were rather interested in such topics although their reasoning at times seems to be strange. A number of pamphlets have been recently distributed in the area dealing with all aspects of Government and politics but it has become obvious that they have had little impact in the area, and if anything, have added to the confusion that ~~prevailed in the area~~ some of the earlier pamphlets dealing with Local Government etc. were generally understood to a certain extent but later papers dealing with Interest Groups, Industrial organizations etc. were a complete failure as far as the Chambri Lakes are concerned and are completely beyond the limited political understanding of the people. Explanations were politely listened to but no questions were asked and the lectures were obviously of little value.

There have been no reports of cargo cults or similar movements in the area in the recent past. See also comments under the heading Commerce and Industry.

The people are pro Administration, although they expect more in such services such as schools and hospitals. Explanations as to the lack of money, staff etc. were given and these arguments were generally accepted. The opinion is widespread throughout the area that more overseas people should come to the Territory to help in its development.

The idea of independence in the near future is rejected outright by all people and they have declared that they expect the candidate from their area to oppose such moves in the event of him being elected (which is most unlikely).

The attitude towards the Mission is more complicated. The priest at the Catholic Mission at Indingai claims that people from the nearby villages are outright unco-operative on many occasions. He blames this largely on the efforts of the Councillor from Indingai, with whom he seems to be embroiled in continuous arguments. Although this councillor is a somewhat shady character who often only barely stays within the law, it is obvious that the priest is also partly to blame and should refer more to Councillors when requesting free labour etc.

It can be said that Councillor YAMBUNBE from INDINGAI has a negative influence on his people and is an accomplished confidence man. Persistent reports have come in that he encouraged prostitution and sold beer illegally but no evidence of this could be found after careful enquiries were made. His influence and power in most of the villages in the area is formidable. He is a candidate for the House of Assembly elections but his chances of succeeding are hopeless. He is regarded with suspicion in other areas, who see him in the true light of his worth.

The relationship with nearby groups, mainly the Sepik River people, is good although not especially cordial.

The number of absentee labour is considerable but is not great enough to cause any serious social problems.

Agriculture.

The food situation in the area is satisfactory. There is sufficient land available for subsistence farming (see comments under the heading Land as to the availability of land for subsistence and cash crops) and the staple diet consists of taro, yams, sweet potato, bananas, coconuts, sago and water cress. Large quantities of fish and ducks are also caught.

Introduced crops are grown only to a limited extent and consist

of small quantities of inferior tomatoes and spring onions. They are not popular and only a few people grow them.

Fresh foods are grown for local consumption only and there is no surplus available for cash sale, in fact the people often prefer to exchange dried fish for garden produce with villages north of the Sepik River and consequently ~~become dependent~~ to a certain extent on food from outside the area. At any rate the marketing problem would be too great to seriously consider the sale of fresh food as an economic proposition.

The only cash crop produced in the area at present is coffee of which a few bags are sold each year. Although the exact quantities are not known it appears that the income derived from coffee is declining compared with previous years, despite the recommendations and exhortations by DASF and DDA Officers to increase the plantings. Evidently the people have taken little notice of this and the existing coffee gardens are not properly looked after. The reason for this seems to be pure laziness in most cases. When the question is put to individuals why they do not plant a few coffee trees the answer is often frankly that it is too much work and they have to wait too long for a return of their labour. It was generally agreed that land, although limited, was still available for planting of coffee.

The small amounts of coffee now produced are transported to Angoram with a small vessel owned by the Angoram Native Society or to Pagwi by canoe from where it is forwarded to DASF at Banyik.

Livestock.

The only livestock in the area are numbers of chickens and ducks, apart from a few goats at the Catholic Mission at Indingai.

There is no suitable or sufficient land available to introduce livestock such as cattle in large numbers.

Forests.

It is claimed by the villagers from Mari and Mensuat that they have large tracts of land with good stands of timber. It was intended to spend a few days extra in the area on this patrol to make a survey of these forests but the early arrival of the Supreme Court at Ambunti made this impossible. To date no Officer has made an inspection of the large land holdings of some of the villages in the hills and it is recommended that a few days be spent in the area between Mensuat and The Krosameri River by the next patrol to make a more accurate assessment of its economic potential.

From reports received the amount of timber in the area is considerable. The trees are cut close to the Krosameri River and then drifted down to the saw mills at Angoram via the Sepik River. It has been suggested in several Council meetings that a saw mill be installed by the Gauk L.G. Council to cut logs. Although the problems connected with such a venture are many it is basically a sound idea. It could perhaps be arranged in the next few years to install a simple, inexpensive type of machine for logging.

Commerce and Industry.

Very little commercial and industrial activity was found in the area.

A native owned and operated bakery is situated at Aibom. It is a simple undertaking and consists mainly of a large stove in a bush material hut. The proprietor is an elderly "Chruruk Council" at Aibom and he shows considerable energy and skill to make the venture a success despite his primitive setup. He was one of the few people met in the area prepared to work regularly and consistently. Instructions were given to keep the bakery clean and hygienic and this should

be looked into by future patrols.

A trade store owned by the Angoram Native Society is also at Aibom. As seems to be the case with many stores of this type, it is run inefficiently. On several visits to Aibom it was found that stock had run out and its continued existence seems to be due only to the lack of competition. The store assistant is a morose and sleepy character who appears to take little interest in his job.

Small native owned trade stores are also in several of the other villages, but they are of no significance. The Catholic Mission at Inding also ~~operates~~ operates a small store.

Large amounts of pottery, mainly consisting of cooking pots and clay statues, are produced at Aibom. This industry has been established for years and the cooking pots are traded with other villages over a large area, while a certain quantity is also produced for the tourist industry. The main disadvantage to overcome is the fact that the pottery is so brittle that it can be transported or shipped overseas only with the greatest of care and even then the much of it is broken. Once pottery has been sold in the village to tourist little interest is taken by the villagers and "after sales service" is unheard of. Recently a United Nations pottery expert visited Aibom but no report of his findings or recommendations are available at Pagwi and the results of his visit are a mystery there. The only light the Aibom people could throw on the matter was that a vague promise was made for some of the villagers to visit Madang some time in the future and receive instructions in pottery making and, presumably, kiln construction. Nothing further has been heard since.

In the meantime large quantities of pottery are produced of which a certain quantity is sold but much of it seems to remain unsold in the village. Much of the ornamental pottery is of a bizarre design and probably has appeal only to most people for its novelty and oddity. Although there is probably a certain market for Aibom pottery in the future, it will always remain small unless the texture and quality improve drastically.

The Aibom people have also taken to make carved "crocodile tables". Some of them are up to ten feet in length and the prices demanded may go as high as \$300 per table. Needless to say that none has been sold to date but the villagers refuse to reduce them to a more reasonable price. Here again the quality of the products are only average, and although much originality is shown the end product is often rough and has an unfinished look about it. The same is the case with other carvings. The prices demanded are out of all proportion to the real value of the products while the standard of carvings now produced is now often abominable. There are a few notable exceptions however, and several men showed originality, skill and patience to to make some attractive artefacts.

It appears that some large amounts of money have been paid by traders and, it is strongly suspected, by the Catholic Mission, for old and traditional carvings and sold to museums or private collectors. The people seem to be unable to grasp the fact that not every carving, whether old or new, fetches these inflated prices and that they should be more realistic. Although it would be exaggerated to associate their attitude with cargo cults, the people expect far greater returns from their pottery and carvings than they can reasonably expect.

la

RATIC

A certain amount of timber is now being cut by the Mensuat, Yambi Yambi and Changriman people. See heading Forests for further comments and recommendations.

Small quantities of crocodile skins are still being sold but this source of income is rapidly drying up. The sizes of the skins are getting smaller and smaller and it is certain that crocodiles will be extinct in the area within the next few years.

Land.

There are no areas of land in the Chambri Lakes Census Division which the Administration would be willing to or interested to buy, unless for the purpose of resettling some of the villages in the area. Land for this would be available in the hills south of the Chambri Lakes proper..

