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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 17

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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268-62/68

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1966-67

MARRIK

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	W. van Rikxoort	Tamaui Census Div.
2-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	Wosera Council area
3-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	North & South Wosera, Gawanga Census Div.
4-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	North & South Wosera Census Division, Gawanga Census
5-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	North & South Wosera Census Division
6-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	North & South Wosera
7-66-67	R.J. Brown	Mamblep Census Div.
9-66-67	R.J. Brown	Tamaui Census Division
10-66-67	K.N.J. Allen	Wosera & Gwanga Census Div.

H.Q.
67.8.2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Maprik 1/66-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoert Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Tamaui Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.P&N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/7/1966 to 28/7/1966

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug /1966

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

Map Reference Maprik Sub District Map

Objects of Patrol Area Study

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

131/101/1966

E. G. Heib
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

pul

MIGR	
In	
M	F

67-8-2.

28th October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt of Mr. Van Rikxoort's report of his patrol to the Tamsui Census Division and the covering memoranda from the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, and yourself is acknowledged.

The delays experienced in submitting the report detract from the value. The patrol was completed on 28th July yet the report was not submitted to the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, until sometime later (it is dated 15th August). The Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik commented on the report in his 67-3-7/706 dated 30th September, 1966.

Mr. Van Rikxoort should read the Departmental Standing Instructions on General Field Administration Volume I particularly Chapters I to V inclusive and follow the suggested format for setting out his patrol report.

A report is not a piece of prose but should be a factual report of happenings and findings by the officer concerned. Generalisations should be avoided. In setting out political awareness, what was said by the officer and the people should be recorded factually even by question and answer if necessary.

I will look for an improvement in future reports by Mr. Van Rikxoort.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

70

E67-1-4.

District Office,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.



11th October, -1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.~~

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1966/67.

The above report with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

I concur that generalisations are not administratively constructive -this appears to be a marked habit of Mr.van Rikxoort and I have had occasion to bring this to his attention in previous reports.

I would be most appreciative if you would investigate the possibility of establishing a complex at Maprik for the purpose of conducting Community Education Courses in the future. Your proposal could include funds required for building, etc., that would cater for 15 to 20 persons at one time. It is most desirable that every effort be made to commence such courses as soon as possible.

Please bring the contents of this memorandum to Mr.van Rikxoort's notice and request him to present his report in a better layout.

Apart from some generalisations the report is quite informative.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.



19

GR
F

67-3-7/706

MJC:EC

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K,
East Sepik District,

30th September, 1966.

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

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1966/67

Forwarded herewith Mr. van Rikxoort's report on a patrol of the TAMAUI Census Division. The delay in forwarding is regretted, but the report had to be returned to Mr. van Rikxoort for corrections in spelling and additions in Census figures.

The report, though informative, is somewhat difficult to understand. Also the layout leaves a lot to be desired as it makes physical act of reading more difficult than need be. These errors have been pointed out to Mr. van Rikxoort and it is anticipated that his work in the future shall be of a higher quality.

Some of Mr. van Rikxoort's generalisation concerning the political awareness of the people I find hard to swallow, and his comments would be of more value if he indicated the number and status of the people he talked to. The TAMAUI Census Division is an area which could do with a lot more political and community education, and to this end it was planned to conduct a Community Education Course at Maprik for people of this Census Division. However, the lack of accommodation and facilities at Maprik precluded the running of the course.

Mr. van Rikxoort's claim for camping allowance is attached.

(M.J. COCKBURN)
Assistant District Commissioner.

...Attach



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub District Office

Maprik

East Sepik District

15th August 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub District Office
Maprik

Maprik Patrol No.1/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by :
Personnel Accompanying :

W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer
2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Area Patrolled :

Tamaui Census Division

Duration of Patrol :

11th July to 28th July 1966

Number of Days :

17

Last Patrol to Area :

D.D.A. August 1965

Objects of Patrol :

- (1) Census Revision
- (2) Routine Administration
- (3) Area Study

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

Introduction

(a) The area surveyed for the purpose of this report is the Tamaui Census Division situated south of Maprik and measures approximately 106 square miles.

The topography consists of undulating country with hills no higher than 300 to 400 feet and which gradually flattens out in the south of the Division towards the Sepik River. The southern half consists almost entirely of gently sloping country and borders the Sepik Basin. The area is crossed by two rivers, the Parchee and the Kalauru, which join at Mangul village and then drain in the Sepik River further south. They are streams of only small volume, with occasional flash floods, and serve no other useful purpose than to provide fresh water for the bordering villages and a run off for smaller streams.

The climate is hot and moist and the total rainfall is probably the same as Maprik Station, viz. 62 inches per year average.

There are several types of vegetation, each predominant in its own part. In the northern part it consists of rainforest and undergrowth covering the low hills, with patches of kunai interspersed. These patches grow larger towards the southern part until it covers approximately 70 to 80 percent of the area around Kupmabit and Mangul. Only small areas of forest are found around these villages, mainly in the low depressions.

A few large areas of pit pit may also be found in some of the depressions cut by the Parchee and Kalauri Rivers.

Isolated patches of swamp and sago are near some of the villages but these are comparatively small in area.

(b) Access to the Tamaui Census Division from Maprik Sub District Headquarters is by means of the gazetted Maprik-Pagwi Road which skirts part of the western of the Division and various non gazetted trunk roads which link all the villages with Maprik, either via the Maprik-Pagwi Road or directly.

A large aerodrome able to accommodate category "B" aircraft is situated near the Assemblies of God Mission at Hayfield and is easily accessible by all villages.

The Maprik-Pagwi Road provides an excellent connection with the Sepik River and the wharf and Administration store at Pagwi, and this is made use of to transport produce and crops to the river

(c) The area has been under more or less close Administration contact since the late 1930's with infrequent contact prior to that period and with an interruption during the war years. Administration influence is now strong in the area with frequent contact, both through patrols and easy access to Sub District Headquarters.

The general attitude of the people is pro-Administration although Europeans are not always popular, which is probably mainly due to their attitude towards native people.

There have been no cargo cults in the area, at least in recent years and the mission influence is considerable although the old beliefs and superstitions still exist and indeed often predominate.

B. Population distribution and trends

(a) See population Register attached.

The average increase for all the villages during the past 10 years is 30 percent and is due to a natural increase, the influence of people moving in or out is negligible. The neo-natal mortality rate and general death rate are much lower than the birth rate and a steady increase is the result.

This is perhaps partly due to the pre-natal and ante-natal checks carried out by the Government and Mission medical services at the various village clinics in the Tamaui area and partly to the generally improved living conditions.

(b) All villages are linked by non gazetted trunk roads maintained by the Maprik Local Government Council. See map attached for further details.

(c) The outward flow is small and only forms a small part of the working population and consists almost entirely of plantation labourers absent for a period of about 2 years. Absenteeism on non-working business is almost non-existent.

C. Social Groupings.

(a) There is only the one distinct social grouping in the area with similar customs.

(b) The operational unit is the clan which has a number of simple families and extended families are not known. Totemism is practiced in all instances and the old loyalties to the clan and the village as a whole still are as strong as ever.

(c) The language (the Tamaui language) is universal throughout the Census Division and there are no variations or dialects. Melanesian Pidgin is a secondary language spoken by all but a few old people. English is spoken only in a limited degree by a few school boys.

(d) There is now a large degree of cohesion in the Census Division which is due partly to the influence of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council (though slight) and Administration influence generally. However there is still a certain degree of animosity between villages in the poorer south and those in the richer north. This manifests itself mainly in arguments over the amounts of Council tax which is decided by the more numerous Councillors in the north. Some places consider the amount levied is beyond their means and is a source of grievance by the people from the south.

(e) There is no openly expressed hostility towards major groups outside the area surveyed, although there is a slight antipathy evident towards the people in the neighbouring Wosera area. This is apparently a traditional grudge from the old days prior to Administration control. It is of relatively little importance and has no influence on the general political development.

D. Leadership.

(a) The following is a list of leaders in the area:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Hereditary or acquired</u>
Belbel	Malba	Hereditary
Meino	NArango	Acquired
Saulami	Sag/sik	Hereditary
Maningi	Yauwanjigei	"
Aulimbe	Kwimbu	"

(b) Belbel is an old man who was once powerful but is now apparently losing control rapidly and soon will no longer be effective. He has received no formal education and there appears to be no successor, although he has a son.

Meino is an elected "bos Bol" who has much influence in NArango and shows a considerable amount of energy. He is trying to raise production of the coffee and rice gardens with some success. He has received no formal education and has worked in Rabaul and Madang.

He may be regarded as being pro Administration minded and is one of the more promising leaders.

Saulami from Sagisik is approximately 45 years of age. He is one of the younger hereditary leaders and is still effective, he probably will be for some time. He has received no formal education and has served a prison term of 2 weeks for practicing sorcery.

He appears to be well disposed towards the Administration and is anxious to extend gardens and boost economic development generally.

Maningi from Yauwanjugei is 60 years of age. He has no criminal record and is pro Administration. It appears however that he is losing control and he is probably on the way out.

Aulimbe from Kwimbu is about 65 years of age and is probably the most influential hereditary leader in the area surveyed, although his influence does not extend beyond no 1 and no 2 Kwimbu villages. He has served 4 months in gaol for counseling indentured labourers to break their contracts. He is upto his eyeballs in every scheme and intrigue plotted in the village.

He is illiterate and pro Administration and one of the keener supporters of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council, of which he was is a former Councilor.

(c) There is every sign that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing to a significant degree. The influence of the traditional hereditary leaders, as far as they still exist, has diminished considerably and is possible that they will disappear altogether with the next generation or so. Able and forceful young men now seem to be the ones who are gaining power although no strong leader has emerged from these ranks yet.

The old system is no longer adequate as now a different type of leadership is required to stimulate cash cropping and general development. There are to date no educated men in the area but no doubt in the future they will exert their influence when they emerge. The villages are no longer the close knit economic and social units they used to be and if leaders do not have the ability to stimulate activity in the area it is likely they are quickly replaced and will be left with only ceremonial power at sing sings.

It is a feature that the Councillors are often ignored and seem often to be chosen from the minor leaders in the village. There are of course a number of exceptions to this rule but it may be said that in many cases people rather take heed of other leaders. This is perhaps due to the fact that no great interest is taken in the affairs of the Council, at least at this stage.

To sum up it could be said that the old type of leadership is gradually disappearing but not enough leaders have yet appeared to replace them.

E. Land tenure and use

(a) The traditional land inheritance system is still followed, viz. inheritance by males only. Should a land owner die without leaving male children, his land will go to the male children of his brother. Women may have the use of land but they cannot own it. The system works alright and there is no squabbling overland within the villages.

(b) There are no individual leaseholders of Administration land and the people have never heard of tenure conversion. They are satisfied with their present system and in view of the poor quality of the soil it is unlikely that the Administration will make any approach to buy land in this area.

(c) Cashcropping was commenced some years ago and is mostly done on an individual or family basis. This is actively encouraged by the D.A.S.F. The clearing of the land is done on a communal basis, which calls for a higher efficiency and after a large block has been cleared portions are allotted to individuals who plant coffee trees or rice and receive the sole income derived from this. The system works well and anyone not willing to work simply does not receive an income. No instances have been found of communal gardens for cashcropping. Cash cropping is increasing and some large blocks of land are now being cleared.

F. Literacy.

(a) The following is a list of the schools in the area, broken down into various categories:

Banyik Primary "T" School

This school teaches standard 5 and 6. The staff consists of 2 European and 2 Native teachers

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Pupils</u>	<u>Female Pupils</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	71	2	73
6	65	-	65
	<u>136</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>138</u>

A.O.G. Mission school, Hayfield.

Standards 4, 5 and 6 taught. English is taught in all standards by European teachers. The school has no Native teachers.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Pupils</u>	<u>Female Pupils</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	36	6	42
5	37	-	37
6	21	2	23
	<u>90</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>98</u>

Catholic Mission School at Roma

English is taught at this school by Native teachers, but the standard appears to be low.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Pupils</u>	<u>Female Pupils</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep.1	40	18	48
Prep.2	25	13	38
	<u>65</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>86</u>

Apart from the above two schools several villages have schools which teach up to standard 2 (Prep.). In addition there are a few "bible" schools which teach rudimentary writing in Pidgin and religious instructions.

A.O.G. Malba

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Pupils</u>	<u>Female Pupils</u>	<u>Total</u>
1(Prep.)	25	6	31
2(Prep.)	15	3	18
	<u>40</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>49</u>

A.O.G. Sagisik

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male Pupils</u>	<u>Female Pupils</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 (Prep.)	10	10	20

(b) A direct inquiry at each village revealed that only a total of 25 people were literate in Melanesian Pidgin, apart from school children, and none in English. The writing of many of these is abominable and intelligible only to themselves. A very few speak a little English.

(c) there are no persons at all in the area who have received, or are receiving an education past the primary school stage.

(e) The only publication of any kind which finds its way into the area is the "Nius bilong Yumi" monthly paper which is distributed through the Greater Maprik Local Government Council, but little is shown in it. Only occasionally copies turn up in the villages where nobody reads them and they are promptly turned into cigarette paper.

A total of 6 radio sets were counted, which are turned in continuously to Radio Wewak. Little interest is shown in such programmes such as Agricultural and Medical talks. Their greatest interests are to hear their own name broadcasts over the air and listen to sing sings from their own or nearby villages.

Radios are available rather cheaply at the Catholic Mission at Roma, but only a from are sold. The Council has not distributed any sets in the Tamaui Census Division and has apparently not attempted to get people interested in educational programs, according to the villagers. This is a pity because many of the most common queries like produce prices and how to look after gardens properly are dealt with by Radio Wewak at regular times.

G Standard of living

(a) The housing in the area is still of the traditional design, viz. a simple frame build up from the ground and covered with leaves. The standard is generally not high and some changes are appearing here and there by raising the houses of the ground and to partition off several rooms and/or a verandah. This is mostly done by the more travelled villagers who have spent some time on plantations or elsewhere.

Sanitation is adequate in most instances but occasionally instructions had to be given, where appropriate, to build new latrines.

All villagers are now in possession of European clothes although the only clothes worn normally is a pair of shorts for the men and a laplap for the women. Only at the Census taking are all or most wearing shirts or blouses, and on such occasions like a visit to the station. Most people own two sets of clothing.

A number of European utensils are now commonly in use, they include crockery such as plates, dishes, spoons, cooking pots and buckets and of course the inevitable bush knives. Apart from these very few imported artefacts and utensils are used and they still rely largely on on their traditional utensils like pots etc.

(b) The staple diet consists mainly of Taro, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, any meat they can lay their hands on, e.g. pigs, birds, possums etc., and to a lesser extent rice and sago. There is probably a general shortage of protein as many of the children have extended stomachs. On the whole however, the people appear to be well fed.

A number of food crops have been introduced, e.g. cabbage, tomatoes and onions, but little was seen of them because, it was claimed, the absence of rain and too much sun spoiled the crops. At any rate these crops are of such inferior quality, at least in the Tamaui Census Division, that they hardly seem worth growing at all.

Canned foodstuffs are only purchased in very small quantities, due to the exorbitant prices being charged by the stores in and around Maprik on such items as tinned fish and meat, and the general low income. Tinned goods remain a luxury for most.

A comparison between a grocery price list from Burns Philp and prices in the local trade stores show that prices in Maprik are sometimes twice as high as those charged by Burns Philp in the bigger centres. People are aware of this and are often resentful with local prices, which they regard, with some justification, as exploitation.

(c) There are no Community Centres or such organisations as Red Cross or Guides and the area. No attempts have been, or appear to have been, made to establish any such organisations.

The men are interested in playing soccer but the generally undulating country, lack of organization and leisure time makes playing difficult and the traditional pastimes such as debating and sing sings are still followed strongly.

Unless any effort is made by the Administration the situation will remain the same as it has been in the past. There is no freedom and attempts to organize sports clubs at this stage would probably meet with defeat.

Establishment of womens' clubs would be of far greater benefit as it is the women who are generally backward and ignorant of many basic house keeping duties.

H Missions

There are two only missions operating in the area, the Assemblies of God and the Catholic Missions. They are about equally influential and the following is a list of the villages associated with each Mission:

<u>Assemblies of God</u>	<u>Catholic Mission</u>	<u>Both A.OG And C.M.</u>
BENGARAGUM	DUMBIT no 1	KOMBENOGO
KWARENGU	DUMBIT no 2	KWIMPU no1
MALBA no1	KASANABO	" no 2
MALBA no2	SUAMBUKUM no 2	SAGISIK
NALA	YANGISAGU	SUAMBUKUM no 1
NARAMGO	YAUWANJUGEI no 1	YENIGO
WAIKNAKUM no1	" no 2	
" no 2		
" no 3		

There is no conflict or tension between the two denominations. This is perhaps due to the fact that they take the Missions not very seriously and they still cling to their old beliefs and superstitions to some degree.

(b) The Roman Catholic Mission is situated at Roma near Yauwanjugei village. It is staffed by a European priest who also runs a trade store and an unofficial aidpost. He has 4 native teachers fulltime at Roma and three elsewhere in the Tamau Census Division.

The Assemblies of God Mission is located at Hayfield in the northern part of the census division. They run only a school and a church and their main religious activities are done by their mission at Wingei near Yangisabu (see map). The staff at Hayfield consists of 11 Europeans, 5 men and 6 women, of which some work part time only. The accent of both Missions is mainly on education and to a lesser degree religious instructions.