At present the situation is not urgent as to the availability of land for most villages, with the exception of Arinjone and Lukluk, but a shortage is likely to occur for several villages if more extensive cash cropping is contemplated.

The circumstances vary greatly for each village and the following is a schedule of land available to each village:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Aibom</u>	Situated on a large island, much of which is rock. Has a large population and little land is available for cash cropping.
<u>Arinjone</u>	This village has no land at all. The island on which it is build is used entirely by the village proper. They depend on the goodwill of other villages for building materials etc.
<u>Changriman</u>	This village has ample land, mostly undulating hills interspersed with sago swamps. No shortage in the foreseeable future.
<u>Indingai</u>	Situated on a large, mountainous island with Wombun and Kilimbit. The position is much the same as Aibom. Much of the land is mainly rocks and is only used to gather building materials. Some land still available for cash crops, such as coffee.
<u>Kilimbit,</u>	See Indingai
<u>Lukluk,</u>	The position of this village is similar as Arinjone.
<u>Mari.</u>	This village has an abundance of good ground. Some of this land could be bought for possible resettlement. They are well provided with land for the future.
<u>Mensuat.</u>	The land holdings of this village are also extensive and no shortage will occur for generations to come.
<u>Tinbumeri,</u>	Much the same as Mensuat. The village is build on a large island but owns large areas of land nearby.
<u>Wombun.</u>	See Indingai.
<u>Yambi Yambi.</u>	The same as Mari village.

One of the answers to the land problems of some of the villages would be to re-settle them on some of the land owned by Changri-man, Mari and some others but the position will have to become pretty grim for the Chambri Lakes people to leave their present location. Some careful enquiries ~~in the past~~ ~~to other~~ ~~places~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~made~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~ ~~if~~ ~~any~~ ~~other~~ ~~places~~ ~~were~~ ~~received~~ ~~coolly~~ and the response was generally negative.

Complaints.

Several complaints were made to the patrol. One serious one, that of rape, made it necessary for the patrol to be interrupted for prosecution in the District Court at Ambunti where the defendant were remanded to the next sittings of the Supreme Court there.

The rest were mainly minor complaints of long outstanding debts or the ownership of some tree.

There was no trend evident.

Courts. About a dozen Court cases were heard on patrol, all involving the breach of Council Rules, mainly hygiene and sanitation. The defendants were usually fined \$1 ID 1week IHL.

Resthouses.

These are located in all villages except Mari and Yambi Yambi. They are of reasonable standard.

Carriers, canoes etc.

The only carriers needed are for the Changri-man-Mensuat- Yambi Yambi part of the patrol. They are readily available from village to village at the standard rate of 10c per hour.

The rest of the Census Division villages can be reached by motor canoe.

Health.

As far as this could be judged the health of the people is good. They have a varied and healthy diet and under few people were seen. A number of people have grills but most of them take little notice of this and are quite resigned to the discomfort.

Several people also neglected sores and tropical ulcers, especially with children. This is due entirely to laziness and ignorance as treatment is readily available from the aidpost at Wombun and the visiting Infant Welfare Sister from Kapaimeri C.M. Warnings were given to several parents they would be prosecuted if instances of neglecting treatment of their children were found again.

A Health Education orderly accompanied the patrol who treated some of the more urgent cases before dispatch to the properly equipped aidpost at Wombun.

Education.

A large Mission school which teaches up to standard 6 at Indingai providing primary school education for the entire Chambri Lakes Census Division. The exact number of pupils could not be found out because the school had closed for the holidays the day prior

to the arrival of the patrol.

A small school has also been established by the Catholic Mission at Aibom where children are taught up to standard 2 before being sent to the Indingai school.

There are no Administration schools in the area and there is a need for one at this stage provided the Mission school is able to absorb the expected increase in enrolments in the future.

Roads and Bridges.

The only tracks in the area are from Changrisan to Monsuat, Yambi Yambi and beyond to the Krosameri River. The ones travelled by the patrol were well kept.

The creeks and channels used for water traffic were also in a good condition.

Missions.

The only Mission firmly established in the area is the Catholic Mission at Indingai. It is run by a Priest who also looks after the school there. Large permanent materials churches have been constructed by the Catholic Mission at Aibom and Indingai. Regular monthly visits are made to the area by an Infant Welfare Sister from the Catholic Mission at Kapaimeri.

Some time ago it was reported by a number of villagers from Aibom that the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Ambunti was attempting to set up a school or in station a catechist in a little hamlet near Aibom. This was done apparently at the invitation of some people there.

There was no opposition to this by the majority of the people at Aibom but the Priest at Indingai was reported to be very upset and demanded the removal of the Seventh Day Adventist missionary. He threatened that the Catholic Mission would leave Aibom if the SDA Mission remained. This was obviously bluff and he has since modified his demands, although he is still opposed to people of having anything to do at all with the rival Mission.

It was explained to the Priest and the villagers that the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is quite entitled to station a catechist in any of the villages if they are invited to do so and this seems to have been accepted by all concerned.

The situation will be closely watched and further reports will be made if and when there will be further developments.

Airfields.

A small airstrip has been constructed for the Catholic Mission at Wombun. It is only a crude little strip suitable only for light aircraft. A replacement for this strip is being built nearby but is only little better.

There are only very few places suitable for airfields and then only long distances away from centres of population.

Anthropological.

No specimen of any Anthropological interest were seen on the patrol and which were not already well known. Most valuable items have been taken out of the area, either by traders or by anthropologists and previous patrols.

Labour.

There are no establishments in the area which employ labour, apart from the school at Indingai.

Geography/Topography.

See comments under the heading Introduction and attached patrol map.

No specimens were collected.

Conclusion.

Although the area has been under effective Administration control for many years and is regularly visited by Government officers, little has been achieved economically in the area. Up till recent years a good, although irregular, income was derived with the sale of crocodile skins and the sale of rare artefacts. Both these sources have dried up almost completely and the people are threatened with poverty in many villages if they do not make a major effort to help themselves. Present indications are they will do so only with reluctance.

Growth of tourism would be beneficial to the carving and pottery industry but it is difficult to see how it would directly benefit more than a few people. At any rate neither the GAUI L.G. Council nor the people themselves are able, financially and otherwise, to actively promote tourism and efforts in this direction would have to be initiated by the Government.

Advice by Administration Officers that Agriculture should be the backbone of their local economy, with the sale of smoked fish, crocodile skins, pottery and artefacts when the opportunity arises, does not appear to have made much impression on the people. The GAUI L.G. Council is drawing up a five year plan in which agriculture will form an important part and marketing facilities will be greatly improved. It will be up to the people to make use of them.

Politically and socially is reasonably advanced although there could be a decline in these fields of development also if they persist in their present attitude of inertia.

It is quite possible that they will become greatly more dissatisfied with their lot in the future and blame it on the Administration. They have already a reputation with some Missionaries and Government Officers as being unco-operative and difficult to handle and get on with. They are certainly a touchy people and should always be handled with tact and care. Speeches made by Officers in the past are still remembered and any mistakes made will be damaging for a long time.

On the other hand they can be insensitive and stubborn to the point of stupidity in the case, for example, of the prices demanded for carvings and pottery.