A fairly extensive medical service is given by both Missions just at Weingei (A.O.G.) and Kunjingini (C.M.), both on opposite ends just outside the area surveyed

(c) The general attitude of the indigenous population towards Christian Missions is that of indifference. They still cling to their old customs and beliefs and to all intents and purposes they could be called Rice Christians. This view was largely confirmed by the Priest at Roma. He complained that many of the local villagers were ill disposed towards his Mission but a close investigation failed to reveal any evidence of this. His accusation stems from the fact that the people generally are unwilling to become deeply involved in church affairs. In my opinion the priest is too insistent and forceful in his teachings e.g. by banning all sing sings and ridiculing people who show indifference towards the church. This is often resented but there is no boycott of church activities and school, on the contrary they are generally well attended.

Both the Assemblies of God and the Catholic Missions are of about equal strength and influence. The relationship between the two seems to be a bit strained but the villagers take little notice of this. A.O.G. adherents are quite readily accepted in Catholic villages and vice versa.

I. Non indigenes

There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments owned or operated by non indigenes in the area.

J. Communications

(a) Roads. The census division is on the Western side skirted by the Maprik - Pagwi Road, which is suitable for traffic all year round. This road gives a convenient access to both Maprik and Pagwi on the Sepik River and it is frequently used by medium to heavy transport. Internally all the villages are linked by non-gazetted trunk roads maintained by the local villagers. They are kept in reasonably good condition and are suitable for light trucks and four wheel drive vehicles. They are mainly used to transport cash crops from the villages to Banyik Agricultural Station. There is no need for any new roads at this stage.

(b) Sea. There is a direct connection with the wharf at Pagwi on the Sepik River via the road described above. It is quite easily accessible on a good road. There is no need to develop additional anchorages or wharf sites.

(c) Air. There are two aerodromes in the area. A large, well kept strip is situated at Hayfield near the Assembly of God Mission and is suitable for category "B" aircraft. It accommodates some type of two engine aircraft not permitted to land at Maprik Aerodrome. In addition light aircraft land at the airstrip for various purposes, mainly for the Assemblies of God Mission. Another strip is located at the Catholic Mission at Roma and is suitable for category "D" aircraft only. It only serves the Mission situated there and aircraft land infrequently, an average of once every three weeks with cargo for the Catholic Mission. One or two sites appear to be suitable for additional aerodromes but they are located in the middle of large expanses of kunai and well away from roads and villages. There is no need for them and it would serve no real purpose to establish a new airstrip in the area.

K Technical and Clerical Skills

The total number of skilled or semi-skilled workers in the area are as follows :

10 Drivers

1 Storeman

1 Mechanic (Electricity Commission)

There are no apprentices indentured in any of the trades and no boys expressed any wish to become one or attend a technical school. There are about 6 policemen in the area but have not been taken into account. A few of the absent male adults generally classified as "work boys" probably perform some sort of semi-skilled job but their type of employment could not be ascertained. It would seem this area will remain almost entirely agricultural with only a few men seeking the simpler jobs in other places, like driver and shop assistant.

L The stage of Political Development

The area forms part of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council. It plays an important part in the Political Development of the area, although their influence could be much stronger than it is at present because many, if not most, people take little or no interest in the affairs of the Council. It is commonly agreed that it is a good thing to have, but when asked why, no answer came forthcoming. Apparently they are merely repeating what they have heard. See "O" for further comments on Local Government Councils and the peoples attitude towards them.

Europeans are generally well regarded and no resentment was found for example in the difference in standards of living. It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the peoples feelings on this subject as any resentment would not likely be made evident to a Patrol Officer visiting the village.

However they are definitely pro Administration and now regard it as an indispensable part of their life.

The whole area is now reasonably homogeneous but one important cause of instability still exists, viz. the disputes over land. A few of these disputes have now been outstanding for a number of years and no settlement is in sight for most of them, although attempts have been made to do so. The parties concerned are adamant in their claims and refuse to compromise. Rather than to make a concession they prefer an arbitrary settlement by the Administration, even if this is to their disadvantage.

Many claims are often ridiculous and childish, nevertheless they persist and often give rise to strong feelings of animosity between villages and occasional fights still occur. No doubt these are a legacy from the time of the old tribal fights and are an obstacle to a rapid and close political development.

One advantage to political development is that only one language is spoken throughout the area and that communications between villages are good by means of vehicular roads.

It was noted that there is a slight tendency for several villages to group together if they have a common land claim against another village.

The present form of government is little understood by the people and since the election of a local member to the House of Assembly confusion is sometimes apparent. They obey various orders, e.g. road maintenance, without question and regard Government as something invented for their protection and not something in which they should take part.

They are generally unsure of the value of their local Member and are confused as to what his duties are and their relationship with him. It is claimed he has visited them only once since his election and it is clear that they had little to say to him, although they had a number of complaints and grievances.

The people in the area are very materialistic and will have absolutely nothing to do with independence. This was very carefully brought up in conversations and discussions held in the villages but people shy away from the subject.

They realize that sooner or later they will have to stand on their own feet but dismiss it as something for the distant future.

It was curious to note that when any guess was made as to when independence would materialize their answer was invariably 20 years. This is perhaps because the number 20 (which is 24 by native counting) is commonly used. No other basis for their answer could be ascertained.

It appears that the subject is little discussed amongst themselves and has not been brought up by their local Member.

It can be said that they are ignorant of what is going on politically in the Territory, which is partly due to the lack of communication by means of radio and publications. Not a single person had ever heard of the programs of the A.B.C. dealing with such questions as independence, national anthems and Political Development generally. Stimulating an interest in these programmes could help to bring about a greater understanding of the political situation.

None of the people has been away to such conferences like those held for Local Government Councils, the South Pacific Commission or Co-operatives. They had never heard of these conferences nor did they show any interest when the subject was brought up.

M The Economy of the Area

(a) The total number of economic trees in the area surveyed is as follows: (Coffee trees only)

1 - 2 years old	11107
3 - 4 " "	5339
4 - 5 " "	9039
Holes Lined (i.e. not yet established)	31187

Total 56672.

Of this total the Holes Lined ones will not produce for another year or so. Coffee trees are the only trees grown in the area, no serious attempts have been made to grow cacao.

Unfortunately the figures could not be obtained on a village by village basis. The D.A.S.F. was unable to supply this information and there was no literate member on the patrol who could be trusted to make an accurate count at each village.

The gardens are mostly situated in the northern part of the Census Division and are gradually thinning out towards the south. They are often situated a considerable distance from the village.

Of rice production also no accurate records are kept for each census division and the information had to be collected from the villages. A total of 960 copra bags was harvested during the year.

(b) At the ruling market prices the total money value of both coffee and rice harvested is ~~£~~ \$2100 and \$3360, respectively.

(c) According to the District Agricultural Officer the total production for the number of coffee trees planted should be 112 cwt, provided that approved techniques and methods are closely followed. It happens frequently that part of the coffee beans get lost through careless picking.

(d) Due to the poor quality of the soil generally in the area and the fact that the accent is on the establishing of coffee and rice gardens little produce for sale finds its way to Maprik and gardening is mostly done for subsistence.

Part of the area is rather too distant to make it economical to grow produce for sale although the potential exists in some areas.

The little amount which is offered for sale consists almost entirely of the traditional yams, taro and sweet potatoes.

The approximate amount of produce sold, after making an estimate in every village, is 15 tons per annum which would earn about \$2500..

It should be remembered however that this is only an estimation as it is impossible to obtain an accurate figure. The total of 15 tons was arrived at by adding the figures given by the villagers.

(e) Comparatively few "non foreign" persons are employed for cash wages. Their numbers are as follows:

4 C.M. teachers at Roma @	\$18.00 pm =	\$ 364.00 pa
9 C.M. catechists @	\$ 2.00 pm =	\$ 216.00 "
8 A.O.G. " @	\$ 2.00 pm =	\$ 192.00 "
8 trade store assistants @	\$ 2.00 pm =	\$ 192.00 "
10 personal servants @ (Mission and P.T.S.)	\$12.00 pm =	\$1920.00 "
5 Aid post Orderliss @	\$ 3.00 pm =	\$ 180.00 "

\$ 3564.00 per annum

Incomes of absentees have not been taken into account.

(f) Only one co-operative is functioning in the area, viz. the marketing association for the rice and coffee crops. For all intents and purposes it is regarded by the people as being a part of the D.A.S.F. and they take no interest in its affairs. There is no co-operative running trade stores nor is there any demand for one to be established.

(g) There are no entrepreneurs at all in the area apart from the occasional small scale shop keeper. These shops are strictly one man affairs with perhaps a parttime assistant. There are no natural resources in great quantities, e.g. timber which would encourage any large scale activity by one of the more energetic villagers.

A small amount of gold is panned near Malba, but this is done on an individual basis. The income from this source is approximately \$ 1500 per annum, as calculated from the available bullion receipt books of the Mining Assistant at Maprik.

(h) The total number of Savings Bank accounts held, village by village, is as follows:

<u>Place</u>	<u>No. of accounts</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
Dumbit*	4	\$ 4.31
Bengaragum	2	" 0.20
Kwimbu	4	"275.07
Kombenogo	3	" 0.66
Kombikum	3	"152.00
Kupmabit	4	" 6.70
Malba	28	"490.44
Mangul	1	" 2.00
Nala	1	" 0.10
Sagasik	2	" 4.10
Suambukum no 1	3	" 2.04
" no 2	3	" 30.47
WAIKNAKUM no 1	4	" 5.10
" no 2	4	" 43.28
" no 3	1	" 6.00
Kwarengu	1	" 40.00
Yenigo	15	"335.15
Yauwanjugei no 1	3	" 4.10
	<u>85</u>	<u>Total \$/1401.72</u>

The comparatively large amounts at Malba and Yenigo is due to the fact that some gold is panned in the nearby river and they are comparatively well off.

(c) There is a general feeling that the amount of tax levied by the greater Maprik Local Government Council is too high. Complaints were especially made towards the southern part of the Tamaui Census Division which has a much lower per capita income. It is felt there that their Councillors have little or no say in the matter because they are a minority in the Council meetings.

Their dissatisfaction is connected with the price they receive for their coffee and rice, which they consider too low.

From the evidence available the amount of \$5 per year tax seems reasonable enough and should not cause any undue hardship, especially when the opportunity is available to increase income. It was explained that a lowering of the tax rate would seriously hamper the Council

in the execution of its projects and Councillors were urged to vote for at least a similar amount.

Complaints would likely be made no matter what amount was levied.

(j) From the combined total earned in the area from coffee, rice, gold cash labour and market gardening, the per capita income is approximately \$15 per annum.

This takes also into account the incomes derived from the sale of pigs which in several instances is still the major source of income and quite a lucrative business.

The estimate given may appear to be low but it should be remembered that the area is only just emerging from a primarily sub-sistence level. The amount of money earned by absentee labour has not been taken into account but this would only mean an increase of about \$1.

Incomes are not evenly divided, it is higher in the northern part and gradually decreases further south. This is due to the more extensive cash cropping in the north and the amount of gold panned near Malba.

(k) Marketing facilities are good. Crops can be transported via Pagwi on the Sepik River or per road transport to Wewak, although the latter method would not be economical.

N Possibilities of expanding the Economy

(a) Large tracts of arable land are still available at various places. Most of this is situated around the villages, especially in the North. The land owned by the southern villages consists often for the greater part out of kunai and is virtually worthless for agricultural purposes. Only Mangul and Kupmabit could be said to be somewhat short in arable land but the situation is not pressing and will probably remain so for at least another generation, as there is no overpopulation at present.

A number of new gardens are now being established at various places and the cash crops should increase considerably in volume over the next few years.

Most of the land would appear to be suitable for permanent tree planting and the total acreage available would be in the neighborhood of 6000 acres. This is only a guess from observation made en route to the various villages and the actual figure could vary one way or the other.

(b) Market gardening could probably be increased but it is doubtful whether there is sufficient demand for garden produce to warrant any effort to increase production. The only large scale consumers are the various schools and Maprik Station in general.

The schools get largely supplied by the people's parents and the Market at Maprik seems adequately supplied at present, not only by villages from the Tamaui Census Division but by other areas as well. Some of the villages in the area surveyed are rather too distant to make it economical for large scale supplies to Maprik and are at a distinct disadvantage with their competitors.

Because of the accent on cash crops it seems unlikely that there will be any increase in market gardening apart from the reasons given above.

(c) It is unlikely that wage earnings within the Census Division could be increased. There are comparatively few employers close to which would be able ~~xxx~~ to engage any more employees. Competition for jobs is keen and only few succeed to obtain employment outside their village.

There is of course a fair amount of recruiting being done but less than 1/7 of the labour force is absent on plantations. This causes no strain on the manpower necessary in the village to engage in agricultural production.

(d) In view of the fact that the area is now almost totally committed to the production of coffee and rice, it is unlikely that any new crops will be introduced. The Agricultural Officer advised there are no plans at present to make experiments with new crops.

Some tentative enquiries were made by some villagers about planting of cacao and were referred to the D.A.S.F. Some of the land not suitable for cash crops, e.g. because the gradients are too steep, could perhaps be used for planting timber seedlings.

(e) Efforts are continually being made by the D.A.S.F. to increase general production, but these attempts are only partially successful. The people realize that the only way to attain a greater standard of living is to increase their income by means of increased cash crops.

However there exists some considerable dissatisfaction over the present prices received for their crops and this hampers a large scale expansion. Several places have said they will not make any new gardens at present as it is not worth the effort they put into it. This attitude is not unreasonable in the circumstances and shows that they have reached the equilibrium, in an economic sense, at the ruling market prices.

From observations on this patrol it became evident that with an increase in price for cash crops, say, by 25%, the increase in production would proportionately be larger within about 2 years or so. Explanations were given of the cause of low market prices for their products but were generally not accepted. They insist that the D.A.S.F. determines prices and they are not concerned with any outside causes. Their demands ranged for increases from 25 to 50%. It should be realized that the agricultural methods used are rather primitive, i.e. harvesting of rice is done by hand, and there is a limit to what extent larger crops could be obtained without the introduction of some measure of mechanization.

O Attitude towards Local Government Councils

The general attitude by the people towards the Greater Maprik Local Government Council is, as stated in (L), one of general indifference by most people. They have been told that a Council is a good thing to have but so far they have received little benefit from it, if at all. The Council has built no school, maintained roads or help in the upkeep of them, and has established no aidposts, although they pay the salaries of the A.P.O.s of the existing ones and from their point of view they have had no value for their money.

There is an appalling ignorance of what the Council does or what its functions are. It appears there has been little or no education in Council affairs and if there has been it is mostly forgotten by now. There is little communication with the Councillors about matters affecting the Council.

From the dozen or so Councillors interviewed only two could give an approximation of the Councils revenue and expenditure for the past financial year. None of them knew whether any project was being planned for their area.

People are by no means hostile to the Council, they merely regard as something too remote to affect their lives.

A Council educational patrol should be able to improve the situation and instill new confidence and enthusiasm. Because the Council is now well established any misunderstanding about it should be rectified without too much trouble.

P Summary of several points

The area surveyed is comparatively poor in natural assets like fertility of the soil and other natural resources like timber, this is especially so towards the south.

Its future lies probably in the expansion of existing cash crops, viz. coffee and rice and a total of 31187 new coffee trees are "holes lined" i.e. preparations for the planting of these are now in the final stage.

The limit of production will probably be reached within 5 or 6 years with existing agricultural methods, but any large scale mechanization is probably out of the question because of the steepness of the gardens.

One of the greatest needs for the area is an Administration school and one will be build shortly nearKusanabu and/or when a teacher becomes available. The land for the school has been bought by the Administration.

It is also recommended that a greater interest be taken in the area by the Greater Maprik L.G.C. and that consideration be given for an educational patrol the visit the area.

Report of Members R.F.C. Patrol

The following is a report of the patrol gained at two days work of the R.F.C. Patrol

1951

W. van Rikxoort

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

1951



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

APPENDIX "A"

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office

Maprik

East Sepik District

15th August 1966

The Commissioner of Police
Police Headquarters
KONEDOBU

Report of Members R.P.& N.G.C. accompanying D.D.A. Patrol

The following is a report of the impressions gained of two members of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying D.D.A. Maprik Patrol 1/1966-67:

8761 Constable AULA.

A very hard worker. He is very smart in the executions of his duties and shows considerable initiative. He takes great pride in the Police Force and appears overdue for his first stripe.

9263 Constable BUVUNGAM.

Needs strong discipline and had to be told on several occasions to smarten up in his appearance. Very useful on this patrol as he comes from the area patrolled. Carries authority well.

Both are experienced policemen and are at least of average ability. They are reasonably satisfied in the Police Force but have one complaint, viz. the long period before a ~~maxi~~ promotion is granted. This tends to undermine their morale somewhat.

W. van Rikxoort

Patrol Officer

cc O.I.C. Police, Maprik.

APPENDIX "B"

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

9th July, 1966.

MJC:ec

Mr. W. Van Rikxoort,
Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.