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate = 6.9 per 100

Death Rate = 2.9 per 100

Year 1967 Month DECEMBER

Natural Increase = 4 per 100

VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS						BIRTHS		MIGRATIONS					
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-45 Years	46 and over	M	F	IN		OUT			
		M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		
1 AIBOM	21.11.67		1			1		2	3	19	16			2	2
2 ARINJONE	1.12.67							2	3	2	1	2	3		1
3 CHANGRITAN	2.12.67			1			1	1	1	3	2	1	1		
4 INDINGAI	1.12.67							1		3	2	4	6	1	2
5 KILIMBIT	1.12.67							1		1	2			1	1
6 LUK LUK	1.12.67								1		1	1			2
7 MARI	2.12.67		1			1		2	2	9	7	6	8	2	
8 MENSUAT	4.12.67							1	1	2	2	4	6		
9 TINBUNMERI	2.12.67		1						4		1	3	6	1	
10 WOMBUN	30.11.67		1	1						1	3	5	4	1	2
11 YAMBIYAMBI	4.12.67			1		1				1	2	6	2	1	1
TOTALS			4	4	1	2	2	8	11	15	22	94	74	4	11

VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS									
		Inside District		Outside District		Government		Mission		Government		Mission			
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1 AIBOM	21.11.67		11		20	1	1		6	2	5				
2 ARINJONE	1.12.67		5		3				8	1					
3 CHANGRITAN	2.12.67		1		4				1						
4 INDINGAI	1.12.67		15		18										
5 KILIMBIT	1.12.67		18	2	34	2									
6 LUK LUK	1.12.67		4			1			3						
7 MARI	2.12.67		1		2										
8 MENSUAT	4.12.67		2												
9 TINBUNMERI	2.12.67		6		2				2						
10 WOMBUN	30.11.67		15	1	4	3			2						
11 YAMBIYAMBI	4.12.67		2		4										
TOTALS			80	3	91	3	5		48	6					

VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family			
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-45 Years	46 and over	Child	Adult									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1 AIBOM	21.11.67	11	7	43	38	8	36	15	31	74	105	42	31	140	174	137	541	2.1
2 ARINJONE	1.12.67	1	0	4	4	2	5	0	4	16	20	5	6	18	14	28	86	2.0
3 CHANGRITAN	2.12.67	2	1	4	3	7	11	6	7	22	20	8	8	23	23	35	108	1.9
4 INDINGAI	1.12.67	8	4	23	22	22	19	14	11	26	48	12	14	67	86	71	256	2.1
5 KILIMBIT	1.12.67	5	7	21	22	24	23	28	24	42	71	27	29	78	76	104	345	1.8
6 LUK LUK	1.12.67	0	1	5	5	8	6	3	4	13	12	5	5	20	16	21	75	2.2
7 MARI	2.12.67	2	3	8	10	17	10	5	3	34	32	11	17	32	26	48	155	1.7
8 MENSUAT	4.12.67	4	1	12	10	13	11	7	10	33	18	7	4	36	32	42	145	1.9
9 TINBUNMERI	2.12.67	8	1	10	17	12	11	13	13	32	33	15	19	45	42	55	194	2.0
10 WOMBUN	30.11.67	5	10	36	39	26	35	11	23	56	66	17	11	82	107	92	359	2.1
11 YAMBIYAMBI	4.12.67	2	1	8	14	7	9	11	11	22	23	10	7	28	25	38	126	2.3
TOTALS		48	36	179	184	135	186	113	141	343	448	159	154	569	533	695	2420	2.0

67-1-1

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

PAGWI

Patrol No. 3 of 1967/68 Subdistrict AMUNTI District East Sepik

Officer Conducting Patrol J.C. Corrigan Assistant District Commissioner.

Area Covered Rural Kunai, East Sepik District

Objects of Patrol Elections House of Assembly

Date Patrol Commenced 16th February 1968 Date Completed 5th March, 1968

Duration—Days ninteen (19).

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

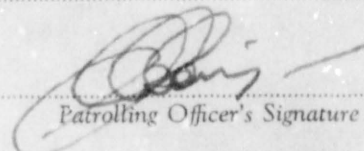
67-1-9/1-1-20 1968 House of Assembly Elections to District Commissioner

67-1-9/6-1-5 Agricultural Extension Pagwi to District Commissioner

67-1-9/31-1-1 Summary of Native Affairs Pagwi Patrol to District Commission

No. 3-67/68 Rural Kunai East Sepik Plains

Census Division


Patrolling Officer's Signature

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been 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 District Administration, Port Moresby.

67-1-2/1-1-20

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
ASBUNTI,
East Sepik District.

2nd April, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

1968 ELECTIONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

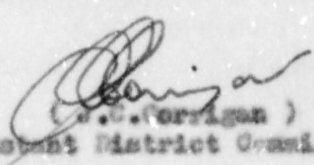
During PAGWI Patrol No. 3-67/68 the Turui Kunai and part of the Sepik Plains Census Divisions were visited for the purposes of conducting the poll for the H of A Elections.

Polling for the Elections went off smoothly although there was some confusion among voters over the distinction between Open and Regional Electorates. This by no means applied to all electors and was confined to some women and most elderly people. The area covered was that for Asbunti Polling Team 4.

Attendance was excellent and over 90% of those eligible and capable physically of voting, excluding absentee workers, did so.

I found the polling schedule (set by me) to be conservative and feel that two weeks rather than closer to three weeks would impose no strain on the polling team. As regards the sites for the Polling Places I would not alter them apart from the substitution of YAKIAP in place of SAHUM and I would include SLEI in between YAKIAP and JIGINUMBU. Village populations (as distinct from voters only) up to 600 can easily be handled in one day by a polling team of three officials.

For your information, please.


(Assistant District Commissioner)

c.c. Returning Officer, YAKUMU

c.c. OIC Pagwi
for information

67-1-9/6-1-5

Dept District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
AH BUNTI,
East Sepik District.

2nd April, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WERAK.


AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PAGWI

During Pagwi Patrol No. J-67/68 complaints were made by several councillors from the Burui Kunai Census Division that DASF was not paying sufficient attention to the area. I observed there were considerable numbers of coffee gardens but some of them, although clean, did not appear to have been pruned properly.

The people say they do not fully understand pruning technique and that insufficient visits have been made by DASF fieldworkers. They realise the difficulties of the DAO concerning overseas staff and do not claim that one should visit every garden, nevertheless, they say that more visits by fieldworkers to give on the spot instruction in both rice and coffee technique is not unreasonable.

I suggest the best solution would be to post a fieldworker to PAGWI. If the DAO has one available I can give an immediate guarantee that a reasonable bush materials married quarters will be made available.

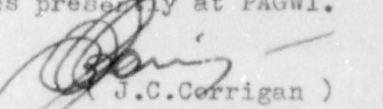
For your information, please.


(J.C. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

MINUTE TO/

→ C/C,
PAGWI.

Accommodation will have to come from one of the five bush materials houses presently at PAGWI.


(J.C. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-9/51-1-8

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI,
East Sepik District.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEBAK.

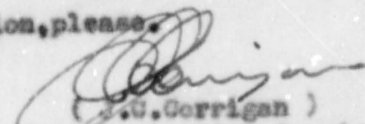
SUMMARY OF NATIVE AFFAIRS PAGWI PATROL
No. 3-67/68 - BURUI KUNAI PART SEPIK
PLAINS CENSUS DIVISIONS

During PAGWI Patrol 3-67/68 elections were held for the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. All of the Burui Kunai and part of the Sepik Plains Census Divisions were covered.


No difficulties were experienced during the patrol and the people were co-operative at all times. Whilst at SLEI Village I visited AURUMBIT Village which was covered by Mr Rawlings from YANCORU for the Elections. My visit was to check on matters raised in your memo 67-1-9 of 15/1/68 and confirmed my view that a more experienced officer would not have had the troubles experienced by Mr WEARNE. My opinion is also shared by Messrs TRIMBLE and VAN RIJCKHOE. For further remarks see Folio 86 FOJ paragraph 17.

Other matters arising from the patrol have been taken up on appropriate subject memoranda.

Submitted for your information, please.


(J.S. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

a.c. OTC Pagwi

for information


67-2-2

467-1-1

PREAMBLE

PAGWI Station
AMBUNTI Sub-District
EAST SEPILK District
Patrol No. : (Pagwi) 4/1967-68

~~Patrol conducted by: [Name], District Officer~~

Area Patrolled: Main River and Chambri Lakes C.D.'s

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : William Kavia, teacher
Francis Maru, clerical assistant
1 member R.P.N.G.C

Duration of Patrol: 20.2.68 to 9.3.68
No. of days: 19

Last Patrol to the area: Main River - February 1968, D.D.A., P.N.D.
and D.A.S.F.
Chambri Lakes - November 1967, D.D.B
May 1967, D.A.S.F

Objects of the patrol: Conducting House of Assembly Elections

DIARY

Tuesday 20.2.68 Departed Pagwi at 0800 hours. Arrived Kançingai at 0930 hours. Polling commenced at 1030 hours until 1300 hours.