Dear Sir,

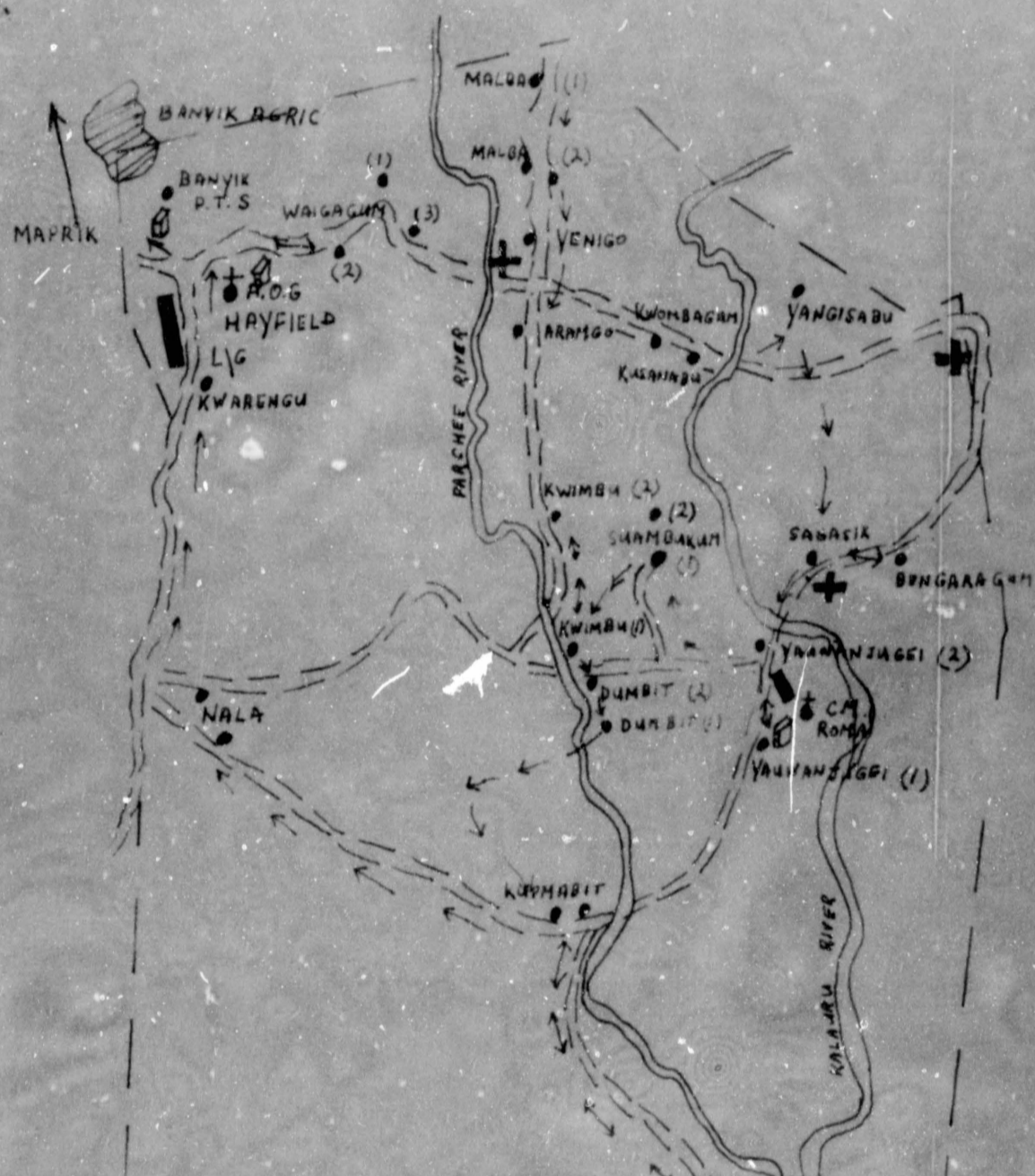
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
MAPRIK PATROL No.1 of 1966/67

You will prepare to depart on a patrol to the Tanaui Census Division and be ready to leave Maprik on Monday the 11th July, 1966. You shall be accompanied by two members of the R.P. & N.G.C.. The objects of the patrol are as follows:-

1. A general administration patrol of the Census Division;
2. conduct a Census check of the Census Division;
3. submit your report in the form of Area Study as outlined in Volume 7 of Statutory Instructions, Chapter XVII.

You are advised to read the relevant circular that remains in force in relation to patrolling, prior to your departure. A bound copy of these circulars are in the office. Remember while you are in the field that the role of D.D.A. staff officers of this Department have the special task of bringing political education to the people. Take every opportunity of talking with the people and getting their confidence. On your return from patrol you will be required to amend the village population cards for the Census Division. Please ensure that you collect all relevant information to complete this task.


(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.



- LEGEND
- PATROL ROUTE
 - + AID POST
 - MISSION
 - ▬ AIRSTRIP
 - - - VEHICULAR ROAD
 - ☐ SCHOOL

MAPRIK PATROL
 NO 1/66-67
 W VAN RIKXOORT P.O.

Amount Returned to Store



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 2 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by Mr. K.N.J. Allen, P.O.

Area Patrolled Wosera Council Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. D. Pennefather, C.P.O., Mr. L. Tofoambu, L.G.A. Mr. R. Brown, P.O., Mr. W. Van Rikxoort, P.O.

Natives 3 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 31./8./19.66 to 16./9./19.66

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services D.D.A. Officer, semi-permanent in area. Medical

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Conduct Council General Elections, General Administration.

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/11/1966

E. G. Hicks District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

(4)

67-8-7

9th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Allen's Patrol Report covered by memoranda from yourself and Mr. Cockburn, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Allen apparently conducted quite a good patrol and submitted an interesting but not very informative report. I hope he digests the comments made both by yourself and Mr. Cockburn and thus learns something about report writing.

3. I could not agree more with your remarks that the Cadet should submit a report of his observations of the patrol, as a training exercise.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-1-4
13

If these officers have not completed their individual reports, request them to do so without delay.

67-1-4

For your information and action, please.

District Office,
MSWAK.
East Sepik District.

23rd November, 1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.~~

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1966/67.

The above Report submitted by Mr. K.F.J. Allen, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.

I would suggest that Mr. D. Penefather, Cadet Patrol Officer, be requested to submit a report of his observations, etc., as a training exercise.

You have covered the Report rather well on the main issues and I concur with your assessments and recommendations, viz:- No Police participation and a visit by Mr. G. Neilsen, Lands Titles Commissioner. Mr. Neilsen intimated on his previous visit to Wewak that he would be visiting Maprik towards the end of November - I will contact him and advise you accordingly.

I am in agreement with Mr. Allen's submission (para. 3 P.1) that constant indoctrination must be maintained on the desirability and usefulness of Demarcations Committee's in the Wosera area. Continued explanation by Councillors and Radio Wewak, - together with the efforts of the Officer on the spot must eventually have some successful effect.

Reference (para. 7 page 2) to Missions.

Request Mr. Allen to be factual and specific on situations such as he has attempted to outline - I see no situation or friction from what he has written other than useless phrases, words and the odd cliché, e.g. 'militant' (let sleeping dogs lie' - 'zealous poaching techniques' - 'fanaticism' - 'crusade' 'advised his flock to repel the invaders'.

Anyone would think this was a graphic description of the Battle of Hartings or the Crusades, rather than some difference of Mission opinion (over what? is left to the reader's imagination) in the Wosera area of the Sepik.

No doubt, good work was effected by Teams 1 and 2, but I can see little indication of it in narrative form from this report.

Mr. Allen is a most capable officer and I expect better lucid and informative reports from him in future.

When may I expect reports from Mr. Van Rixhoort, Mr. Brown, Mr. Penefather and Mr. L. Tofoambu.

67.8. 72

If these officers have not completed their individual reports, request them to do so without delay.

For your information and action, please.



E. G. Hicks
(E. G. Hicks)
District Commissioner.

C.C. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.



Forwarded herewith Mr. K.M.J. Allen's District Report covering...
The report contains...
Under the heading of Native Affairs, Mr. Allen has...
requiring further explanation.

A copy of Report enclosed for your records, please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. Hicks)
District Commissioner.

The Native Commissioner...
waiting for the KIMAB people...
loss for the following reasons:

(a) The KIMAB people are not interested in defining village and clan land, but are interested in obtaining the free reservation land boundaries for the simple reason that (1) these boundaries are the ones recognized with the pre-administration blood funds and (2) it is more interesting for the average KIMAB to talk of the grounds in evidence of his father, uncle, and other old men who lived there to help him land in which there is no dispute.

(b) Lack of real ownership in the concept of the Reservation Committee. However, it is doubtful if there are better people available. It was hoped that the Reservation Committee would find their own method of administering and assisting in the defining of clan lands, without a lot of guidance from the Assistant District Commissioner, as was the case in the Uvea District. It was expected that the direct assistance should be given. However, this could not be done until the land title Commission from the Uvea District reports, and the matter is discussed with him. It is felt that once work of this kind is defined, the KIMAB should be the ones to deal with it in the future. It is suggested that the KIMAB should be given the necessary assistance in the form of a...
and be more positive and clear in the way it proceeds.

It is not clear to Mr. Allen's suggestion to...
in the...
.../2

67-3-1/810

MJC:EC

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

18th November, 1966.

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

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith Mr. K.N.J. Allen's Patrol Report covering the Wosera Local Government Council Elections conducted in August and September of this year.

The delay in forwarding this report is in no way due to late submission by Mr. Allen, but rather to an ostrich attitude of my own. The report contains a lot of pertinent remarks and criticisms that I have no doubt shall draw many questions from yourself and Headquarters. Under the heading of Native Affairs, Mr. Allen has grouped many items requiring further explanations.

1. Land Titles Demarcation Committees:

The Wosera Demarcation Committee set out to define the land belonging to the MIKAU people. After one year this has still not been done for the following reasons:

- (a) The Wosera people are not interested in defining village and clan land, but are interested in obtaining the Clan Federation land boundaries for the simple reason that (1) these boundaries are the ones concerned with the pre-Administration blood feuds and (2) it is more interesting for the average Wosera to talk of the prowess in warfare of his father, uncles and other kin and even himself than to mark out land in which there is no dispute;
- (b) lack of real leadership in the members of the Demarcation Committee. However, it is doubtful if there are better people available. It was hoped that the Demarcation Committee would find their own method of arbitrating and assisting in the defining of clan lands, without a lot of guidance from the Assistant District Commissioner, as was the case in the Gazelle Peninsula. It is now apparent that more direct guidance shall have to be given. However, this shall not take place until the Lands Title Commissioner from Madang visits Maprik, and the matter is discussed with him. It is felt that once areas of clan land are defined, and titles issued to the owners, that these title documents shall become a much desired possession and compromises on boundaries shall be more readily made than is the case at present.

I do not agree to Mr. Allen's suggestion in the use of Police to assist in demarcation as I feel that this could defeat the purpose. They should only be brought in when, or if, a disturbance of peace is eminent. Mr. Allen is quite at sea with terms, I have seen no proposal to appoint Demarcation Officers.

Missions:

The two Mission bodies in the area are vying for souls in the Wosera and your 50-1-1 of 2nd November, 1966, refers. The ecumenical spirit does not prevail among the Mission bodies generally in the Maprik Sub-District.

Education:

All now seems well at the Nanu School. As long as the Teacher-in-charge keeps in mind that he is working in an area of economic depression, and remains sympathetic to the difficulties of the people around him, then the school shall flourish. It is felt, however, that an over zealous teacher could cause a lot of harm if he expected too much from the already undernourished population around him. The apathetic attitude is probably more likely to be lassitude caused by wild malnutrition.

Mr. Allen's Patrol Report is interesting and to a degree informative but Mr. Allen needs to give more thought to his writings, and do more research before expressing some of his opinions.

Patrol's Duration: 17 days, from 10/11/66 to 27/11/66.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.A. independently.

Object of Patrol: Conduct Council election.

(H.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was conducted in the Wosera area in preparation for Council Elections, generally through the school and church, and great emphasis was placed on the need for a united front.

Since no elections were held in the Wosera area, the Council members, well-versed in the area, were invited (the Council) headquarters, for the purpose of about a month's advisory supervision of projects and general administration. During this period an extensive pre-election campaign was held and the multi-racial electoral roll was prepared and accepted.

The conduct of the elections was greatly facilitated by the initiation of two polling centres which were held to open about the assistance of Council and District officers throughout and due to the lack of skilled workers during the last year.

mdats 9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1966/1967.

Patrol Conducted by : K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer.
 Personnel Accompanying : Team 2:
 Mr. D. Pennefather, Cadet Patrol Officer.
 Mr. L. Tofeambu, L.G. Assistant
 Two members R.P. & N.G.C..
 Team 1:
 Mr. R. Brown, Patrol Officer.
 Mr. W. Van Rixhoort, Patrol Officer.
 One member R.P. & N.G.C..

Area Patrolled : Wosera Council area.
 Patrol's Duration : 17 days, 31/8/66 to 16/9/66.
 Last Patrol to area : D.D.A. semi-permanently.
 Objects of Patrol: : Conduct Council General Elections,
 General Administration.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was to conduct the Wosera Local Government Council Elections, generally increase Council and Administration prestige throughout the area, and carry out general administration.

Prior to the elections some weeks were spent by the Council Adviser, semi-permanent in the area at KAUNSELGWANTU (the Council headquarters) for the purpose of direct council advising, supervision of projects and general administration. During this period an extensive pre-electoral education campaign was waged, the multi-racial Electoral Roll drawn up and nominations from village leaders were encouraged and accepted.

The conduction of the Elections was greatly facilitated by the utilization of two polling teams which were able to move about with the assistance of Council and Administration transport and due to the lack of flooded rivers during the last months.

DIARY

Wednesday
31-8-66

Readied ~~patrol~~ patrol cargo and electoral equipment and departed KAUSSELGWANTU, Council Hdqts., at noon by Wosera Council tractor and arrived NUNGUAIYA at 1600hrs. Talks with people and S.S.E.M. missionaries. Extensive talks p.m. regarding Elections and obtained one candidate from both NUNGUAIYA and WEIKOR, slept NUNGUAIYA rest house.

Thursday
1-9-66

No election for NUNGUAIYA or WEIKOR due uncontested seats. Talks with all villagers of both groups re. their representatives and general development.

P.M. departed NUNGUAIYA by tractor and motor-bike and arrived UGATAGWA at 1500hrs. Extensive talks with people of all villages in the vicinity; generally regarding the elections and general administration and progress. Work preparing ballot papers etc.. P.M. Discussion regarding village stores. Slept UGATAGWA.

Friday
2-9-66

0800hrs voting commenced for UGATAGWA electorate and continued until box closed at 1200hrs. 1300hrs voting commenced at JIBAKIM for the JIBAKIM, PA'APPUMA ward. Ballot box closed at 1630hrs. P.M. General talks, electoral work. Slept UGATAGWA.

Saturday
3-9-66

0730hrs departed UGATAGWA by tractor and arrived JIBAKO at 0815hrs. Voting commenced for the JIBAKO, MANTUKWARUI ward at 0830hrs and ballot box locked at 1230hrs.

1330hrs arrived at APAMBI and voting commenced for the APAMBI, KWARINGIA ward and continued until 1600hrs. Returned to JIBAKO and had general talks with the people, continued electoral work etc. Slept JIBAKO.

Sunday
4-9-66

Departed at 1000hrs by tractor and arrived WABINDUMAKAG at 1100hrs. General discussions with people there and those from neighbouring villages. Slept WABINDUMAKAG.

Monday
5-9-66

Departed with 8 carriers carrying electoral cargo and arrived UMONOKO at 0840hrs. Polling commenced at 0830hrs and continued until 1200hrs. Returned to WABINDUMAKAG where polling commenced at 1245hrs and finished at 1600hrs. Minor complaints/disputes dealt with p.m.. General talks with people. Slept WABINDUMAKAG.

Tuesday
6-9-66

Departed WABINDUMARAG at 0745hrs. En route negotiated with villagers for Kwila posts for the Council. These logs inspected and priced. Arrived JAMBITANGET at 0900hrs and extensive talks given to people and their problems dealt with. No election here as only one candidate could be produced.

General discussion with Mr. A. Evans, the A.O.G. missionary at JAMBITANGET. Coffee garden dispute settled.

Wednesday
7-9-66

Arrived KWATMAGUN at 0815hrs and polling commenced and continued until 1200hrs. Returned to SARAGUM and minor disputes and some land problems dealt with. 1415hrs convened meeting of all SARAGUMS and gave talks regarding the elections and their unopposed candidate.

Departed SARAGUM after extensive general talks with people of several villages and arrived KAUNSELGWANTU at 1700hrs. Electoral roll additions and work p.m.. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Thursday
8-9-66

Departed KAUNSELGWANTU at 0745hrs and arrived TUGAIKIM at 0815hrs where polling continued until 1200hrs. General talks and minor disputes dealt with.

Returned to Council area for lunch, then to KUTIGUM arriving 1230hrs. Polling continued until 1600hrs. General talks and disputes dealt with. Returned KAUNSELGWANTU at 1630hrs and commenced electoral work. General discussion with various councillors. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Friday
9-9-66

Departed KAUNSELGWANTU at 0730hrs. and arrived WOMBISA at 0810hrs where polling continued until ~~0810hrs~~ 1200hrs. General talks and complaints settled. Arrived MIKAU at 1230hrs where polling continued until 1600hrs. Minor disputes heard and general discussion with various people.

Returned to KAUNSELGWANTU and completed some work on the electoral figures. Departed KAUNSELGWANTU and returned MAPRIK. Slept MAPRIK.

Weekend spent Maprik.

12-9-66
Monday.

Departed Maprik by Landrover at 0930hrs from S.D.O. and arrived NAINDA at 1030hrs. People assembled and gave general talk regarding Council in general as candidate unopposed.

Departed NAINDA and arrived KAUNSELGWANTU at 1200hrs. Lunch and work on council projects and correspondence etc.. Heavy rain mid-afternoon causing postponement of Electoral polling. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Tuesday
13-9-66

Departed by council tractor at 07⁴⁵hrs and arrived WOMBISA at 0815hrs, crossed NANAU River and carriers brought electoral gear to JIPMAGO where people were awaiting to commence voting. Poll opened at 0910hrs and continued until 1200hrs. Minor complaints dealt with then returned Kaunsel⁸tu. To ISOGUM at 1330hrs where polling continued until 1615 hrs. General discussions with various people.

Departed ISOGUM and arrived STAPIGUM at 1700hrs. Elections discussed with other matters as this ward unopposed. Inspection of village and some remedial steps advised where deemed necessary.

Returned KAUNSELGWANTU and had discussion with various councillors - work on electoral figures. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Wednesday
14-9-66

Work on electoral figures etc. and finalized voting summaries and statistics. Work in council office in conjunction with clerk. Committee meetings held. Inspection and work on council projects.

Many minor disputes dealt with. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Thursday
15-9-66

Various problems discussed with a few groups and work on council correspondence etc. in council office. General monthly meeting convened with A.D.C. Maprik attending.

Three Local Courts convened and general discussion with the council President and other councillors. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Friday
16-9-66

Supervision and general assistance given to council projects and a few complaints settled satisfactorily. Final check and correlation of electoral figures with Polling team One.

P.M. Both polling teams departed KAUNSELGWANTU and arrived Maprik at 1600hrs where patrol stood down.

Tuesday
20-9-66

Polling commenced adjacent to the Maprik Corrective Institution for the benefit of a number of JIBAKO voters who were eligible to vote. This poll completed and work on statistics and electoral report commenced.

Native Affairs:-

...area leaders not directly involved in the particular dispute said. Throughout the time spent in the WOSERA, minor complaints and an average number of Local Court cases were dealt with. Apart from the occasional affray over land and sago the people are relatively law abiding and usually are satisfied with the 'gavaman' administration of justice. An exception here, however, has been a recent large outbreak of kunai fires in unsupervised areas which instantaneously nullify the progress made by abstaining from firing expanses of kunai over the last few years. Young trees, grubs and insects and rotting material which eventually would evolve badly needed nutrients in the soil are destroyed for the sake of a quick ~~feast~~ ^{feast} of rats and other rodents. The people allegedly concerned in these cases were reprimanded and the probabilities of subsequent famine explained to them.

The problem of land disputes is still a very real one but finally having realized that the Department of District Administration officer, semi-permanently in the Wosera, is neither a Lands Commissioner nor a divine being, the requests for Department of District Administration definition of inter-village boundaries and of the ownership of every sago stand are becoming less frequent and the people more realistic in their attitudes. Although the concept and aims of the Demarcation Committee assigned to the area under the guidance of the Lands Titles Officer, Mr. J. Ellis, are continually stressed to all, they refuse to, or are not able to, verbally come to mutual agreements or compromises re. their boundaries. As increased Council and Administration prestige forces the older bigots to relinquish their traditional sway, the younger sophisticates will be more successful in compromising.

It may be that more co-operation and indoctrination is required for the successful operation of a Demarcation Committee in this area. If the parties concerned were spoken to separately by a Department of District Administration officer a day prior to the surveying attempt, and the groups made realize that what they really want is not the continuation of feuding but legalized boundaries, and if police could stay the preceding night (in some cases) in the villages to forestall, to some degree, the inevitable fight-talk, the men would at least be thinking along receptive lines. These police could be present at the surveying and take action promptly as per Section 49 of Ordinance 5 of 1963 where necessary. They could also remain in the area for some days after the surveying.

...More area leaders not directly involved in the particular dispute could also be present to dissuade individual hot-heads for the common good, (this 'common good' theme may be the best line to be communicated to the people).

It would naturally remain the duty of the Demarcation Officer to request the Department of District Administration and Police co-operation as envisaged above where he deems it necessary.

It appears necessary to consider which is politically preferable in the view of the expected economic increase if agricultural progress is unhindered by the unsuccessful establishment of defined boundaries; that is, whether it is safer to let the Woseras 'stew in their own juice' and the disputes die out with a minimum of official intervention in this area which may not have great economic potential, or to force acquisition and establish successful maximal group (the clan groups comprising a village) boundaries, now.

It has become apparent that a problem exists in achieving close communication with the 18,000 population spread over 300 square miles. Fortunately the area had had relatively little rain recently and personal contact with the general mass of people was obtained to a reasonable degree by travelling about by motor bike. Also the attributes of the Administration broadcasting station, Radio Wewak, were taken advantage of with some success.

Missions:

There have been signs of friction between the Assemblies of God Mission and the S.V.D. Catholic Mission in the Southern Wosera. The missionaries involved are Pastor Andrew Evans of JAMBITANGA Mission and Father Zolner of BABMO Mission. The Father is a long time resident and through somewhat militant or otherwise persuasive methods, he has gained impressive adherancy throughout his area. The JAMBITANGA Mission is comparatively recent and although the former missionary, Mr. Doug Glean, tended to let sleeping dogs lie, Mr. Evan's zealous poaching techniques have tended to promote protestant versus catholic fanaticism. Although it is rumoured that Mr. Evans previously pursued a similar policy in the Wewak and Kabalia area, there appears nothing illegal in his present crusade, whilst on the other hand the aggrieved priest has reportedly advised his flock to repel the invaders.

Intra-village splits were apparent on this patrol at JIBAKO, PA'APPUMA and JIPMAGO, and ~~at~~ other places mission - backed stores ('cargo' sources?) were sometimes the subject of contention among the people. Due to a minor incident at WOMBISA upon Mr. Evan's arrival one Sunday, the Council Vice-Président was fined \$2 in the Local Court for unlawful assault and Mr. Evans subsequently wrote to the Council regarding religious tolerance.

The situation is not serious at this stage but will probably bear watching and the villagers warned against any folly. It is unfortunate that the already dispute plagued Woseras have yet another problem to become implicated in.

Education:

A letter casting the Council in a somewhat bad light was despatched to the Officer-in-charge, Education in Wewak from the Officer-in-charge, Nanu Primary 'T' School, who complained of lack of Council assistance (working 'Bs' etc.). The actual assistance required was the completion of school latrines and other minor jobs but which, due to disinterest or laziness, the school Parents and Citizens Association failed to complete in satisfactory time.

The Council has rendered a great deal of assistance to the school (financially and otherwise) and although the individual Councillors from those adjacent villages reaping most benefits from the educational facilities at NANU are continually requested at general meetings to do more for the school, their people are slow or disinclined to perform any tasks not legally required of them. Their apathetic attitude quickly frustrates a conscientious and energetic teacher.

In the current year the Council proposes to build a new steel frame and brick classroom and office for the school, a native material teacher's house and a steel cable suspension bridge. Classroom walls shall be constructed for the other Administration school at SERANGWANTU.

Conclusion:

The patrol's time spent profitably in the area and all aims were successfully achieved. There were no incidents of any importance as the general indigenous attitude remains to be healthy and generally favourable from the Administration point of view.

Register

Area Period

Economic development can be promoted to greater extents by the continuation of close co-operation between departments and even closer communication with the people. The increase of Council prestige with the completion of projects, especially the new Council Chambers, will enormously assist in indoctrinating the villagers into moving along acceptable lines.

K.N.J. Allen

(K.N.J. Allen)
Patrol Officer.

D.C. (19)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 3 of 4966/1967.

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. Allen Patrol Officer X

Area Patrolled North and South Wosera, Gawanga census division and part of

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.H. Pennefather, C.P.O. Sepik river - Ambunti

Natives Three members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 5/10/1966 to 11/11/1966

Number of Days 38 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14/6/1966 D.D.A. Patrol No. 10 1965/1966

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

Map Reference Wewak Fourmil; Masalaga and Suain Milinch.

Objects of Patrol Local Government Council Supervision, General administration and supervision of Re - Settlement.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6121966

E. J. Healy
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

67-8-12.

15th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF
1966/1967.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Pennefather's report of the patrol in which he accompanied Mr. Allen to the North and South Wosera and Gawanga Census Divisions.

Comments raised in covering memoranda have been noted.

It is a pleasing "first effort", however, careful reading and correction of spelling and typographical errors before presentation would have enhanced its appearance.

Mr. Pennefather has shown a keen perception in observing what was going on about him though he is inclined to generalising a little too much for good reporting.

Given sympathetic guidance by his senior officers I feel sure Mr. Pennefather will improve in his reporting ability.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 8. 12 (18)

E.67-1-4.



District Office,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th December, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report submitted by Mr. Pennefather, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Except for some typing errors the report is quite good for a first attempt; however ensure that Mr. Pennefather checks his spelling prior to submitting his reports in future; he seems to have some trouble with the word 'considerable'.

Sun printed copies of the map will be forwarded as requested.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.



For your information and records, please

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

67-3-7/839

M.J.C:EC

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

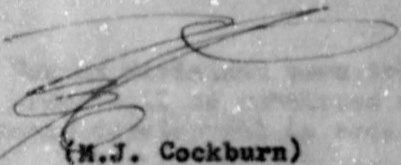
2nd December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWA K.....T.P.N.G.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith, in duplicate, is Mr. D. Pennefather's report on a patrol to the Wosera Census Division, conducted by Mr. John Allen. This is Mr. Pennefather's first report and as such is quite good. There is nothing that requires any detailed comment.

Two sun prints of the Patrol Map would be appreciated.



(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

ATB
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-0/24

If calling ask for

Mr.

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
East Sepik District,

25th November, 1956.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
SubDistrict Office,
H A P R I K.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT No. J-66/67.

Attached please find the above numbered and referenced report in three copies.

KUMUN and KABOIBIS Census Divisions were treated as one patrol and an area study for the two areas will be submitted as soon as the necessary information concerning economic development is received from Agriculture.

As has been pointed out verbally before some of the groups do not have rest houses owing to their close proximity to each other. Therefore a central camping site was used.

The whole area is visited regularly by D.D.A. Officers. The furthest point in the area patrolled is 2 1/4 hours walk from the station.

For your information, please.

G.E. BAILEY,
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1966/1967.

Patrol Conducted by : K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer.
 Personnel Accompanying : D.H. Pennefather, Cadet Patrol Officer.
 Local Government Council, Gawa : Three members R.P. & NG.C.
 supervising of re-settlement. This report was the result of the patrol conducted

Area Patrolled : North and South Wosera Census
 division. Gawanga Census division
 and part of Sepik River - Ambunti
 Sub-District. Patrol started at GAWA
 of the thirty-day patrol.

Duration of Patrol : 38 days, 5-10-66 to 11-11-66
 Last Patrol to area : To South Wosera and Gawanga
 re-settlement scheme area at D.D.A. Patrol No.10 1965/1966.
 Patrol Post area.

Objects of Patrol : Local Government Council supervision,
 General Administration and supervision
 of Re-Settlement scheme.
 along with the relevant financial and executive committee meetings.
 supervision of Council projects was also carried out during this
 period along with general administrative duties being attended to.
 The remaining twenty-two days were spent at BAMBANI
 the Wosera re-settlement scheme area where we were in a position
 to handle any difficulties that arose as well as hand out tools and
 rations to the registered settlers. A full and comprehensive
 report on the re-settlement shall be forwarded by Patrol Officer
 Mr. John Allen. For my own part this was a first opportunity
 to familiarise myself with the re-settlement scheme since having
 read previous Patrol Reports on the area.

INTRODUCTION

The aims of the Patrol were the supervising of the Local Government Council, General administration and the supervising of re-settlement. This meant that the main contact with the Wosera people was made with those who either visited the Council Headquarters at KAUNSELGWANTU or who went to the re-settlement area at HAMAMAKU.

Of the thirty-eight days of the Patrol sixteen days were spent at KAUNSELGWANTU the Headquarters of the Wosera Local Government Council and twenty-two days were spent in the Wosera re-settlement scheme area at HAMAMAKU in the Southern DREIKIKIR Patrol Post area.

The first thirteen days of the Patrol and the last three days were spent at the Council Headquarters: KAUNSELGWANTU, where the October and November general meetings were convened along with the relevant Financial and Executive committee meetings. Supervision of Council projects was also carried out during this period along with general administrative duties being attended to.

The remaining twenty-two days were spent at HAMAMAKU the Wosera re-settlement scheme area where we were in a position to handle any difficulties that arose as well as hand out tools and rations to the registered settlers. A full and comprehensive report on the re-settlement shall be forwarded by Patrol Officer Mr. John Allen. For my own part this was my first opportunity to familiarize myself with the re-settlement scheme since having read previous Patrol Reports on the area.

DIARY

Wednesday
5-10-66

Repacked Patrol gear and left MAPRIK S.D.O. at 1300 hrs accompanied by three members of the R.P. & NGC. As well as a new Council carpenter: Linus Tomi. The Patrol headed by Patrol Officer John Allen. Arrived at KAUNSELGWANTU the Wosera Local Government Council Headquarters at 1415 hrs. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Thursday
6-10-66

Supervision of workmen laying the concrete floor of the new Council Tractor Shed/ Store. Half the tractor shed section was layed. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Friday
7-10-66

Again spent day supervising the laying of the concrete floor of the tractor house. Completed work on the tractor house floor. Linus (carpenter) then layed moulds in the store section in preperation for laying cement Monday. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Saturday
8-10-66

Observed general administration in progress. Slept KAUNSELGWANTU.

Sunday
9-10-66

Observed. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Monday
10-10-66

Accompany Patrol Officer John Allen and have talks on road maintainance with people on the KAUNSELGWANTU / KUNJINGINI road. Continue with supervision of council projects. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Tuesday
11-10-66

Proceed to WOMBISA in the A.M. and then onto MIKAU and look at unexploded bomb at MIKAU and took a note of relevant data. Councilor from APUNGI came in at 1700 hrs with a report of a fight between some APUNGI and PUKAGO men over a sago tree. Despatched Const. Supori to APUNGI to investigate. Supervision of laying cement continued. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Wednesday
12-10-66

Went and had a talk with Father Carmen of KAUGIA Catholic Mission at 0900 hrs. Spent rest of the day supervising Council projects. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Thursday
13-10-66

First council meeting of newly elected members. Owing to rivers being in flood A.D.C. unable to attend. Meeting convened at 1130 hrs. Matik of WOMBISA elected as the new President with the previous President; Makus of RUBUGUM being elected as vicePresident

(cont.) Finance and Executive committee's elected also as well as chairmen of each. Cementing of Store completed. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Friday 14-10-66 In the A.M. have meeting of new Executive Committee and in the P.M. have meeting of new Finance Committee. Sit in and observe both. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Saturday 15-10-66 Inspect weeks work on council projects then to PAGWI to check on council stores: building materials. Sleep PAGWI.

Sunday 16-10-66 Observed. Sleep PAGWI.

Monday 17-10-66 Check YAMBI Re-settlement and check SERANGWANTU roads. Supervise council projects and help check Monthly Financial Statement. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.

Tuesday 18-10-66 Prepare for Patrol into the GAWANGA. Left KAUNSELGWANTU at 1045 hrs. in the council tractor and trailer. Arrive at NUNGUAI A at 1600 hrs. Accompanied by Patrol Officer John Allen and also three members of the R.P.&N.G.C. Slept in tent at NUNGUAI A as two surveyors were in rest house.

Wednesday 19-10-66 Departed from NUNGUAI A at 0815 hrs. with forty carriers and arrived at HAMAMAKU the Re-settlement scheme area at 1215 hrs. and erected tents on camp 4. SLEEP CAMP 4

Thursday 20-10-66 Go to BONGOS river and get familiarized with layout of Re-settlement area. Check various marking pegs. KWATMAGUN re-settlers arrive at dusk. Additional re-settlement cargo arrives (tools and tinned meat). Sleep camp 4.

Friday 21-10-66 Go to BONGOS river and select new camp sight, clearing lines and making a path as we went. Delt out rations and tools ~~XXXXXXXX~~ in the evening. Sleep camp 4.

Saturday 22-10-66 More carriers arrive with rations and tools. Receive note from A.D.C. at 1030 hrs. Sleep camp 4.

Sunday 23-10-66 As result of A.D.C.'s note we proceed to NUNGUAI A with carriers; departing at 0900 hrs and arriving at 1200 hrs. Send radio to A.D.C. Re arrival, via Mission radio. Sleep NUNGUAI A.

Monday

- (11)
- Monday 24-10-66 Patrol Officer Mr. John Allen left to walk to KAUNSELGWANTU while I stay at NUNGUJIA awaiting either orders or transport. Sleep NUNGUJIA.
- Tuesday 25-10-66 Receive note from Patrol Officer Mr. John Allen at 1130 hrs and at 1300hrs. leave NUNGUJIA for camp 4 arriving at 1540 hrs Accompanied by nine carriers and one Constable. Sleep camp 4.
- Wednesday 26-10-66 Checked new camp sight on the BONGOS river. A pelice house and cook house haveing been constructed as well as latrines. Sleep camp 4.
- Thursday 27-10-66 Treat various cut's and swollen eyes. Latter check height of the BONGOS river since the previous nights rain. Sleep camp 4.
- Friday 28-10-66 Supervise construction of a bridge of cut down trees over a sage swamp between camp 4 and the BONGOS river camp. Patrol Officer Mr. John Allen returns from trip to MAPRIK in the A.M. Heavy rain in the afternoon. Sleep camp 4.
- Saturday 29-10-66 Did an inspection of the SARAGUM allotment and issued tools and rations to STAPIGUM and SARAGUM settlers. Sleep camp 4.
- Sunday 30-10-66 Observed. Full flag ceremony at 1800 hrs. Sleep camp 4.
- Monday 31-10-66 Left camp 4 at 0830 hrs and accompany Patrol Officer John Allen as he checked the TUGAIKIM, JIPMOWIKO, and GULAKIM outer boundaries and demarkation pegs. Cleared lines at the same time. Arrived back at camp 4 at 1445 hrs. Sleep camp 4.
- Tuesday 1-11-66 Departed for BONGOS river camp at 0815 hrs and arrive at 0850 hrs. Cut lines and in the evening deal out tools and rations to STAPIGUM and TUGAIKIM settlers. Sleep camp 4.
- Wednesday 2-11-66 Cut some internal boundaries but work hampered by rain. Check made on STAPIGUM sago. Sleep camp 4.