Wednesday 21.2.68 Polling at Kandingai. One Court Case heard. JAMES sentenced 6 weeks IHL Section 30(a) P.O.O.. Departed at 1500 hours, arrived Yenthamangua at 1545 hours. Camp made.

Thursday 22.2.68 Polling at Yenthamangua, completed at 1030 hours, many absentees. Departed 1130 hours. Arrived Korego at 1200 hours, camp set up. Various Court cases to be dealt with in Pagwi.

Friday 23.2.68 Polling at Korego.

Saturday 24.2.68 Departed Korego at 0630 hours. Arrived Suapmeri at 0800 hours, commenced polling 0830 hours, completed at 1130 hours. Departed at 1230 hours, arrived Yentchan at 1325 hours. Camp made. One Court case heard. KATEIKUT, 3 months IHL Section 30(a) P.O.O.

Sunday 25.2.68 Sunday observed.

Monday 26.2.68 Polling at Yentchan, completed at 1300 hours. Departed at 1430 hours, arrived Kanganaman at 1455 hours. Camp made.

Tuesday 27.2.68 Polling at Kanganaman

Wednesday 28.2.68 Polling at Kanganaman

Thursday 29.2.68 Polling at Kanganaman

Friday 1.3.68 Departed Kanganaman at 0630 hours. Arrived Aibom at 0845 hours. Polling commenced at 1000 hours, completed at 1500 hours. Camp made.

Saturday 2.3.68 Departed Aibom at 0630 hours. Arrived Indingai at 0710 hours. No polling possible because of rain.

Sunday 3.3.68 Sunday observed at Indingai

Monday 4.3.68 Polling at Indingai.

Tuesday 5.3.68 Polling at Indingai.

Wednesday 6.3.68 Departed at Indingai at 0630 hours. Arrived Changriman at 0800 hours. Changriman and Mensuat already assembled on arrival of patrol. Polling commenced at 1000 hours, completed 1400 hours.

Thursday 7.3.68

Pelling at Changriman

Friday 8.3.68

Departed Changriman at 0630 hours. Arrived entrance to Garamambu Mountain Creek at 0900 hours. Difficult passage through creek. Walked to GARAMAMBU from 0900 hours to 1000 hours. Pelling at Garamambu. Departed 1200 hours and arrived Lukluk at 1700 hours. Camp made.

SATUR

Saturday 9.3.68

Departed Lukluk at 0600 hours, difficult passage through creek, arrived at the Sepik River at 1100 hours and Pagwi at 1400 hours after bringing Presiding Officer to Korogo. Patrol stood down.

INTRODUCTION.

The sole purpose of this patrol was conducting House of Assembly elections in the Main River and the Chambri Lakes Census Divisions in the Ambunti Sub-District. This task was concentrated on and consequently few details are available for a comprehensive report.

The economic, social and political situation is undergoing rapid changes, although not always for the better, as will be explained under the appropriate headings.

The Main River Census Division stretches along both banks of the Sepik River for a distance of approximately 30 miles. The area consists of lagoons, swamps, patches of rain forest and small areas of grass plains. It is subject to seasonal floodings.

The Chambri Lakes area is situated south of the Sepik River. The villages are built on rocky, mountainous islands of various sizes. The actual lakes are partly covered by floating grass and water lilies and most of it is unsuitable for powered craft.

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The interest taken in the elections was considerable. A number of candidates had been campaigning in the area and both Census Divisions had their own candidates. The only complaints heard was that a number of candidates had not bothered to come to the villages.

There have been no cargo cults or other movements reported in the area in recent years. The people appear to be pro-Administration although there is occasionally friction with the Missions over school fees, free labour etc. but these differences are usually sorted out between the parties concerned.

Both areas have some social problems, although they are not critical, at least not at this stage. A large number of men are absent and are usually in Newak or other towns working or wandering aimlessly without much chance of obtaining employment. The result is that a large number of women and children are too often left to fend for themselves or have to be taken care of by other relatives. This situation is now somewhat improving due to the fact that pressure is put on squatters in Newak to return home.

One tribal group on the Sepik River has increased Bride Prices to as much as \$300 or more. This is beyond the capacity of most young men even with other relatives assisting and there is some bad feelings between a number of families about this. The practice is alleged to have been started by one of the candidates standing for elections of the House of Assembly.

OUTLINE OF ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The economic situation in the area is rather poor and seems to be deteriorating rather than improving. This is largely due to the gradual disappearance of crocodiles which previously provided a steady income for the area. Little Agricultural activity was noticed, although a few coffee gardens are now producing and some of the more ambitious villagers have commenced clearing land for planting of shade trees.

There seems to be a considerable potential for rice growing on the river banks but little has been done by the F.A.S.F in this respect. The majority of people however seem to have little stomach for farming and seem to prefer fishing and hunting for the few crocodiles remaining.

W. van Rikxoort
W. van Rikxoort

Patrol Officer

Ref: 67-1-9

District Office,
NEWAK,
East Sepik District.

23rd April, 1969.



The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

Pagwi Patrol No.1 of 1968/69

The original of the excellent map drawn by Mr. Besasparis is returned to you as you may require additional Sun print copies of the map later on.

2. Also forwarded are nine Sun print copies of the map which I would like you to pass on to the Officer-In-Charge at Pagwi for his use.

BK Leen

(B. K. Leen)
A/District Commissioner.

c.c. The Officer-In-Charge,
Pagwi Base Camp,
PAGWI.

Minute to/
OIU PAGWI.

Attached please find 4 copies.
You won't need all 9 copies and they will
be handy here if anyone wants one.

J. V. Corrigan
(J. V. Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

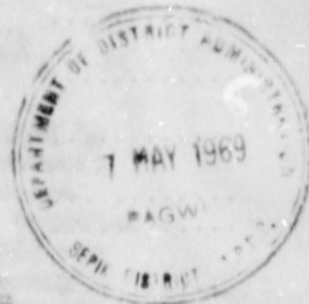
25 000 700 87
140
1000

87-1-1
Ref: 67-1-9

District Office,
East Sepik District.

23rd April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORUA, Papua.



PAGWI Report No.1 of 1968/69
BUBUI KUNAI, MAIN RIVER, SEPIK
PLAINS, AND CHAMBI LAKES JENSUS
DIVISIONS, AMBUNTI SUB-DISTRICT,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

Attached please find:-

- (a) 2 copies of report
- (b) 1 map of the area patrolled.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-1-9 dated the 12th April, 1969 as the Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti.

2. I have the following comments to make with regard to this report:-

ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Coffee is the economic crop in the area and it is heartening to see the increased plantings which have been made since the last patrol. Obviously the road net work in the BUBUI KUNAI census division will have to improve to cope with increased production of coffee. I have had discussions with the District Rural Development Officer at Wewak and he assures me that his Department will assist the Council in any worthwhile project which they would like to tackle.

ECONOMIC (Page 13)

A motor cycle is in the process of being transferred from YANGKRU to PAGWI on loan until one is allocated to the station. Additionally, the A.D.C. MAPNIK has been requested to supply a four wheel drive vehicle as required by the Officer-In-Charge PAGWI to (a) inspect and improve and extend roads in the area and (b) to stimulate economic development in the Pagwi area.

4. Matters of interest to other Departments in Wewak have been extracted and forwarded to them.

5. This report is of interest but it is unfortunate that no detailed census statistical information was contained in the main body of the report.

BK Leon
(B. K. Leon)

A/District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-In-Charge,
Pagwi Base Camp,
PAGWI.

.. / 2

67-1-9

AMBUNTI
East Sepik District.

12th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
SEWAK.