- Thursday 3-11-66 Help check internal boundaries and shoot fresh meat in kunai in the evening. Sleep camp 4.
- Friday 4-11-66 Patrol shifted to BONGOS river camp where we spent the night. Sleep BONGOS river camp.
- Saturday 5-11-66 Departed BONGOS river camp and returned to camp 4 being settled in by 1300 hrs. Sleep camp 4.
- Sunday 6-11-66 Went to MINJANGE and counted number of 'edable' sago trees. Departed at 0815 hrs and returned at 1405 hrs. Flag ceremony at 1800 hrs. Sleep camp 4.
- Monday 7-11-66 Once again visit MINJANGE region. Prepare for departure next day. Sleep camp 4.
- Tuesday 8-11-66 Leave camp 4 at 0850 hrs with thirty-five NUNGUAI carriers. Arrive at NUNGUAI at 1110 hrs. Left from NUNGUAI at 1330 hrs in council tractor and trailer arriving at KAUNSELGWANTU at 1645 hrs. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.
- Wednesday 9-11-66 Check council projects. Executive and Financial committee meetings held. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.
- Thursday 10-11-66 Monthly Council meeting. Check council books and sit in on council meeting. Sleep KAUNSELGWANTU.
- Friday 11-11-66 Check monthly financial statement and ledger postings. Return to MAPRIK in the P.M. leaving KAUNSELGWANTU at 1515hrs but were delayed at the KUNJINGINI crossing helping a bogged missionary. Arrived at MAPRIK at 1650 hrs. End of Patrol. Sleep MAPRIK.

VILLAGES

The typical Wosera style house is built low on the ground and not up on stilts. This traditional style of house is about the only style of house to be found in the area. There is no shortage of either timber or sago tree leaves in the area and what with the Wosera's large population and the still existing tradition of house building being a community undertaking labour, ~~top~~ proves not to be a problem. The standard of these houses varies in accordance with ~~their~~ ^{THEIR} age but the impression gained is that there is no hesitation in building a new house in place of an old one. As the roof constitutes both roof and walls all in one this provides the people with their main maintenance concern. An exception to the above is to be found where the Local Government Council members of WOMBISA~~2~~, SARAGUM, RUBUGUM, and WABINDUMAKAG have built houses following some-what the lines of the village rest houses; being built on three feet high stilts and rooms being partitioned off from one another. The other houses built on these lines are village aid Posts and stores but neither of these are used as dwelling places.

The Wosera style house by no means lends its-self to the upkeep of high standards of either personal or house hold hygiene. The people sleep on the ground on light bark mats and eat, also, sitting on the ground. Each village and house there in is infestered by the inevitable village dogs nealy all of which suffer from mange, in-breeding and malnutrition but still they are handled freely and live in the houses without causing any concern to the natives. The positioning of the villages still follow tradition and therefor are to be found on the tops of ridges where ridges are available. For the purpose of drianage this is desirable and also means that the villages have easy access to the roads as what roads there are follow the wellk drained ridges. The ridges also provide some of the few flat areas of ground fit for building houses on and this then leaves the hill slopes fit for gardening.

The village water supply is still the responsibility of the women-folk. In this the dry season the practice is to dig shallow holes near the dry stream beds or close to a sago swamp and these then act as small wells. In other cases stagnant pools in creek beds as well as natural springs are also used where they are available. The water is carried either in co-co nut shells or hollowed bamboo. The quality of the water is generally

..... not good being full of a lot of foreign matter in the form of tree leaves and mud. The great majority of 'water holes' have either got sago trees growing very near by or right in them which does not help to improve the quality of the water. The Council, though, in it's 1966/67 estimates has put aside money for the construction of wells with pumps at the villages of NAINDA, WOMBISA, PALGE, TUGAIKIM, RUBUGUM, KWANABANDU, APUNGI, and GULAGIMx, which will be the start of an overall plan to improve village water supply throughout the Wosera council area.

Each village has it's own latrines, these being holes dug in the ground with a palm leaf shelter built around them. These are easily constructed and when new ones are required the old latrines are easily filled in with earth. To the best of my knowledge these are being constantly used and in villages with large populations this is highly necessary.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The Wosera is well known for it's disputes over land and it's cases of riotious behaviour in many cases resulting from these disputes. The Patrol had to deal with a number of varying cases and disputes. The main cases heard dealt with trouble over women, adultery and riotious behaviour. One case of riotious behaviour being the direct result of a Sago dispute between APUNGI and PUKAGO men. But in relation to the number of people in the area relatively few disputes and complaints were voiced. This could be the result of the Wosera having had a semi-permanent Patrol Officer in the area for a considerable number of months and the people realise that reversals of past decisions are unusual.

The people are for ever being told to bring their disputes forward without involving the village council and not to mistake him for an extention of the LULUAI system. At various times councilors to have to be reminded of the very same thing even though they have been schooled to the contrary on various occasions before. But as this is a relatively new council ^{AND} the Luluai system is still very well known to all, and continual schooling is going to be necessary for some time yet before the people grasp fully the the position of the councilors in the community.

There is a noticable desire of the people wanting the Patrol Officer to settle their disputes for them which indicates a certain amount of respect for the government. And with regard to courts all so far, where applicable, have wanted to have them settled on the spot in the Local Court instead of prolonging the process and

..... haveing them heard in the District Court in MAPRIK.

The impression gained is that there is still room for improvement in regard to the councilors influence over the majority of the people. What is being preached by the councilors when they return to there villages after meetings I don't know. But if they do it is not instilling into the people a genuine desire to come to meetings and take an active interest in what is going on. As it is the turn up to observe meetings is generally very poor being on an average of about fourty to fifty people at the most.

The old people show a complete lack of interest in the council and seem much more closely bound to the observance of the rituals and beliefs of their ancestors. These people I don't think will ever change and their hinderance to the council influence is something that time it's-self will eventually get rid of. Then at the other end of the 'scale' we have the young people, some who are being, and others who have been educated at either the Mission or Government schools in the area. As well as other young people who are under the influence of the missions. These people, especially the school children, show a genuine interest in the council and as much as possible should be done to keep it this way. The children of the Nanu Government school in particular have shown considerable interest by observing both electioneering in progress and the inaugural meeting of the newly elected council. School teachers of the nearby KAUGIA Catholic mission have also attended and observed proceedings at montherly meetings. But all such attendances will have to be increased before they become encouragingly significant but the desire is there if it can only be taken advantage of. In line with this school teachers and missionaries have been invited to send children to meetings whenever they like. The europeans in the council area have also been invited to attend to help show the councilors that a real interest is being taken in what the council is doing.

This leaves the bulk of the community : those who are not educated and who are not completely under the influence of the old men and yet not completely convinced by the council, and these people also form the bulk of the tax payers. To gain the interest of these people and keep them contented the first thing the council has to possess is material prestige both to show the tax payers something for their money and to gain interest from

..... the people. It is hoped here that the new Local Government chambers now under construction will greatly assist in this aim.

Respect for the Government has been shown in a willing acceptance of the Patrol Officers decisions in court and with those who have disputes prefer the Patrol Officer to settle them rather than settle them by their own means.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The past two montherly council meetings have seen two new rules past directly effecting the maintainance of roads and bridges. The new road maintainance rule states that each man has to look after his own section of road . This rule was passed without incident and the councilors voiced no oppinion in opposition toit. To help and encourage bridge maintainance the council intends to donate money to cover the cost at the rate of eighty cents per foot of bridge and/or supply planks, nails and tools necessary for construction. This latter rule is now being put into practice in the village of RUBUGUM but the result is yet to be seen.

The Wosera roads are over undulating ground and are in most cases reasonably well drained but there are occasional steep slopes that when wet are incapable of being negotiated. So with the oncomeing wet season in mind the people havd been carrying out continual road maintainance in the form of makeing drainw on the sides of the roads and with the help of the council tractor and trailer have been putting stones on many of the steep slopes especially on the section of road East of WOMBISA and between JAMBITANGA and WABINDUMAKAG. The road has also had to be widened just East of MIKAU and near GWAIRARU so that veichles do not run the risk of falling into the drains on either side.

But with the lack of bridges and with an earth surface on all the roads the wet season will make veichle communication in the Wosera area very unreliable and re-restricted. So while the rain holds off every attempt is being made to improve the road surfaces as much as possible.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The main cash crops grown in the Wosera are Coffee and Rice. Both crops are sold to the TAMAU RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETY at BAINYIK near MAPRIK. But the main problem to the crop growers is one of transport from the villages to BAINYIK especially in the wet season. As a lack of bridges make the ^{AMAGU} ~~AMUK~~ and NANU rivers impossible to cross when in flood or in just 'high water'. So when the rice and coffee are picked and the rivers are flooded it means the crops have to be stored in sheds constructed by the village people particularly for this purpose of storage. But ~~unfortunately~~ unfortunately this results in much of the produce being ruined by vermin before it is even sold and in some cases it has to be left in the sheds after being brought and gets ruined even before it can be moved out of the area. The answer to this problem is bridges and construction should soon begin on a 'foot bridge' over the NANU river in the vicinity of the Nanu Government school. And consideration is being given to the possible construction of a bridge over the ^{AMAGU} ~~AMUK~~ river near KUNJINGINI which would provide access to the greater Wosera area and be of considerable economic significance.

EDUCATION

There is little to be said in addition to what previous reports have had to say on the Education situation in the Wosera Council area. The two Administration schools in the area are to be found at SERANGWANTU and NANU with Catholic mission schools at KOSENGA, BABMO, KUNJINGINI, KAUGIA, and CHIGIANGU as well as having an S.S.E.M. mission school at NUNGUAI and an A.O.G. mission school at JAMBITANGA. In report No.2 of 1966/67 under this same heading reference was made to an incident of reluctance on the part of school children's parents to help in working 'B's' at the NANU school. I am pleased to report that no similar incidents have been brought to our notice and all seems to be running smootherly at the NANU school.

During the duration of the Patrol the newly employed carpenter spent a number of days at the SERANGWANTU school and erected two fibre 'half walls' on one of the class rooms.

MISSIONS

The Wosera's are predominantly Catholic with Catholic missions being situated at KUNJINGINI, KAUGIA, BABMO, KOSENGA, and ~~and~~ CHIGIANGU, as well as having A.O.G missionaries at JAMBITANGA and the S.S.E.M. missionaries at NUNGUAI. Previous reports

(4)

..... have mentioned incidents between the A.O.G. and Catholic
MISSIONS and although nothing contentious has arisen to date the situation
will have to be watched and the people dissuaded from any
inspired folly.

AID POSTS

Administration and Mission aid posts are to be found at SERANGWANTU, NANU, KOSENGA, KAUGIA, KUNJINGINI, CHIGIANGU and WOMBISA. A general observation shows people of both sexes and many varying ages attending the aid posts. But the majority who visit aid posts are mainly women with young babies. This is particularly the case with the KAUGIA Catholic Mission aid post where as many women with young babies as possible are encouraged to visit. The presence of Grille is still evident throughout the Wosera area. (Grille is known in English as Tinia Imbrikata) But apart from this skin infection no other skin infection was observed during the Patrol.

ARTEFACTS

In observance of a letter received by the council from the Sub-District Office people of various villages were invited to declare any artefacts to which stories were attached and therefore had some significance to the villages to which they belonged. In due course four villages brought forward articles that played an important part in the well being of the villages. A report with the relevant information on each has been forwarded to the Sub-District Office.

These articles even though not looking very significant are very significant to the people to whom they belong. And for this reason they have been encouraged to keep the articles in their villages and not to sell or surrender them to the common artefacts hunter. This suggestion was very well received by all those concerned.

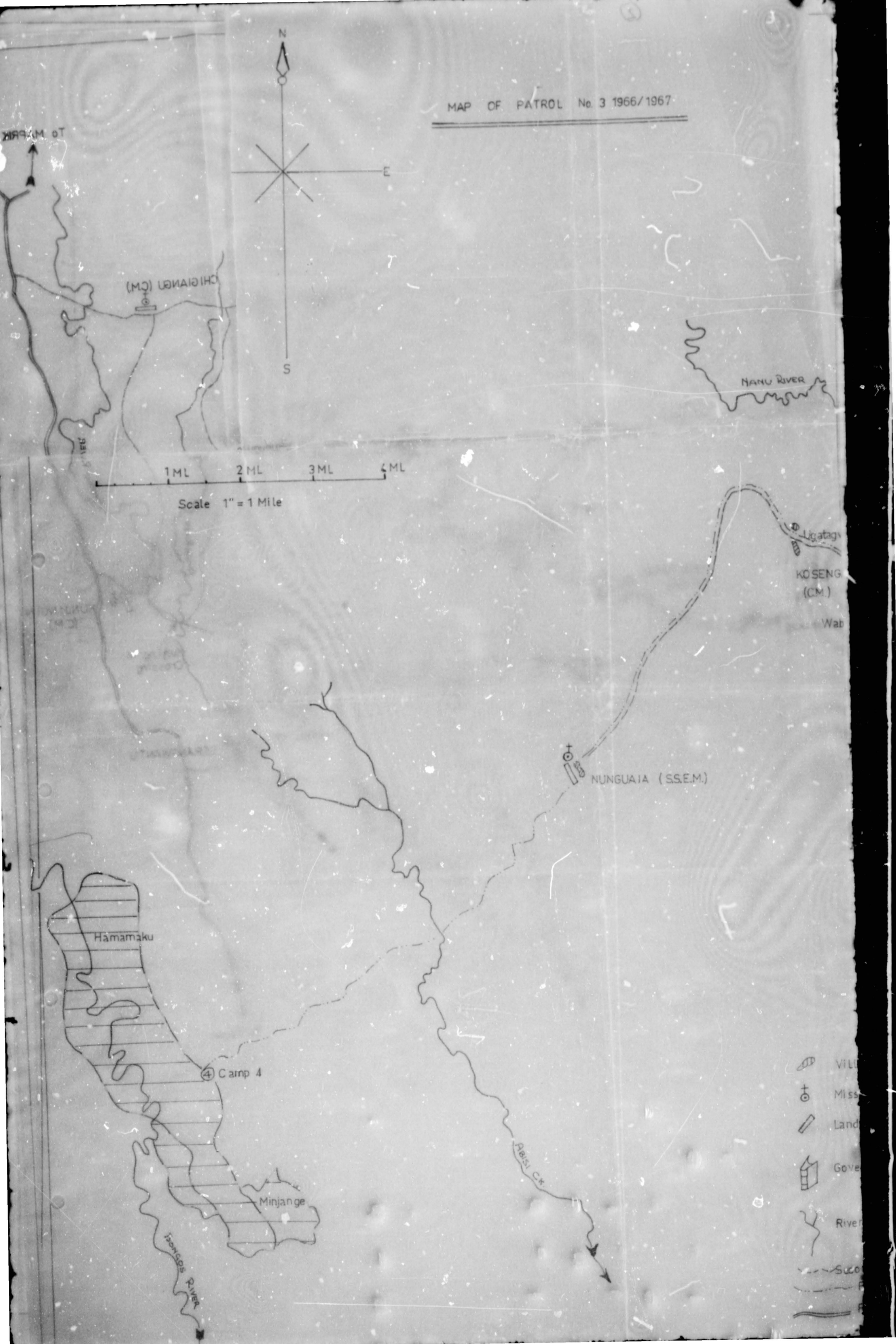
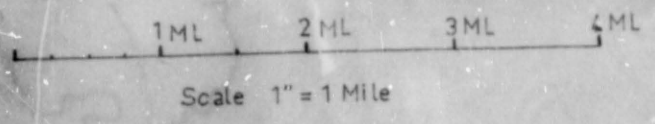
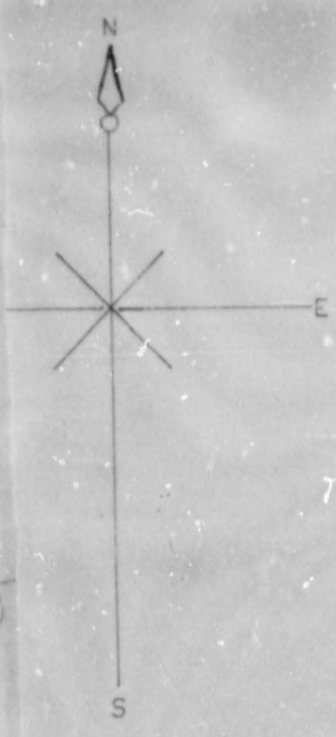
The Wosera's are not the artists that the near by MAPRIK'S are. Their art consists of simple wood carvings of human figures about three feet in height, clay pottery, platted head masks (TUMBUANS), and cassowary bones (BUN MURUKS) sharpened into sharp pointed stabbing daggers with intricate designs carved on the bone. The latter is the only form of art in which the Wosera's display any appreciable skill.

CONCLUSION

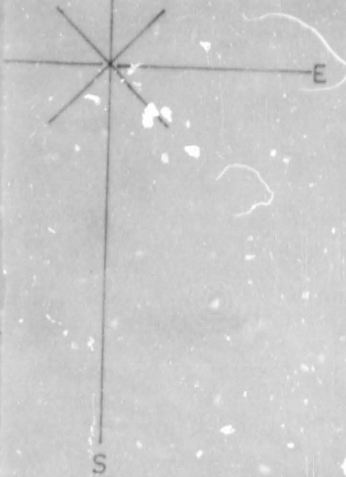
The Patrol even though unspectacular achieved all that it set out to do. No ugly incidents were come accros and no spectacular developments were observed but a steady rate of progress through the medium of the Local Government Council seems evident. In my own case it proved an excelent oppertunity to learn as much as possible about the book keeping side of Local Government Councils and an equally good oppertunity to become more versed in the Lingua Franca: Pigin and the conduct of Patrols and management there of.

David Pennefather

(D.H.Pennefather)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



- VILL
- Miss
- Land
- Gove
- River
- Suez
- Road



(M.C.) UGAIQIHO

1 M. 2 ML 3 ML 4 ML

Scale 1" = 1 Mile

NANU RIVER

Ugatag

KOSENQ
(CM.)

NINGUAIA (S.S.E.M.)

Hamamaku

④ Camp 4

Minjanqe

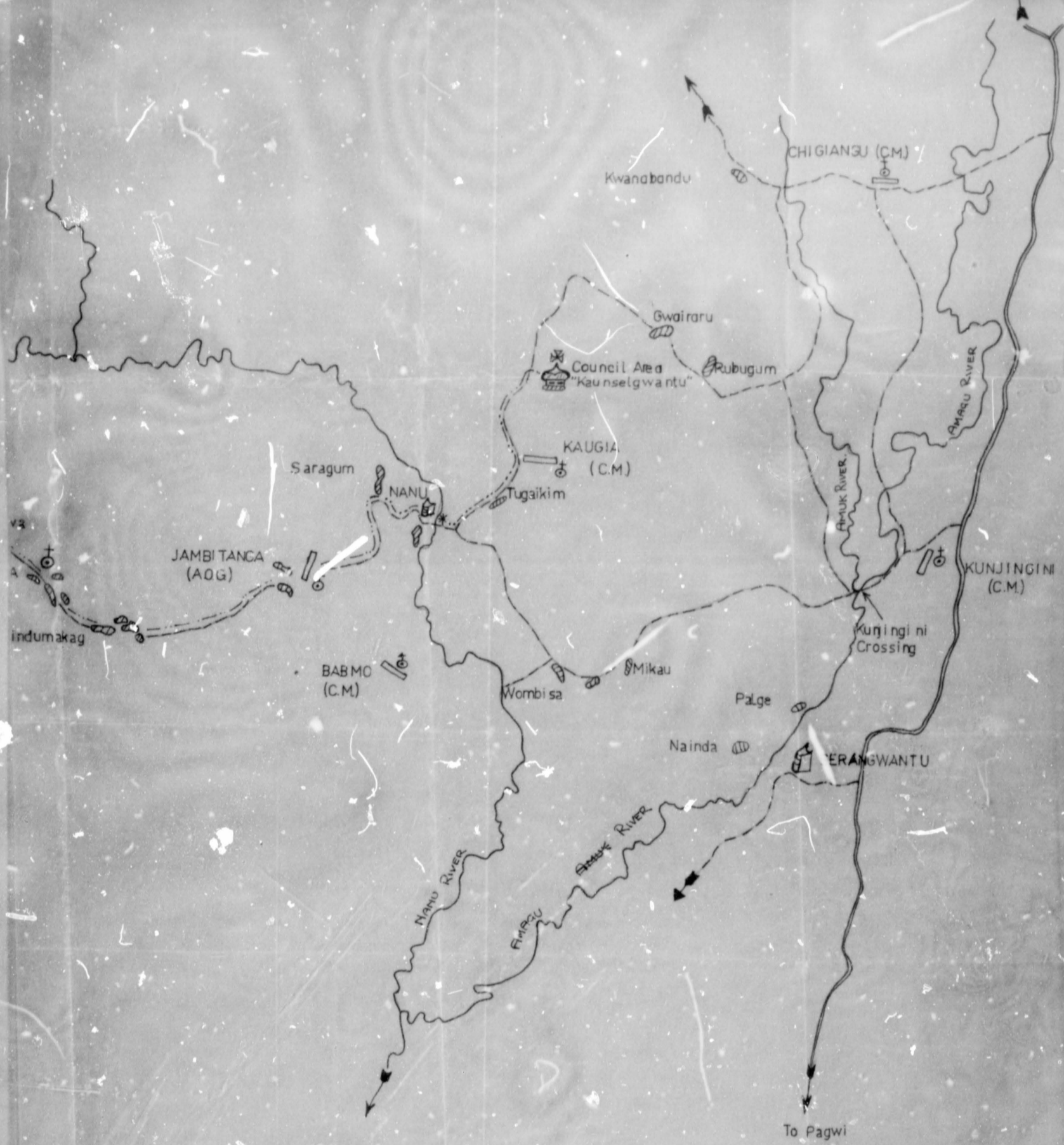
BANDS RIVER

Peis. Cr.

-  Vill
-  Miss
-  Land
-  Gover
-  River
-  Secor
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... East Sepik Report No. 4 of 1966/67
 Patrol Conducted by..... K. J. Allen, Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled..... North and South Wosera Census Division, Gewanga Census
 Division and part of ~~Sepik Division~~, Ambunti Sub-District.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... D. H. Pennefather, Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives..... 3 members R.P.&N.G.C.....

Duration—From..... 5 / 10 / 1966 to..... 11 / 11 / 1966.....

Number of Days..... 38.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / / 19..... To South Wosera and Gewanga
 Medical / / 19..... D.D.A. Patrols No. 10 1965/56
 and No. 2 of 1966/67.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... Local Government Council supervision, general administration
 and supervision of Re-Settlement Scheme.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/12/1966

E. G. Hilly
 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

67-3-7) 906
25-1-5)

MJC:EC

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

10th January, 1967.

~~The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A E.....P.P.N.G.~~

YAMBI SETTLERS

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1966/67.

Your 67-1-4 of 14th December, 1966, refers.

Mr. K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer, and myself visited the Yambi settlers at Yambi. The following people of the Yambi settlers were present at the meeting:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Father's Name</u>	<u>Village</u>
1.	GWANGI	URIDIGE	SERANGWANDU
2.	BUPUSUPU	SAIGEPAN	PALGAIRA (Councillor) Land Holder
3.	YENBAGU	KWATAGWE	SERANGWANDU
4.	NAIBUM	WAIMBA	PALGAIRA
5.	UDAU	WANO	WOMBISA (Leader) GAVIEN or TALASEA
6.	BARANDU	AINGWA	KAUSAGA
7.	TABUKUN	AIBUTI	PALGAIRA
8.	BILUGIAN	YANGIMBA	SERANGWANDU (GAVIEN)
9.	RODUGOGA	CROGWA	PALGAIRA TALASEA
10.	MAIMAI	WIAWI	SERANGWANDU (GAVIEN)
11.	HAWAI	MA'ANI	WOMBISA GAVIEN or TALASEA
12.	HANGA	VIMMI	NAINDA (GAVIEN)
13.	SADA	JAK	NAINDA (GAVIEN)
14.	DREPNE	KWARUNGAL	KUTIGIM (GAVIEN)
15.	NAVI	WINBAIA	KAUSAGA
16.	TAMGE	KWAMIAN	KAUSAGA
17.	GANI	KALKWA	KAUSAGA
18.	NAWAK	ULIMBIA	KAUSAGA
19.	MIMINGILE	PALMIANG	KAUSAGA
20.	WARAGIMI	TOKOTOKO	KAUSAGA
21.	PALI	TOKOTOKO	KAUSAGA
22.	MALGAI	KWAMIANU	KAUSAGA
23.	KWAINGELIK	MA'SOK	SERANGWANDU
24.	KWARUNIANG	SIMBARA	KAUSAGA
25.	YAKUTO	SAMBANGU	SUNUHU
26.	KASINDU	PILE	JIBAKIM

67. 8. 14
26

The settlers' future was discussed with them. The fact that (1) they were establishing themselves on very marginal land, (2) they had no rights to the land and (3) that their individual allotments appeared to be too small if they intended to improve their economic position. The settlers were advised that there were resettlement schemes operating in other parts of the district and other parts of the Territory. The bare bones of such schemes were explained and the settlers asked to consider whether they would be prepared to move to some other area and take up resettlement blocks. It was clearly laid down that this was merely an enquiry to see if something could be done to improve their future, and that the taking of names of people who were willing to move, did not necessarily mean that those people would be allocated blocks and in fact move.

The following people indicated that they were willing and anxious to engage in resettlement in areas outside the Maprik Sub-District.

No.	Name	Father's Name	Village	Willing to go to:
1.	UDAU	TANO	WOMBISA	GAVIEN or TALASEA
2.	BILUGIAN	YANGIMBA	SERANGWANDU	GAVIEN
3.	DRODUGOGA	OROGWA	PALGAIIRA	TALASEA
4.	MAIMAI	WIAWI	SERANGWANDU	GAVIEN
5.	HAWAI	MA'ANI	WOMBISA	GAVIEN or TALASEA
6.	MANGA	VISAMI	NAINDA	GAVIEN
7.	SADA	JAK	NAINDA	GAVIEN
8.	DREPMR	KWARUNGAI	KUTIGUM	GAVIEN

From your enquiries earlier in the year, I wish to advise that I have the names of 176 people in the Sub-District who are interested in resettlement schemes outside the Sub-District. I feel that such a number provides a suitable cadre to commence planning for the future.



(67-1-4).

MINUTE TO: -

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOB, PAPUA.

(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

District Office,
West Sepik District,
NEWARK. 12/1/67.

My Minute endorsed on memorandum 267-1-4 of the 14th December, 1966., to the Assistant District Commissioner MAPRIK, refers. For your information, please.

E. G. Hicks
(E.G. Hicks)
District Commissioner.

25

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67-8-14

25th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT, EAST SEPIK NO. 4 OF 1966/67:

Receipt of the above report and your 567-1-4 of 14th December, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

A good report which covers the Wocera Resettlement Scheme very well, but contains very little on local government activity, which is stated to be the main objective of the patrol.

Mr. Allen is to be commended on the zealous manner in which he has applied himself to his duties.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



67. 8
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E67-1-4.

District Office,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

14th December, -1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
MAPIK.

PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

Your covering comments are more than adequate.

It is noticed that Mr. Allen has submitted a report of a much higher standard than previously.

With reference to the Yambi settlers I would request that an Officer be made available to ascertain from them their future intentions, (i) do they propose to continue as they are? (ii) would they be readily available for re-settlement, either at Gavien (Angoram) or if administratively possible in the proposed Talasen area of New Britain; although this latter aspect should be handled with tact as it would most imprudent to give them any false hopes at this stage.

Sub-prints will be made available in due course.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDCBU.PAPUA.

For your information and records please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

67-3-7/843

MJC:EC

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

7th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.4 OF 1966/67.

It is with pleasure I forward Mr. Allen's report on his recent patrol to the Wosera Census Division and re-settlement area. The report is well presented and informative, and the following comments are offered:

1. Re-Settlement:

At my request Mr. Allen is re-writing his comments and detailed progress on this scheme in a separate memorandum. Much of what he has written in this report will be included in that memorandum. Comment shall be made on the memorandum when it comes to hand, which should be in the next day or so. However, as can be seen, the Re-Settlement Scheme is progressing along the lines anticipated.

2. Roads:

On his next trip to NUNGUAIJA, Mr. Allen has been instructed to ascertain how much coffee and how much sago was damaged or destroyed during the survey. I feel sure that the Wosera's and the Nunguaia's, having already constructed four wheel drive roads through much of their land, would be only pleased to partake in limited self help in the construction of the road to the re-settlement.

3. Missions:

As stated in the comments on Mr. Allen's earlier report the oecumenical spirit does not pervade the Wosera Missionaries. It must be rather confusing for the Wosera's to see the two professional exponents of "Love thy Neighbour" at it hammer and tongs.

4. Yambi Re-Settlement:

The settlement at Yambi is rather a sad manifestation by the ex-servicemen from the Pacific War and the early P.I.R. recruits to make a better life for themselves. All the people concerned are unfortunately from an area of low economic potential, and are trying to make something of their limited resources. Quite a large area of bush has been cut and cultivated, but as the soil of the area is deficient in essential minerals, it is doubtful if any good shall come of these peoples' efforts. There is no sign of any supernatural beliefs as yet. The basic belief, as it appears from Mr. Allen's report, seems to be that concerted hard work shall win the approval of those in authority, both civil and military, and shall be rewarded by grants for their assistance. These people may be good material for the forthcoming oil palm re-settlement in the Talasea area of New Britain.

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It would be appreciated if three prints of Mr. Allen's sketch map could be returned to this office; or perhaps the Officer-in-charge, Special Branch, could supply photo copies. Photo copies would be preferable as they are much more durable.

(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, likely a memorandum or report header]

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, likely the main body of a report]

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, likely the conclusion of a report]

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1966/67.

Patrol Conducted by : K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer.
Personnel Accompanying : D.H. Pennefather, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Three members of R.P. & N.G.C..

Area Patrolled : North and South Wosera Census Division;
Gawanga Census Division and part of
~~Sepik River~~, Ambunti Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol : 38 days - 5/10/66 to 11/11/66.

Last Patrol to Area : To South Wosera and Gawanga
D.D.A. Patrol ~~No. 10 of 1965/66.~~
No. 2 of 1966/67.

Objects of Patrol : Local Government Council supervision,
General administration and supervision
of Re-Settlement Scheme.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol operated about the Wosera and Gwanga Census Divisions for over one month. Relatively close contact was gained with the people and encouragement was given at all opportunities to their economic, social and political advancement.

Most of the time was employed promoting and supervising the Wosera Re-Settlement Scheme, both at the actual site and in the home village area. A substantial amount of it was spent in close conjunction with the Wosera Local Government Council. Having just attained some skilled tradesmen the Council is now getting successfully underway with its capital works programme - and this is a vital period for its effective establishment in the area. General administration was continually in the fore.

The patrol was only intermittantly hampered by bad weather or swollen rivers during this period, and utilization of the Council tractor/trailer greatly facilitated the success of the abovementioned by saving both time and manpower.

DIARY

19

Wednesday
5-10-66

Readied patrol cargo and awaited cessation of heavy rain. Departed MAPRIK S.D.O. at 1300hrs with 3 police and Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather, and arrived KAUNSELGWANTU (the Wosera L.G. Council Headquarters) 1430hrs.. Inspected council projects, introduced newly contracted carpenter to workmen and organized accommodation. Discussion with councillors and others. Slept Council R.H..

Thursday
6-10-66

Supervision of council projects - many minor complaints settled - work on council correspondence due clerk's absence at Vanimo training course. Slept Council Rest House.

Friday
7-10-66

Work on projects. Two Local Courts convened and numerous quarrels settled. Slept Council.

Saturday
8-10-66

Despatched prisoners to Maprik C.I. and settled more complaints. General discussions with various councillors and villagers. Supervision of projects. P.M. Observed. Slept Council.

Sunday
9-10-66

Observed.

Monday
10-10-66

General supervision of road maintenance and encouragement given all on the KAUNSELGWANTU-KUNJINGINI road. Discussions with councillors en route re first meeting of the newly elected council etc.. Check on the ex-servicemen's settlement at Yambi and requested those concerned to advise the A.D.C.. Talks with various people at Council. Slept Council R.H..

Tuesday
11-10-66

Supervision of projects, work with clerk in office general correspondence and check of estimates etc... Departed by motor-bike at 1000hrs and arrived Maprik P.H.D. at 1115hrs and had tooth extracted. Work in Maprik S.D.O. in afternoon and slept Maprik..

Wednesday
12-10-66

Departed Maprik by motorbike at 0830hrs and arrived Council 1100hrs due discussions with various councillors en route. Supervision of council chambers foundations and steel-truss frames and piles, plus other projects. Slept council Rest House.

Thursday
13-10-66

Talks with many people whilst awaiting A.D.C. Maprik to arrive at the post-electoral inaugural meeting; however rivers up so meeting convened at 1130. President, Vice-President and Executive and Financial Committees elected then meeting continued as usual, finally ending at approximately 1430hrs. Many small complaints dealt with, and a few Local Courts convened with subsequent convictions. ~~Slept~~ Slept Council.

Friday
14-10-66

Minor complaints - Local Court convened - general discussions with many villagers. Details taken of artefacts requiring legal protection against sale or loss etc. Supervision of projects and work in office with clerk. Slept Council Rest House.

Saturday
15-10-66

General assistance given in council office, general correspondence, project materials ordered and votes checked etc.. Discussions with various councillors and people. Departed Council 1345hrs by motorbike and proceeded to Pagwi to check on project materials and arrange ~~secure~~^{movement} of same before moving into the Gawanga Area. Slept Pagwi.

Sunday
16-10-66

Observed. Discussion with GAUI Council Adviser re proposed amalgamation of councils. P.M. Pagwi.

Monday
17-10-66

Departed Pagwi 0630hrs and proceeded back to Wosera Council. Checked the Yambi Re-settlement en route and checked road work and other business at SERANGWANTU and then road work KUNGINGINI-WOMBISA. Supervision of projects and a number of village problems dealt with. Slept Council Rest House.

Tuesday
18-10-66

Discussion with various re-settlement personnel - Local Court convened and general discussions with a number of councillors. Departed Council at 1045hrs and arrived NUNGUATA at 1500hrs per council tractor with 3 police, Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather and some Wosera re-settlers and their cargo.

Discussion with villagers and erected tent adjacent to Rest House occupied by 2 surveyors engaged laying out the re-settlement road route. Talks P.M. with same. Slept NUNGUATA.

Wednesday
19-10-66

Departed NUNGUAIIA 0815hrs with carriers and arrived at the re-settlement land 'HAMAMAKU' at Camp 4 at 1215hrs and established tents etc.. Slept.

Thursday
20-10-66

Clearing Camp 4 - clarifying re-settlement progress to date for Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather and awaiting Wosera re-settlers. KWATMAGUN settlers arrive at dusk. Carriers bought tools and equipment - paid same and slept Camp 4.