REPORT OF PAGWI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Attached please find the above report submitted by Mr Besasparis. As mentioned by Mr Besasparis there were a number of interruptions to the patrol which covered four economic divisions. The longest was from 24th November to 15th January during part of which Mr Besasparis was on approved Local Leave. However as it was necessary because of no council clerk at Pagwi for Mr Besasparis to collect Council Tax, compile the new Tax/Census/Electoral Register and, as a result of revision of the census, compile an area survey for the whole of the Council Area all four divisions have been reported on in the one report so as to give a complete picture of the Council Area.

I doubt whether the figure of \$120,000 would be realised from within the area by actual residents although this figure would be exceeded if the income of absent migrant workers was considered. In the absence of any definite proof, however, (because of lack of documentation either by the people or entrepreneurs) I cannot offer an alternative figure to that of Mr Besasparis.

The matter of Forestry has been taken up in a separate memo as has also the crocodile skins industry and in particular crocodile farms.

I agree a school is needed for the YAMBE area and the Council intends to make a submission to the Dept of Education for establishment of such a school. Mr Don Oudsten will see that the Council adopts the correct approach to the District Education Inspector. Education is the best hope for the young people of the area to improve their lot and undoubtedly over the years students receiving relatively higher education will increase in numbers from those listed on pages six and seven.

With the worsening staff situation of this department I don't think there is much chance of two field officers being stationed PAGWI. Certainly this is impossible from present sub-district resources. In the Ambunti S/O there is an ADO required to supervise all aspects of Administration over the entire sub-district as well as patrol the Gauwi Council area, an ADO required to handle any situation arising in the still primitive May River area, a P.O. at AMBUNTI, adviser to the AMBUNTI LGC and responsible for routine native affairs within the AMBUNTI Patrol Area and two CPOs. One Cadet is at all times required full time to handle the Cash Office and the other is now looking after the Gauwi Council and Pagwi.

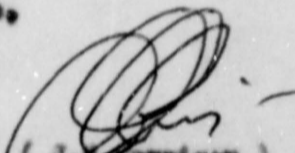
...../2.

Re-posting of Mr Haynes from the sub-district was a blow to improvement of the effectiveness of the Gaudi LDC and it is requested when possible that an officer of ADO rank be posted PASHI.

The report gives a comprehensive and lucid picture of the Gaudi Council.

Camping allowance claim was forwarded earlier.

For your information, please,



(J. J. O'Riordan)
Assistant District Commissioner

C. C. O'K
PASHI

PAGWI PATROL NO. 1 - 1968/69

DIARY

- 3/10/68. Left Pagwi by Mercury 20 powered canoe and after running two hours forty five minutes arrived at TEGOI. ~~Spent evening~~ and collected council tax. Evening spent listening to complaints and settling disputes. No tax defaulters. Slept TEGOI.
- 9/10/68. After completion of new census register, moved by motor canoe to KANGANAMAN via Catholic Mission ~~in 30 minutes~~. Various complaints heard. Night KANGANAMAN.
- 10/10/68. Entire day on census and tax collection at KANGANAMAN.
- 11/10/68. 2 Council hygiene rule cases then compilation of new census register not completed. Pastor Lundstrom of the Ambunti SDA Mission visiting village and discussed fishing. Slept KANGANAMAN.
- 12/10/68. 5 minutes by motor canoe across Sepik River then walked 20 minutes to PARAMBEI. Census and tax collection all day.
- 13/10/68. Sunday. Tried to complete KANGANAMAN census register. Slept PARAMBEI.
- 14/10/68. Several court cases for assault and council rules. Completed KANGANAMAN census register and commenced that of PARAMBEI. Discussion with people. Slept PARAMBEI.
- 15/10/68. 75 minutes walk to MALINGAI. Census and tax collection. More work on PARAMBEI register. Night at MALINGAI after discussion with people.
- 16/10/68. Routine administration and fact gathering. Continued with PARAMBEI register. Apparent at this stage that not possible to complete the new register on patrol due to time taken and left for completion ~~at~~ after patrol. Slept MALINGAI.
- 17/10/68. 30 minutes walk to the Sepik River via PARAMBEI then 10 minutes motor canoe to YENTCHAN. Witnesses from Yentchan not present at Sepik so dispute not heard. Census, tax collection then night at YENTCHAN.
- 18/10/68. Completed outstanding work at YENTCHAN and returned to Pagwi by motor canoe in 2 hours to prepare for Administrator's visit. Sent council tax money to Ambunti for banking to clear the Council overdraft.
- 28/10/68. Departed Pagwi by same motor canoe and arrived at INDABU in 1 hour 40 minutes. Several minor complaints then slept at INDABU.
- 29/10/68. Census and tax collection at INDABU then moved 20 minutes by motor canoe to SUAPMERI to spend the night.
- 30/10/68. Census, tax collection and routine administration completed at SUAPMERI so continued by motor canoe to KOROGO taking 40 minutes. Spark plugs on motor giving some trouble. Councillor and people absent from Korogo so as no accommodation available for police and accompanying Councillors, returned to Pagwi by motor canoe in 40 minutes.
- 31/10/68. Back to KOROGO by motor canoe in 35 minutes. People now assembled so conducted census, collected tax and carried out routine administration. Visit by A.D.C. Mr. Corrigan. Returned to Pagwi by motor canoe in 40 minutes.
- 1/11/68. 25 minutes by motor canoe to YENTCHANMANOUA. Census tax collection and routine administration. Returned to Pagwi in 30 minutes.

- 4/11/68. By motor canoe to NYAURENGAI and KANDINGAI in 30 minutes for census, tax collection and routine administration. Returned to Pagwi by same motor canoe in 35 minutes.
- 5/11/68. 15 minutes by motor canoe to JAPANAUT. Census tax and routine administration. First try to get to ~~the~~ village. Went on by motor canoe to YANANUMBU for census and tax collection. Completed routine administration and crossed Sepik River to return to Pagwi.
- 6/11/68. 45 minutes by motor canoe to JAPANDAI for census tax and routine administration. S.L.G.O. Mr. Pegg and P.O. Mr. Taylor called in en route Ambunti Pagwi. Returned to Pagwi. Main River Census Division completed. Heard the cases against the two JAPANAUT tax defaulters they prepared for the Council meeting.
- 15/11/68. Motor canoe departed Pagwi to arrive short of CHANGRIMAN in 6 hours. Water level not very high and trouble encountered with water lilies fouling propeller and spark plugs missing. Barot into CHANGRIMAN completely blocked approximately half mile from village and stores were portered over this remaining distance. Slept at CHANGRIMAN.
- 16/11/68. Census and tax collection of CHANGRIMAN and MARI followed by numerous disputes. Economic activity nil in spite of non-flooding land and trained farmer trainees. Slept CHANGRIMAN.
- 17/11/68. Sunday observed CHAWARIMAN.
- 18/11/68. Walked to MENSUAT in 50 minutes to census and collect tax from MENSUAT and YAMBI YAMBI. Track considerably deteriorated since my last visit 3 years ago. Routine administration and facts finding then returned to CHANGRIMAN to spend night.
- 19/11/68. To TIMBUNWERI in 40 minutes by motor canoe. Census tax and routine. Continued to LUKLAK in 40 minutes then further 20 minutes to ARINJOHE for same. Slight storm causing waves around 12 inches high but continued on 1 hour to sleep at INDINGAI.
- 20/11/68. Census tax and routine at KILINBIT then INDINGAI. Several complaints heard. Slept INDINGAI.
- 21/11/68. Tax census and routine at WOMBUN. Visit to Catholic Mission Chambri. Three villages of Chambri met to discuss economic development and council projects. Night at INDINGAI.
- 22/11/68. Land investigation and survey. Night INDINGAI.
- 23/11/68. Unable complete land investigation due to lack of informants so 30 minutes by canoe to AIBOM for census tax and routine. Slept AIBOM.
- 24/11/68. Sunday. Returned to INDINGAI to investigate alleged stealing. Could not be substantiated. Returned to AIBOM to sleep.
- 25/11/68. Completed routine work at AIBOM and returned by motor canoe in 3 1/2 hours to Pagwi calling at Catholic Mission Kapaimari on the way. Completion of Chambri Lakes.
- 14/1/69. Departed Pagwi by motor canoe taking 1 hour 50 minutes to reach Yantchan. Sepik River just below flood level. 30 minutes along NOGOSOP road by pull canoe then walked 45 minutes to NOGOSOP and made camp for the night. This is the wrong time to be patrolling the Burui Kunai due to road flooding.
- 15/1/69. 30 minutes easy walk to GAIKOROBBI for census tax and routine. A number of tax defaulters. Returned to NOGOSOP for tax census and routine. More tax defaulters. Slept NOGOSOP.