Friday
21-10-66

Departed Camp 4 at 0830hrs (having had talks with the 2 surveyors who just completed the prospective route to the camp) for the BONGOS River. Cleaned chain lines en route and selected a new camp site on heavily vegetated higher ground on the river; cleaner water being available here. Returned to Camp 4 and distributed rations and tools to settlers.

Saturday
22-10-66

Discussions with various settlers, and awaiting more to arrive. More rations and tools arrive - paid carriers according to weight of cargo. No settlers arrived. Letter from A.D.C. Maprik 1630hrs. Slept Camp 4.

Sunday
23-10-66

NUNGUAIIA carriers arrived 0830hrs so departed Camp 4 0900hrs accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather and arrived NUNGUAIIA at 1200hrs. Sent word via mission radio to A.D.C. re our arrival. Slept NUNGUAIIA.

Monday
24-10-66

Self departed NUNGUAIIA and walked 5 hours to the NANU Primary 'T' School, arriving 1300hrs. Walked on to the Wosera Council Hdqts., Discussion with council clerk, check of correspondence and projects. Returned and slept NANU after despatching a runner advising Mr. Pennefather to return to Hamamaku.

Tuesday
25-10-66

Waited until sun dried out roads saturated by recent rains then proceeded to Maprik by borrowed motorbike, arriving S.D.O. 1145hrs. Discussions with A.D.C., checked re-settlement tools, rations and financial situation. Slept Maprik.

Wednesday
26-10-66

Various tasks completed S.D.O. and Police Station then departed Maprik at 1100hrs by motor-bike and arrived NANU 'T' School at 1330hrs having experienced some difficulty traversing a greasy road.

P.M. Meeting convened adjacent to the NANU School with STAPIGUM STAPIKIM, BUKIMBELIKIM, SARAGUM, GULAKIM and TUGAIKIM maximal groups re their movement to the re-settlement area by council tractor. Discussion with Council clerk. - Slept Council area.

Thursday
27-10-66

Various settlers spoken with then checked council affairs in conjunction with clerk. Lunch at the NANU School whilst awaiting tractor (just repaired Maprik). Tractor arrived 1430hrs and self departed with a load of STAPIKIM settlers and, after some difficulty in climbing a wet slope, arrived NUNGUAIYA at 1835hrs. Slept NUNGUAIYA.

Friday
28-10-66

Departed NUNGUAIYA at 0900hrs (having waited for sun to dry the wet track) with carriers and arrived Camp 4 at 1200hrs. Slept Camp 4.

Saturday
29-10-66

Tools and rations arrived and distributed to STAPIKIM and SARAGUM settlers. Inspection made of the SARAGUM block progress. Slept Camp 4.

30-10-66
Sunday

Observed Camp 4. Flag ceremony 1800hrs.

Monday
31-10-66

Discussion with various re-settlers then departed 0830hrs and arrived KWATMAGUN allotment gardens at 1100hrs. Inspection made of progress and people spurred on. Proceeded along the S.W. HAMAMAKU boundary re-cutting boundary, clearing new growth etc., and arrived back at Camp 4 at 1445hrs. Slept.

Tuesday
1-11-66

Departed Camp 4 at 0815hrs and arrived BONGOS R. Camp at 0850hrs. Work in establishing new camp. Some boundary lines re-cut. 1800hrs rations and tools which had arrived issued to STAPIKIM and TUGAIKIM men.

(B)

Wednesday
2-11-66

Raining A.M. whilst awaiting the arrival of new settlers. Some internal boundaries cleaned and inspection made of nearby STAPIKIM block and particularly of their sago stands. Discussion with various settlers. Slept Camp 4.

Thursday
3-11-66

Proceeded to BONGOS River camp and supervised further establishment of same. Internal boundary maintenance and discussions with various settlers encountered. Late p.m. shoot on adjacent kunai to obtain fresh meat. Slept Camp 4..

Friday
4-11-66

Departed with all members patrol to BONGOS River camp, 35mts walk away. Established tent and set up camp generally. Discussions with TUGAIKIM and other settlers and the attributes of the river allotments explained. 1800hrs all settlers in the area mustered at the camp and tools and rations issued to newcomers. Slept BONGOS.

5-11-66
Saturday

Discussions with various settlers then departed BONGOS River camp and returned Camp 4 on the edge of the kunai. Some new arrivals greeted and tools and rations given out. Slept Camp 4.

Sunday
6-11-66

Discussions with a few settlers. Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather to MINJANGE land to ascertain the extent of the sago there. Full flag ceremony 1800hrs.

Monday
7-11-66

Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather departed with NUNGUAIIA men for an inspection again of the MINJANGE allotment. Self had discussion with STAPIKIM and other settlers and greeted new arrivals.

1700hrs NUNGUAIIA carriers started arriving to spend the night and carry the patrol out the following day. Some equipment issued settlers. Slept.

Tuesday
8-11-66

Departed Camp 4 HAMAMAKU at 0850hrs with carriers and arrived NUNGUAIIA 1100hrs. General discussion with people whilst awaiting tractor which arrived 1300hrs. Departed NUNGUAIIA 1330hrs and arrived Council Hdqts. 1645hrs. Slept Council R.H..

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RE-SETTLEMENT

This patrol was spent from 19/10/66 to 11/11/66 actually on
 Wednesday 0800hrs discussion with labourers and
 9-11-66 carpenter re. council chambers construction
 and checked other projects. A few minor disputes.
 Executive and financial committees convened and subseq-
 uently had discussions with various councillors.
 Work in conjunction with clerk and Mr. Pennefather
 on financial statement and other council business.
 Slept Council Rest House.

Thursday A number of village problems dealt with.
 10-11-66 Check on project materials and further
 work checking ledger entries and a few minor correct-
 ions made. Monthly general meeting convened.
 1400hrs many problems discussed with 90 per cent of
 the council, individually. Local Courts convened.
 Repairs to Council tractor attempted. Slept Council.

Friday Some Local Courts convened and more complaints
 11-11-66 and problems. Work with clerk in council
 office.

Departed council Hdqts. by one-tonner at
 1515hrs and, after some delay at the river crossing
 at KUNJINGINI, arrived MAPRIK at 1650hrs.
 Patrol stood down. It has become
 obvious to rival hoarding groups that re-settlers are not forsaking
 their home gardens/ground claims of possession by making intermittent
 gardening trips to BAMBARI. They attack secondary (unprotected)
 and invariably returning to their home land to bolster a more official
 strength upon it. This apprehension is retained even though each
 re-settler has clan relatives to safeguard his "rights". It may be
 advisable to postpone demarcation attempts among these rival villages
 (the JIMBAGO confederacy area) until the re-settlement is further
 progressed - thus alleviating the competition for potential settlement
 areas and to have protectively about these areas for the
 demarcation period.

Transportation presents something of an unsolved problem.
 The re-settlers do a two day's walk on one day's hard walk from
 the JIMBAGO confederacy area, and the use of a local Government tractor
 trailer has been utilized as much as possible to assist re-settlers
 carry tools for planting and animals etc. to BAMBARI and the BAMBARI
 General Division road-head. The tractor/trailer load is about 1000 lbs.

RESETTLEMENT:-

This patrol ~~was~~ spent from 19/10/66 to 8/11/66 actually on the Re-Settlement land HAMAMAKU; almost three weeks. Patrols initiating re-settlement movement to date have included No.8 of 1965/66 of 31 days (one week at HAMAMAKU), No.9 of 1965/66 of 30 days (almost two weeks at HAMAMAKU) and No.10 of 1965/66 of 8 days spent purchasing additional land adjoining the existing re-settlement purchase. Although not a high percentage of patrol time is spent actually on the re-settlement land, a great deal of time and energy is devoted to encouraging the potential settlers and overcoming their apprehensions. This whilst the patrol is moving about the home WOSERA area supervising the Local Government Council and pursuing general administration.

During these previous patrols the nine maximal groups have each completed reconnaissance trips to the area and have become familiar with their allotments; some groups more so than others. The initial fears held by the potential settlers (set out in Report No.8 of 1965/66, pages 3 - 6) have largely been overcome but some still remain, to varying degrees, hampering possibilities of rapid and permanent movement at this early stage.

Retarding Factors:-

The major factor suppressing autonomous thoughts of permanent re-settlement is still the insecure nature of their home village land holdings which are interminably disputed. Although, it has become obvious to rival bordering groups that re-settlers are not forsaking their home sago/ground claims of possession by making intermittent gardening trips to HAMAMAKU, (to which they attach secondary importance) and invariably returning to their home land to bolster a safe numerical strength upon it. This apprehension is retained even though each re-settler has clan relatives to safeguard his "rights". It may be advisable to postpone demarcation attempts among these natal villages (the JIPMAGO confederacy area) until the re-settlement is further progressed - thus alleviating the compulsion the potential settlers would feel to hover protectively about these home villages for the demarcation duration.

Transportation presents something of an unexpected problem. The Re-Settlement is two easy day's walk or one day's hard walk from the JIPMAGO confederacy area, and the Wosera Local Government tractor/trailer has been utilized as much as possible to assist re-settlers carry crops for planting and utensils etc. to NUNGU/AIA, the GAWANGA Census Division road-head. The tractor/trailer load capacity is.....

(17)

...limited however, and even with the assistance given, the WOSERAS are not so keen at this stage that walking does not deter them somewhat. The tractor's availability is limited by intermittent mechanical trouble, Council projects' requirements and, most frequently, a few extremely bad road grades rendered impassable by light rain. Next financial year the Council may purchase another tractor/trailer and allocate further funds towards assisting the movement.

Re-settler movement has, however, been free of overt hostility from rivals en route and the WOSERA-NUNGUAIIA relationship has been encouragingly harmonious. Often settlers stay overnight at NUNGUAIIA in the 'Police-house' and in the future perhaps the NUNGUAIIA's could be re-imbursed in some way for constructing a small staging area, containing a few huts, in close proximity to the rest-house.

General Response:-

Increasing interest is being shown by the chosen maximal groups and all are aware of the reasons necessitating the project, what is envisaged, and how it is proposed to expedite the undertaking. Some groups have completed gardening trips on their own initiative between patrols and an increasing number of women and children are accompanying their menfolk to assist in the clearing, planting and sago making.

During the weeks at Camp 4 by this patrol approximately ninety registered settlers arrived accompanied by approximately sixty relatives, wives and some children. Unfortunately a number of registered men from two groups were serving imprisonment for riotous behaviour. Most of these ^{former} people stayed a week or more and assistance was given them by issues of rice, meat, salt, etc. to supplement their sago and fresh meat diet. They were given to understand that the Administration was supplementing their diet, not rationing them entirely. This was imperative to ensure that everyone and his brother did not come solely to obtain smoked game on a free rice holiday.

As earlier anticipated, October was an advantageous period during which a progressive push could be made. The WOSERA's have been storing yams, taro, mamis, etc. since June/July and this dry September/December period is the traditional planting time. These crops are maturing over the January/May sago eating period. The drier October period meant less restrictive movement of the tractor and fewer mosquitoes in the Re-Settlement area (these having a considerably deterring influence on settlers).

Availability of plantable yams, mamis and taro etc. was no problem as the people concerned appear to have an excess. They sell a considerable quantity to the adjacent Mission Stations thus presenting ..

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...some doubts regarding the "immediate brink of starvation" theory.

Tools were issued to the registered settlers and an individual record kept. It was impressed upon them that these tools were entrusted to them for a specific undertaking and that they were not to be spirited back into the WOSERA for sale or loss. Talks were given to forestall

any cultist undercurrents which could evolve with any "new land, new organization, manna from heaven" themes likely to be seized upon.

The following table showing actual improvements demonstrates no alluvial block progress. This is primarily because the non-alluvial allotments are bordering the kunai plain to the north of HAMAMAKU and therefore closer to home. The people wish to develop these initially and, after increasing familiarity, spread to the remoter river blocks. To encourage this the patrol cleared and made a camp on the BONGOS River, staying a few nights. The table also shows communal gardening and housing slowly developing in a traditional manner on the respective allotments.

All but BEPANDU, GATIKIM and BUKIMBELIKIM have sago for eating and housing, and these three shall have to borrow. All groups are more than satisfied at the quality of the soil tried so far. Fortunately the many wild pigs in the area have not yet acquired a taste for the imported staple crops.

Actual Improvements:-

Starting from the South East non-alluvial allotment and following these along the kunai (see map attached):-

1. KWATMAGUN:

- Registered settlers - 26 families
- Tools issued - 20 axes
- Number of settlers - 20 spades
- Tools issued - 2 mattocks
- Tools issued - 2 crow-bars

Settlers have communally cleared four acres in a central position which have been well planted with yams, taros, kamis, bananas and paw-paws, lime producing plants and some native tobacco and some edible-leaf trees. Four good sago-leaf houses and some shelters have been constructed within this area which is roughly pig-fenced.

10

This group has been by far the most progressive and although they were initially ^{er} perturbed by some of their land being water-logged, they admit most of it is satisfactory. They have formed friendly trading relations with the relatively unsophisticated AMBUGEN people 5 miles South East in the Ambunti area, and as the wife of an older influential settler died and was buried on their allotment, they are closely attached to it.

2. GULAKIM:

- Number of settlers - 11 families
- Tools issued - 9 axes
- 8 spades
- 1 mattock
- 2 sarifs
- 2 crow-bars

These people are relatively enthusiastic and have cleared two acres and constructed two houses. They have started a pig-fence to protect their yams, taros, mamis and other traditional crops which are growing well. They are satisfied with their block and their interest is increasing.

3. JIPMOWIKO:

- Number of settlers - 8 families
- Tools issued - 7 axes
- 7 spades
- 2 mattocks
- 3 sarifs
- 2 crow-bars

On an almost similar par with the GULAKIM's - approximately two acres have been cleared and planted with the staples and two houses, plus shelters have been cleared. Increasing interest being demonstrated, however.

4. TIGAUKIM:

- Number of settlers - 24 families
- Tools issued - 14 axes
- 15 spades
- 2 mattocks
- 2 sarifs
- 5 crow-bars

Satisfactory interest shown. About three houses and two shelters have been constructed in two positions bordering the kunai. 1 1/2 acres and 1/2 an acre have been cleared and planted in respective positions and one solidly fenced. Yams, taros, mamis, bananas, etc. are growing rapidly.

(9)

5. SARAGUM:

- Number of settlers - 14 families
- Tools issued - 11 axes
- 10 spades
- 1 mattock
- 1 sarif
- 3 crow-bars

Encouraging interest shown and settlers pleased with their block. To date 2½ acres communally cleared and planted with the usual staples, which are growing well. Two houses and a few shelters have been completed and a rough pig-fence is progressing.

6. Administration Reserve:

Except for some clearing and the construction of five rough sago-leaf shelters (two of which the patrol utilizes), nothing has been done on this twenty acres and tents are necessary. In the near future a solid limbon store would be advantageous for storing tools and equipment, thus reducing carrier expenses. No application for Mission Leases have been yet received.

7. STAPIKIM:

- Number of settlers - 23 families
- Tools issued - 14 axes
- 11 spades
- 1 shovel
- 5 mattocks
- 7 sarifs
- 4 crow-bars.

Reasonable interest shown during previous patrols but excellent response during the recent one and the people are increasingly attached to their allotment. Approximately 3½ acres cleared altogether, in three places (one fenced) and planted with the usual staples, which are growing much faster than those in home STAPIKIM gardens. Four good houses and some shelters are completed and women regularly are assisting.

8. BUKIMBELIKIM:

- Number of settlers - 15 families
- Tools issued - 1 axe
- 1 spade
- 1 crow-bar

A few really interested but others appear increasingly so. Little actual improvement - one house and one small unfenced garden. The allotment has good ground but no sago. This group is a STAPIKIM "hamlet", however, and may utilize the later's sago.

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9. GATIKIM:

Number of settlers	-	7 families
Tools issued	-	Nil

Slow response so far, and very few improvements although registered settlers have made some familiarization trips. Some men serving imprisonment. No sago on this block but ability to borrow exists.

10. BAPANDU:

Number of settlers	-	9 families
Tools issued	-	4 axes
	-	4 spades

Similar response to the latter group - some interest shown and familiarization trips completed by small bands, but improvements total one house only to date. Similar sago situation to GATIKIM (a BAPANDU "hamlet"), and some men serving imprisonment. It is anticipated that these last groups will be encouraged by the success of some of the former groups.

CURRENT SITUATION (Taking average family as 5)

Amount of land	Potential number of families @ 4 acres per individual (20 acres)	Potential number of families @ 3.5 acres per individual (17.5 acres)	Potential number of families @ 3 acres per individual (15 acres)	Actual number of registered families to date.
HAMAMAKU - 3,186 acres				
Admin. Reserve - 20 acres				
3,166 acres	158	181	211	137 (Approx. just ** under 685 people).
† MINJANGE - 664 acres	33	38	44	NIL
†† UWOROKO - 702 acres	35	40	47	NIL
4,532 acres	226 families	259 families	302 families	137 families

** D.A.M. Lea's Resettlement Report page 21(2a) advocates 700 people @ 4.5 acres each, whilst Mr. A.D.C. Corrigan commenting thereupon (25-1-3-1/378 of 1st April, 1966, page 5) suggests autonomously decided limits after an initial period. The settlers agree that the blocks could support 3 acres per person quota, but do desire some protective limit. The present nominal block quota is kept approximately at 3.5 acres per individual.

†† These areas purchased but internally undivided and are unallocated. Negative attitude regarding selling the remaining investigated land twixt NUNGUWA and UGATAGWA still exists. (The five parcels constituting this remaining land total only 417 acres).