16/1/69. Completed routine work at NOGOSOP then walked 1 hour 10 minutes to HARAP NO. 1. Census tax and routine of HARAP No. 1 and HARAP No. 2. More tax defaulters. Night at HARAP No.1.

17/1/69. Completed work at HARAP No.1 and walked to KAIMBIAN 40 minutes and further 15 minutes to WORIMBI. Section between HARAP No.1 and KAIMBIAN required a canoe because of flood~~ing~~. ~~Some of the~~ ~~villages~~ ~~between~~ ~~the~~ ~~villages~~ ~~are~~ ~~collectively~~ ~~called~~ ~~YANUK~~. More tax defaulters at WANIKO and WORIMBI. Heard tax cases. Slept WORIMBI.

18/1/69. Completed work then walked 50 minutes to MIAMBEL. Census tax and routine of MIAMBEL, SARUM and YAKIAP. Night at MIAMBEL.

19/1/69. Sunday. Moved camp. 40 minutes walk to SLEI No.1 and further 15 minutes walk to SLEI No.2. Slept at SLEI No.2.

20/1/69. Tax census and routine of NAMANGOA, SLEI No.1 and SLEI No.2. Ten court cases heard. Slept SLEI No.2.

21/1/69. Walked 20 minutes to first hamlet and further 20 minutes to rest house at ABUMBIT. Completed routine census and tax then walked to KOSIMBI reaching the first hamlet in 30 minutes with the rest house a further 15 minutes distance. Slept at KOSIMBI.

22/1/69. Routine census and tax at KOSIMBI then 45 minutes walk to NAOTIMBI for same. Continued on 45 minutes walk to KWIMBA. Night at KWIMBA.

23/1/69. After completing census tax and routine at KWIMBA awaited road vehicle. No Administration vehicle turned up however vehicle from Catholic Mission Toremhi was able to oblige. By car to JIGINIMBU in 1 hour. Slept at JIGINIMBU (alternatively known as TOLEMBEI No.3).

24/1/69. Census tax and routine of TOLEMBEI No 1, TOLEMBEI No.2 and JIGINIMBU. Visit to Catholic Mission Toremhi then returned to JIGINIMBU to sleep.

25/1/69. After heavy overnight rain, vehicular road impassable and track to NAMBAGOA also reported out of action for carriers so walked to KOROGO Lagoon in 1 1/2 hours and returned to Pagwi by double motor canoe taking 1 1/2 hours.

26/1/69. After preparations departed Pagwi and arrived at SENGGO landing place after 1 hour 15 minutes by motor canoe. Creek blocked at places and paddlers were required for last section. 30 minutes walk to main village of SENGGO where census tax and routine accomplished. Slept SENGGO.

29/1/69. Walked 1 hour 40 minutes to BANWINGEI over wet overgrown meandering track through the kumai with up to 6 inches of surface water. Went on further 25 minutes over excellent road to HAINGUGU and conducted census, collected tax and carried out routine administration of MOI and HAINGUGU. Returned to BANWINGEI and did same. Slept BANWINGEI. These villages of HAINGUGU, BANWINGEI and YAMINI are collectively known as HANJA. The pronunciation of MOI is as with bowie knife.

30/1/69. Walked along proposed vehicular road 45 minutes to YAMINI turn-off and further 30 minutes to JANA. Census tax and routine of YAMINI and JANA. Returned to Pagwi by personal car in 20 minutes.

11/2/69. By personal speedboat to WEREMAN landing place then 15 minutes to WEREMAN walking and further 40 minutes walking and canoeing to YANGET. Routine census and tax of NAMBAGOA, VAGIPUT and YANGET then returned to WEREMAN for same. Returned by speedboat to Pagwi in 20 minutes.

12/2/69. Administration vehicle arrived to departed Pagwi by road for KAMPUNU. Eventually reached village after numerous bogging downs due to wet road. Conducted census collected tax and carried out routine administration at KAMPUNU then BENSIM and BURUI on return journey. Reached Pagwi by nightfall.

13/2/69. By personal car to MUYI, KAMPUNU and BENSIM. Entire council area completed. Returned to Pagwi. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The Gawi Council area is the eastern portion of the Ambunti Sub-District and contains over 50% of the population of the Sub-District. This patrol was primarily to collect Council tax due to the absence of a Council Clerk and was interrupted by necessity to attend Council meetings and various other station needs as the opening of the Council Chambers by His Honour, the Administrator. The collection of tax was the primary concern as the Council account was overdrawn and staff situation did not allow an earlier start. Census was also conducted and information gathered for an area study but time was not available to do this thoroughly because of the main need to get the Council operating again.

The area consists of the Sepik River, Chambri Lakes and the gentle undulating low ridges and kunai plains of the Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains rising towards the Maprik Sub-District from the Sepik River. Vegetation consists mainly of kunai plains with pitpit swamps, sago swamps and small stands of mainly secondary timber confined along the waterways. No rainfall figures are kept however there is an estimated 60 inches of rain annually with the flood season in February and March, the dry season falling in August or September with the drying out of Chambri Lakes.

Access mainly is by the Sepik River and Pagwi Base Camp can be reached from Ambunti by speedboat in approximately one hour. Wewak can either be reached by air from Ambunti or by road via Mayfield. The road while generally open necessitates the use of four wheel drive vehicles when there is rain. There are Catholic Mission airstrips at Marui, adjoining Pusi, Burui, Torembi, Rosimbi, Marap, Gaikorobi, Kapaimari and Wombun, while M.A.F. operate a float Cessna at times from the present base at Yamanumbu. Pagwi is the roadhead and also main shipping point within the area though shipping can call at any of the Sepik River villages.

Administration contact goes right back to the early days of Australian takeover and influence can be said to be complete. The people have never had any development take place in their area and in the past have been a source of labour to plantations in more developed areas. The situation still remains now of large numbers absent from their villages at various main centres, no longer desired as plantation labourers as too sophisticated. Cargo cults have sprung up in the past but none are known at present.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

Census figures are attached. Natural increase varies from 2.2 for the Sepik Plains that are least served medically to 4.6 for the Main River with better communications and medical facilities. One point that I wish to make on the present population register form is that names of villages and dates are triplicated and insufficient room is left on the form for the actual figures to be typed.

Road linkages are shown on the attached patrol map with approximate walking times that will vary slightly between wet and dry season. The absentee situation has already been mentioned in introduction and with no development within the area, many will be permanent absentees that will never return.

Alois Kauang. Age approximately 52 years old, married with one wife and 4 children. Educated for only one year then worked as Catholic Mission catechist until his election as a Councillor in 1964. Since then was President until recently deposed. No convictions recorded. Born outside the area but lives at Kaimbian though retaining interest in his village in the area. He has been involved throughout the Burui Kundi in the past because of his missionary work but at the moment is still blamed for the failure of the last clerk when money was found missing. Previously pro-Administration but more pro-Catholic Mission. Now bitter at his deposition from Presidency.

LAND TENURE AND USE

The traditional system of land tenure is clan land inherited by sons from their fathers. New land provided by the Sepik River becomes the property of the man first to make a garden on it. The exception to inheritance seems to be at Iudigal where it was stated that both sons and daughters inherit from their fathers however I do not consider that this is so, and was only put forward to increase owners of an island that is being investigated for alienation.

The only alienated ground within the area is held either by Missions or the Administration. There is some cash cropping and the traditional system of land tenure ensures its passing on as if individually owned. There are several communal gardens of coffee and these are under the control of the clan elder. There is no thought about land tenure conversion and the main concern at the moment is to establish boundaries that are under dispute throughout the entire area.

LITERACY

As part of the patrol was conducted during school holidays, it was not possible to obtain complete figures for the entire area for students at all the schools. There is only one Administration school at Borogo, the remainder being run by the Missions. As time precludes the obtaining of all school figures, this has been left out of the report completely rather than incompletely. There would be approximately 600 adults semi-literate in pidgin English throughout the area.

Students who have received higher education are as follows:-

Joseph Kumbui of Sengo. Completed Form 3 now a Police Cadet Officer at Moresby.

Lucas Marigut of Yanget. Form 4 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

Kunjabadi of Wereman. Form 2 at Technical School, Madang.

Manganawan of Wereman. Form 3 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

Andrew Dambwi of Wereman. Form 5, Police Cadet at Mt. Ragen.

Luke Kumbo. Form 4 announcer at Radio Wewak.

Nabi of Burui. Form 4 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

Gindin of Burui. Form 2 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

John Fibwi of Maiwi. Form 3 at Trade School, Wirui, Wewak.

Morere of Maiwi. Form 4 at Nautical School Moresby.

Gwasange of Maiwi. Form 3 now Trainee Teacher with the Administration at Goroka.

Danda of Kaimbian. Form 4 at Catholic Mission, Yarepos.

John Yangingian of Tolembe No.1. Form 3 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

Sikororli of Tolembe No.1. Form 4 at Admin. College, Moresby.

Kundangowi of Tolembe No.1. Form 4 at Admin. College, Moresby.

Ywasazi of Tolembe No.1. Form 3 at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

Apri of Tolembe No.1. Form 2 now Teacher Trainee in Rabaul.

Tiabundini of Tolembe No.1. Form 4 now at Nubia Plantation.

Bibrigumban of Tolembe No.1. Form 4 working for Forestry, Goroka.

August Kwinan of Tolembe No.2. Form 4 teacher at Tolembe.

Nagondambi of Tolembe No.2. Form 3 with Radio Wewak.

Wolinangowi of Tolembe No.2. Form 2 at Madang Power House.

Kensrabi of Jiginimbu. Form 3 teacher at Brundi.

Naisbandawi of Parambri. Trainee P.O. at Admin. College, Moresby.
 Kabisa of Parambei. Trainee P.O. at Admin. College, Moresby.
 Ginbange of Indabu. Trainee P.O. at Admin. College, Moresby.
 Warli of Yamanumbu. Police Officer at Moresby.
 Jarabomeri of Yamanumbu. University entrant Moresby.
 Mansuat of Wombun. Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
~~1774 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.~~
 Andagame of Wombun. Student at Brandi, Wewak.
 Tasalawan of Wombun. Student at Brandi, Wewak.
 Botmeri of Indingai. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Uruguzhan of Indingai. Student in Madang.
 Aramol of Indingai. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Samowi of Indingai. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Kulubakaran of Indingai. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Maliwa of Indingai. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Waimeri of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Kama of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Tumbugelohan of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Tumunabwoi of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Kundiagsimon of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Junsirungun of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Mabinowi of Aibom. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Mindambin of Kilisbit. Student at C.M. Kairiru.
 Kabrisai of Awinjone. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.
 Yembumo of Changriaman. Student at Catholic Mission, Kairiru.

There are no students receiving higher education than those listed above. The New Guinea News is distributed to Councillors at monthly meetings and all villages have at least one radio with the following exception: Noi, Maingugu, Yaxini, Kampupu, Nambagoa, Vagiput, Yakiap, Sarus and Sled No.2. The most popular station for listening is Radio Wewak.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing and sanitation were generally satisfactory and court action under the Council Hygiene and Sanitation Rule was taken where orders had not been carried out. Artefacts in use vary from axes and bushknives to long trousers, long sleeve shirts, shoes and socks with sunglasses and bicycles. Every riverside village also had at least one working outboard motor for use with canoe as transportation.

Staple diet throughout the area is sago and smoked fish. The sago is produced by the land as against water people and exchanged for the smoked fish. Main introduced vegetable is the tomatoe but this is not grown in large quantities. Fowls and pigs are grown in the Sepik Plains for business reasons and are not usually part of the diet. Non local foodstuffs available from the numerous trade stores are mainly sugar, rice and tinned fish. The tinned fish appears to be a popular item when money is available because of the oil content.

There are no Community Centres in the area and no other organisations. Interest in soccer is sporadic with games between villages being sometimes arranged.

MISSIONS

The main mission in the area is the Catholic Mission with stations at Burui, Torambi, Kapaisari and Chambri together with a cattle farm at Marui. The Assemblies of God Mission has a station at Yamanumbu but their activity is mainly restricted to that one village and villages outside of the area. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission based at Ambunti also has a few adherents mainly at Indabu and Lukluk. There is no conflict between the missions and the different populations tend to live apart in separate hamlets.

The services provided by the missions are as follows:-

Catholic Mission. Schools at Burui, Jama, Torembi, Slei, Marap, Nogesop, Kapaimari and Chambri. Aid posts at Torembi and Kapaimari with Infant Welfare visits to surrounding villages. Cattle trainees at Marui. Regular air services from Burui, Torembi and Kapaimari to regular markets along the Sepik River.

Assemblies of God Mission. School at Yamanumbu.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Catechists and Infant Welfare to Japandai, Yamanumbu, Pagwi and Japanaut.

General attitude towards the missions is good. The most influential is the Catholic Mission.

NON-INDIGENES

Non-indigenes in the area are confined to visiting traders and crocodile buyers with the occasional artefact buyer. The Catholic Mission cattle station at Marui employs several cattle trainees and after three years employment, will allow them to take one cow for their own use.

COMMUNICATIONS

The main road in the area is that from Pagwi to Hayfield where it connects with the Maprik Wewak road. From this road there are minor roads to Tolombel, Kwimba, Wereman and Maiwi. It is intended to extend the Tolombel road to Nogesop and open a road from Jama to Moi. Burui Kundi and Sepik Plains villages to the east of Tolombel at present have no road access though sections of road have been built. The main transport using the roads is confined to four wheel drive trucks of up to one ton capacity but it is possible for conventional vehicles to use the Pagwi Hayfield road if dry. There are usually at least several vehicles a day passing Pagwi.

The main shipping wharf is at Pagwi with a regular two weekly service provided by the m.v. Paula Guy. The other vessel that calls with any regularity is the m.v. Morova approximately monthly mainly to supply the Catholic Mission stations.

The only airstrips in the area are all Catholic Mission ones capable of taking category B aircraft. These are situated at Marui, Burui, Torembi, Kosiabi, Marap, Galkosebi, Kapaimari and Wombun. The main strips of Burui, Torembi and Kapaimari have at least once weekly services but the other strips have no regular services. The M.A.F. floatplane based at Yamanumbu carries out a fortnightly charter service to Ambunti, May River, Amboin and Angoram.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

These are sadly lacking in the area. The people having the skills are for the most part employed outside of the area. The totals of semi-skilled people are listed below and include only those that are in the villages:-

Tractor drivers 13
Drivers 19
Carpenters 27
Welders 1
Cowboy 1
Painters 22
Storemen 7
Plumbers 9
Outboard drivers 63
Linesman (survey) 1
Mechanics 5

Seaman 25
 Bench operator (sawmill) 1
 Chain Saw operator 1
 Clerks 2
 Plywood workers 10
 Chief Clerk 1

These are the skills as stated by each village but the majority of these quoted would have only the slightest knowledge of the skill claimed.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Political development is confined mainly to the Councillors who have given awareness of the need to make up factions to support agenda items that come up in meetings. The people themselves are little interested in political development but do wish to see economic development take place first. They consider that self-government will not be possible until there has been considerable economic progress and as a result are rather concerned at the Pangu parties policy. The conservative member Mr. Nauwi has gained some support as opposed to Mr. Soare.

The Council is still fragmented firstly into census groups and again further between villages over land. Just about all land boundaries are disputed and there is continual movement of the Main River people to encroach on land that originally belonged to other groups.

Comprehension of the machinery of government is quite good and has been seen in the working of the Local Government Council. There have been two lots of two delegates attend District Councils Conference in Newak and there has always been a member from the area on the District Advisory Council.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The main economic trees in the area are coffee though Aibon does use existing coconuts to produce a small amount of copra. There are coconut trees in every village but their use is almost completely confined to food. Coffee figures are as follows:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indingai	2877	447	3324
Kilinbit	1222	2135	3357
Wombun	496	305	801
Changriman	159	112	271
Monsuat	99	303	402
Yambi Yambi	21		21
Bonwingel	52	244	312
Jama	1564	466	2030
Burui		113	113
Kampupu	308		308
Moi	118		118
Kwimba	36		36
Nagotinbi	486		486
Namangoa	627		627
Kosimbi	952		952
Maingugu	1015		1015
Aurumbit	1513	225	1738
Nogosop	440		440
Marap No.2	1530		1530
Marap No.1	1570		1570
Miambei	1616	707	2323
Yamak	3031		3031
Yakiap	364		364
Sarus	328		328

<u>Village</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Slei No.1	553	989	1542
Namangoa	709	378	1087
Tolenbei No.2	331	1625	1856
Vagiput		1095	1095
Yungat	A	220	220
Wesman	3807		3807
Maiwi	221		221
Sengo	10	300	310
Gaikorebi	208	588	796
Korogo	1406	15	1421
Yatanumbu	141		141
Indabu	181		181

Coffee production has been very small mainly due to transportation difficulties and the exact production is not known. The main source of income is from sale of crocodile skins, there is a small amount of rice grown, sale of artefacts, pigs, dogs and chickens. Due to the variety of outlets for these articles no accurate figures can be obtained however the estimated income for the entire area per annum is \$120,000.00.

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs and Commonwealth Savings Books were not available having been sent to the Bank for checking after a discrepancy had been found at the Gauri Agency. The only places that had difficulty with the tax were the Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains villages and as a result, the tax rate for next year has been dropped from \$4 to \$2.50 per male adult. The average per capita income is approximately \$8 but this is not realistically spread as the people catching crocodiles gain far more income than those away from the river or lakes.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

The traditional products of the area are crocodile skins, smoked fish, sago, tobacco, pigs, dogs and fowls. The only drawback to the present has been finding a suitable market. Naprik and Wewak are limited in their demands and the only possibility being presently investigated is Madang for the traditional crops with the fortnightly shipping service.

With the repeal of the crocodile protection legislation, crocodile farming could be instituted by the Council. The Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains also have large tracts of land that could be used for re-forestation and also for the planting of coffee but they are reluctant to do this unless roads are first brought into their areas. The Council has allocated a reasonable amount on roads for this purpose and once good roads are made, more interest may be shown in coffee and rice plantings.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The achievement of the council since its inception in 1964 has been practically nil as far as assistance to the people is concerned and this combined with the loss of a considerable amount of money by the Council Clerk and the original desire not to have a Council has resulted in a very poor attitude to Local Government that can be readily seen by the poor attendances at Council meetings. To try and overcome this attitude, the current estimates have been drastically revised to allow some expenditure for each single village in the Council.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The general attitude towards central government is satisfactory. This is great concern however over the crocodile protection legislation and the Council has requested that local members do their utmost to have this legislation repealed. The people consider that the protection of the crocodile eggs is sufficient to allow the industry to continue.

One further criticism is the lack of a permanent Council adviser

and with this in view, some Councillors favour a separate Local Government Department to allow an adviser without police and court powers to concentrate on purely Council affairs.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES FACILITIES

The only accommodation available is either at Pagwi or the Mission stations and this would have to be pre-arranged privately before any visit. There is a P.O.L. Supply at Pagwi and also at Kapaimari.

The Gauki Council intends to purchase a river truck with outboard and this will be available for hire when not in use by the council. No price has yet been fixed because the performance and petrol consumption is not known. Other native canoes are also available for hire at varying rates, but for the most part these are unreliable and not particularly safe.

The nearest general accommodation is at the Maprik Hotel and as this is only one hour drive from Pagwi, there would be no difficulty in visiting the area from there. The nearest garage is also in the Maprik area N. Hovey at Hayfield an estimated 45 minutes from Pagwi.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

With confidence in the Gauri Council at its low ebb due to the loss of monies by the Council Clerk, all villages were requested to advise what the Council could do to improve their lot. Most places had little idea of what the council could provide however after suggestions were made to concentrate on economic development, requests were made to be incorporated in the revised Council estimates.

Mr. Nauwi M.H.A. and Mr. Semare M.H.A. have both visited the Council on the occasion of separate meetings to advise on happenings in the House. With the radio reports of self independence as a main topic in the House, Mr. Semare was requested particularly to come and speak on this aspect. The Council opinion was that the country was not yet ready for independence and that economic development must come first.

There has been some attempt on the part of Councillors to lobby support for proposed resolutions and this is an encouraging sign of political methods. The political awareness of the average person however is not so great and the dependence on the decisions of his elected member leaves much to be desired. The tight programme did not allow for political education on this patrol.

ECONOMIC

The present emphasis in the Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains is for road development to allow cash crops to be easily carried out to Baiyik. The roads required are the Burui Tolembel road already in existence but requiring improvement, the extension of the Tolembel road to Gaikorobi, a road through Kwimba to Nagotimbi and one further road from Jama to Moi. All these roads can be constructed by hand labour, the main requirement being hand tools that the Council will purchase.

The Council will try to find a market for traditional crops of smoked fish, sago and tobacco in Madang to fit in with the fortnightly shipping service to Pagwi from Madang. With the crocodile protection legislation, more emphasis will have to be given to other means than crocodile skins to obtain money. Wewak and Naprik can take limited amounts of this produce and hence the need to find a larger and still readily accessible market.

Once the road system is extended and improved, there can be an expected increase in the plantings of coffee and rice as in the past, the people have been reluctant to carry the produce long distances to the Pagwi Naprik road to be picked up. A further possibility for the Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains would be re-afforestation of the grass plains.

The Catholic Mission cattle project at Marui has proved that cattle can be a success in the area and they are being extended to Terembi. The native owned herd at Weresan is also in a satisfactory condition and there is no reason why cattle could not be extended. The one need to allow expansion of the cattle industry is that of trained men to look after them. At present the Catholic Mission trains a few people but a larger programme of education in this field is required. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture could hold courses in the same manner as for farmer trainees.

The Council is considering crocodile farming as a Council project. Insufficient information is on hand as yet to see if financial assistance will be available. It is stated over the A.B.C. that crocodile farms

will be started in the Western and Central Districts and there is no reason why they should not also be started in the Sepik District.

There is great concern at the villages surrounding Yauk over the lack of education facilities. Also the villages surrounding Sawingei and Yangel also wish to have their children educated. At present the Administration Primary School at Korogo caters almost entirely for Korogo children and the attitude of the Korogo people has kept out many children from inland villages that would like to attend. The school should serve an area and not a single village and if situated at Worisabi would be available to children from Korogo as well as Wanikp, Kaimbian, Marap, Miambei, Sarus and Yakiap.

At the present moment the Pagwi Base Camp is without any form of mass transport and as a result, law and order cannot be readily enforced in the Burui Kunai and Sepik Plains. Much time is wasted in sending Constabulary on foot where provision of a four wheel drive vehicle would greatly hasten conclusions. In the case of any emergency Ambunti is three hours distance by motor canoe in comparison to Maprik with its far better facilities which is only one hour by all weather road. (for four wheel drive vehicles).

MISCELLANEOUS

With over 50% of the entire Ambunti Sub-District population located in the Gauri Council area, the administration by a single officer from a base camp seems a case of neglect to these more sophisticated people. The need is obvious for a Patrol Post with staff of at least two officers and adequate transportation to allow them to carry out their functions efficiently.

Russell Q