(2)

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CONCLUSION:

The scheme is progressing slowly but surely on lines outlined in the Assistant District Commissioner's 25-1-3-1/570 of 29th July, 1966, and no insurmountable difficulties are apparent in the near future. Most conducive to eventual permanent (or at least semi-permanent) re-settlement, is the nine maximal group's acceptance of, and increasing familiarity with, their respective allotments. Their current attitude condones the non-economic nature of the project and they unanimously prefer maximal group communal title (held by the registered settlers) enabling autonomous sub-clan, or individual, internal sub-division.

Roads:

Whilst passing through NUNGUAIJA to HAMAMAKU the two Territory Surveys, Madang, surveyors were encountered. They have completed a revision of the KUNJINGINI-NUNGUAIJA road and initial surveying from NUNGUAIJA to the Re-Settlement. Their revision generally followed the existing road re-routing some obvious grade faults, and their new surveying negotiates ridges, creeks and sago patches around NUNGUAIJA and, crossing the ABISI Creek, continues through rain forests and kunai patches right to the Re-Settlement boundary. The NUNGUAIJA people wish to know if they are to be re-imbursed for some coffee and sago cut on the chain line.

Whilst at the Re-Settlement Camp 4, the MASALAGA Councillor visited the patrol, and advised of his people's intention to construct a road to the NUNGUAIJA road-head, thus establishing an economic outlet for this Southern Dreikikir area onto the PAGWI road. It would be advantageous for this road to meet the recently surveyed route at the Re-Settlement boundary but, as there is greater existing population for construction and maintenance to the north-west (DAINA) and as fund shortage halts the Re-Settlement road construction, it is probably expedient for the MASALAGA road to miss the Re-Settlement. This link may be established later on. I cannot see the WOSERA re-settlers assisting with any self help schemes regarding the construction of the Re-Settlement road. WOSERA's (and even NUNGUAIJA's) would demand monetary payment for this work.

Missions:

There have been increasing signs of friction between the S.V.D. Roman Catholic Mission at BAPMO (Father ZOLNER) and the Assembly of God Protestant Mission at JIMBITANGA (Pastor Andrew Evans) both in the Southern WOSERA Census Division. The situation as last reported in Patrol Report No.2 of 1966/67 consisted of inter and intra village restlessness and contention between sects which I attempted to suppress.

(5)

However, I had the misfortune to be present when the two gentlemen concerned met and had their first personal clash on a Wosera road, and the tone of their ensuing Pidgin argument, and that of their zealous native supporters present, demonstrated that they would each continue to incite their flocks to further dissention.

A point arose regarding rights to erect a Mission establishment upon communally owned land. That is, may a Mission school etc., be erected by even a majority of the group owners upon village land if even one communal owner disapproves of the establishment of same. It was explained that the Mission should seek a lease.

Another point subsequently raised was whether a number of dissenters could themselves dismantle or burn such an establishment (against the wishes of a number of the original builders), the establishment having already been erected - possibly years before. It was explained that although the building may have been illegally erected upon the communal land (if some of the communal owners objected to its erection at the time) the building materials nevertheless were probably the property of the builders and destruction without their consent, or litigation, would probably constitute arson, damage to property, breaking and entering or sacrilege.

A disturbing development initiated by the Father concerned was the resorting to the importation, from Wewak, of influential natives to persuade, intimidate or possibly compell in some manner, the villagers to exhibit and promote anti Assembly of God feeling throughout the area. A party of Wewak Roman Catholics were flown in to the BAPMO Mission and they circulated through the villages for some weeks. Two of these were Councillor KUMASA and YAUWIGA of the Wewak area. The former, originally from YANGORU and reportedly a candidate for the Maprik Open in 1964, and a "plantation" owner, would be well known in Wewak; and the latter (who apparently has some war service prestige) similarly so.

Apart from the undesirables of foreign harranguers further stirring the Wosera's (then scooting off again) their ends could be questionable. Are they just zealous messengers of catholicism or are they gaining cheap notoriety for political purposes or some other underlying motivation? Certainly the "tit for tat" antics of these missionaries do little for the spiritual well-being of the Wosera's.

Yambi "Re-Settlement":

A small number of predominantly ex-servicemen have been slowly building a camp over the last months, on the MAPRIK-PAGWI road almost adjacent to the YAMBI DA.S.F. Station. Fourteen sago-leaf huts (plus some half completed) and 1½ acres of ploughed land were recently observed.

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After casual conversations the following was ascertained. The ex-servicemen have paid \$10 each to the Angoram R.S.L.. It has been decided that a new settlement plus the growing of the white-maas' crops (coffee etc.), plus European "thinking" will return the original outlay of \$10 or \$12 and that they will eventually escape their present stagnation. In short they are old, ignorant men who want a better deal and have fabricated a dogma to realize their desires and relieve their frustrations. A harmless but typical transitional cult theme.

From the group mentioned below it was learned that the District Commissioner and an ex-police Corporal, TOROBOI (from the Sepik River), will arrive by plane at TOREMBI Roman Catholic Mission, near PAGWI to supervise or condone the movement. The Army Officer-in-charge, MOEM, is to send equipment (uniforms, rifles, food and utensils) to the Assistant District Commissioner, ANGORAM, for on-forwarding to the Assistant District Commissioner, AMBUNTI, thence onforwarding to the Officer-in-charge, PAGWI, for distribution. No violence is envisaged. A local leading spirit appears to be one APINJUI of 'YENJEN' on the Sepik, an ex-policeman(?), and the ideas seem to flow from Angoram (Patrol Report No.9 of 1965/66, Native Affairs).

Included in the last group spoken to on the 10th November, 1966, at the Council Headquarters, were TABUKAN of PALGE, WUTO of PALGE, NYARAGAVI of SERANGWANTU and NYAKIER of KWANJUAMA, plus others from this general area. The latter recently journeyed to Wewak, saw TOROBOI (awaiting his pension) and he claims to have spoken with an "officer" at MOEM who commended general progress.

The settlement is on KAUSAGA land and is approved of by Councillor SIBISUPU and his brother NYINBAGU (an elderly, zombie type) who apparently owns the land. Other WOSERA Councillors appear to regard these ex-servicemen as harmless old goats. Indeed the scheme appears non-volatile and slow moving.

The undesirable aspects appear to be possible disillusionment with economic endeavour and the "white-way" if the desired ends are not attained, the unsympathetic non-compliance of the PAGWI officer or some ship's skipper, or, because the project is on the road and obvious to hundreds of travellers, the possibility of wide spreading with undesirable perversion of the original plan.

APPENDIX 1

CONCLUSION:

An uneventful patrol primarily encouraging and retaining interest in the Re-Settlement Scheme and supervising the mechanics of same; generally advising and assisting with projects of the WOSERA Local Government Council and; pursuing general administration throughout the area.

The latter pervades throughout the former two, and innumerable complaints and problems are dealt with, within the area, which makes for very close contact with many of the people. The WOSERA's continue to slowly gain confidence in themselves and their attitude continues to be healthy towards the Administration, if not themselves.

Police coverage of the area during October.

5th Constable [Name] - 18 years service

Investigator. Capable of generally employ diplomacy.

N.K.J. Allen
(N.K.J. Allen)
Patrol Officer.

2nd Constable [Name] - 14 years service

A good constable who is well trained and capable of carrying out necessary duties.

1st Constable [Name] - 6 years service

A young member with promising ability and who needs further training.

Additional training, especially in regard to necessary duties.

For your information, please



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX 'A'

7

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....67-3-7/823.....
If calling ask for
Mr. KNJ:EC.....

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

25th November, 1966.

The Commissioner,
Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary,
KONEDOBU.....PAPUA.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
MAPRIK PATROL No.4 of 1966/67.

The following is the impression gained of the three Police accompanying the above patrol, which spent thirty eight days in and around the WOSERA and GAWANGA Censu Divisions during October.

6494 Constable 1st Class ATBO - 18 years service:

Intelligent and willing and a reasonable investigator. Capable of being forceful but generally employs diplomacy to preserve the peace. An asset to the force patrol.

9570 Constable SIPORI - 14 years service:

A good Constable who works willingly and well. Average intelligence but more force necessary before N.C.O. material. Dependable.

10859 Constable EWAII - 6 years service:

A young member with reasonable intelligence who works well. Can be firm on occasions and should improve with more patrol experience.

Additional training, generally, and regarding elementary law, would increase each man's value.

For your information, please.

J. Allen
(K.N.J. Allen)
Patrol Officer.

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Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... EAST SEPIK Report No..... 5 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by..... K.N.J. ALLEN - PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled..... NORTH AND SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... MR. D.H. PENNEFEATHER, C.P.O.

Natives 3 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From 12./7./19.66 to 30./8./19.66.

Number of Days..... 41.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... Officer semi-permanently attached, last Report No. 4 of 66/67
Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... Council assistance, Pre-electoral education, Wosera.....
..... Re-settlement Scheme promotion, general Administration.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2011/1967

E. L. Hinks
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

	M	F
In		
in Child Birth		

10

67-8-15

9th February, 1967.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO. 5/1966-67:

Receipt of the above report and your 67-1-4 of the 20th January, 1967 is acknowledged with thanks.

A brief generalised report by Mr. Allen on his patrol to the north and South Womera Census Divisions, which is quite satisfactory.

Your comments and instructions have been noted. It is always good practice for a Cadet accompanying a patrol to submit a report as an exercise.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Popula



67. 8. 15
⑨

E67-1-4.

East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

20th January, -1967.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.~~

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

This report is administratively stale and practically useless as it is over four months old; there is not any explanation either from Mr. Allen or yourself for the delay; notwithstanding instructions by the Director and myself on numerous occasions dealing with the late submission of reports.

Please have Mr. Allen submit through your Office his explanation for this delay.

It is an essential part of Mr. Pennefather's training that he submit reports for any field work he undertakes; as this patrol was of 41 days duration, please have this Officer submit his covering report, together with reasons as to why it was not submitted immediately after the conclusion of the patrol.

For your action, please.

.....
(E.G. Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KOROROBU, PAPUA.

→
22/2

For your information, please. Where explanations/reasons for the above delay are made they will be forwarded.

.....
(E.G. Hicks).
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

4

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by : K.N.J. Allen Patrol Officer.
Personnel Accompanying : Mr. D.H. Pennefather C.P.O.,
Three police.
Duration of Patrol : 41 days - 12-7-66 to 30-8-66
Area patrolled : North and South Wosera Census Div..
Last patrol to area : Officer semi-permanently attached,
last Report No. 4 of 66/67.
Objects of Patrol : Council assistance, Pre-electoral
education, Wosera Resettlement
Scheme promotion, general Admin..

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers a period of four weeks spent mainly at the headquarters of the WOSERA L.G. Council at KAUNSEL-GWANTU. This close contact was most essential for adequate advising and efficient supervision of projects during this critical stage of this council's growth. Whilst at the Council Rest House a great deal of general administration was carried out in various ways. This was mainly done through numerous general discussions with numerous village people and councillors, and during the settling of the many minor complaints through court proceedings of other settlements. The Council general elections were due in September and a great deal of time and energy was devoted in pre-electoral education at all opportunities.

It was during this period that Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather received his first practical experience of field work (general administration), his first real insight into the workings of a Local Gov't Council, and first opportunity to assist with the supervision of council projects/

The importance of the Wosera Resettlement Scheme ~~was~~ continually stressed to those villagers concerned and encouragement was given to all.

DIARY.

(7)

Tuesday
12-7-66

Departed Maprik by Land rover with police and Mr. Mick English, surveyor. Inspected Wosera river ford sites and continued on to NUNGUAIA where Const 1/c YINBIN obtained carriers and accompanied Mr. English down to the re-settlement scheme. Returned KAUNSELGWANTU and worked on 1st Revised Estimates.

Wednesday
13-7-66

Work with clerk - completed Estimates with the council Finance Committee and had Executive meeting. Slept Council Rest House.

Thursday
14-7-66

General Monthly Meeting convened for the Wosera L.G. Council and the Estimates passed. A.D.C. Maprik, Mr. English, and Mr. Ellis (Lands Titles) present. Discussion with people. L.G. Asst. Mr. L. Tofoambu returned to Maprik. Slept Rest House.

Friday
15-7-66

General council assistance - some discussions with people. Slept Council Rest House.

Saturday
16-7-66

Morning spent in council office on general correspondence etc., and check of project materials. Slept R.H..

17-7-66

Sunday Observed.

Monday
18-7-66

Inspection of roads and assistance given to villagers on road maintenance. Crossed NANU River and inspected SARAGUM section. Routine Council advising P.M. Slept R.H..

Tuesday
19-7-66

A few complaints dealt with and general discussions with various councillors. Check of projects. Slept Council.

Wednesday
20-7-66

Raining until 0930hrs. Went to WOMBISA where the council clerk was assisting the Tax Review Committee, some men assisted ~~with~~ ^{by carrying} chairs and table etc.. Lengthy talk given all present re. taxation and the coming general elections; questions were invited. Returned and slept Council R.H..

Thursday
21-7-66

Routine work in council office on correspondence etc.. Some planning of forthcoming elections and some disputes settled. Slept Council R.H..

Friday
22-7-66 Work with clerk generally and supervision of projects.
Proceeded across NANU River (slightly swollen) to UGATAGWA where lengthy talks were given re. taxation and the coming general elections. Slept Council R.H..

23-7-66 Work in a.m. on projects and p.m. observed.

24-7-66 Sunday observed Council R.H.:

Monday
25-7-66 Supervision of projects when not besieged by many minor disputes and investigations. Slept Council R.H..

Tuesday
26-7-66 Clerk collecting tax at UGATAGWA. Supervision of council store/garage construction and general work in office on correspondence. Disputes dealt with. Slept Council R.H..

Wednesday
27-7-66 Crossed NANU River and proceeded on to UGATAGWA from where council clerk advised of an outbreak of riotous behaviour between JIBAKO and NAUNGUAIYA people who had assembled to pay their tax.. Investigated and observed a number of wounded. Returned and slept Council.

Thursday
28-7-66 Departed at 0830hrs and arrived at WABINDUMAKAG 1000hrs where extensive talks given assembled villagers re. taxation and the general elections. Arrived at JAMBITANGA at 1400hrs and talks repeated to the people from this area. Returned and slept council R.H..

Friday
29-7-66 Proceeded to ^{KUNJINGINI} ~~WABINDUMAKAG~~ where taxation and electoral education talks given to a huge crowd from the surrounding villages. Questions answered at length. Returned to council area and assisted with projects. Slept R.H..

Saturday
30-7-66 Routine council assistance and some village friction settled. Slept Council R.H..

Sunday
31-7-66 Sunday Observed R.H..

Monday
198066 Discussion with various councillors and some complaints heard. Electoral education given at every opportunity. Slept R.H..

Tuesday
2-8-66

Check of project materials - discussions with a number of village groups re. elections and general council progress. Slept Council R.H..

Wednesday
3-8-66

Local Court convened and a number of other complaints dealt with. Assistance given clerk with general correspondence and returns etc.. Slept R.H..

Thursday
4-8-66

Supervision of projects then returned to Maprik to await new C.P.O's arrival. Slept Maprik.

Friday
5-8-66

Awaiting C.P.O. now not due today. Slept Maprik.

Saturday
6-8-66

General duties S.D.O.. P.M. Observed, Maprik.

Sunday
7-8-66

Most of a.m. observed. Departed by helicopter and proceeded to STAPIGUM village (Wosera) to investigate radiod reports of impending riotous behaviour. Walked into STAPIGUM - a number of men ran off and a talk was given to the remainder. Another talk was given by the A.D.C. Maprik when he arrived by Landrover with a Police party following. No prosecutions. Slept Maprik.

Monday
8-8-66

Still awaiting C.P.O. S.D.O. Maprik.

Tuesday
9-8-66

ADC returned ex Wewak with C.P.O. Pennefather. General duties Maprik and prepared to return to the Wosera. Slept Maprik.

Wednesday
10-8-66

Returned to Wosera L.G. Council Rest House accompanied by police and Mr. C.P.O. Pennefather. Finance and Executive committees convened. Slept R.H..

Thursday
11-8-66

August general meeting convened - many complaints dealt with afterwards. Discussions with President and others. Slept R.H..

Friday
12-8-66

List of STAPIKUM, ISOGUM, SARAGUM and BEPANDU brawl participants made for litigation purposes. Women disputes settled. Slept Council R.H..

Saturday
13-8-66

Checked council financial statement and books and council project materials. Local court convened. Slept R.H..

Sunday
14-8-66

Sunday Observed.

Monday
15-8-66
Relaid council area road and path pathways.
Heard various village problems and continued
general assistance in the office. Slept R.H..

Tuesday
16-8-66
Checked water-supply materials and C.P.O.
despatched to check on well sites. More
minor disputes dealt with. Slept R.H..

Wednesday
17-8-66
C.P.O. despatched to JAMA to purchase kwila
posts. Self continued general assistance
in conjunction with the council clerk. P.M. Departed
for SERANGWANTU for the opening of a new R.C. church,
~~opening~~ in heavy rain. Returned and slept council R.H.

Thursday
18-8-66
Discussions with Fr. Green, Priest in charge
KUNJINGINI R.C. Mission. One Local Court
convened. Discussions with many villagers generally.

Friday
19-9-66
General council assistance. Returned Maprik.

Saturday
20-8-66
General duties Maprik S.D.O. Slept Maprik.

Sunday
21-8-66
Observed Maprik.

Monday
22-8-66
Returned Wosera with C.P.O. and police.
General council assistance and complaints. Slept R.H..

Tuesday
23-8-66
Discussions re general elections and general
council work. Some disputes settled. Slept R.H..

Wednesday
24-8-66
Supervision of projects. Slept R.H..

Thursday
25-8-66
Proceeded to MANU River and gave extensive
talks re the elections and taxation to the
assembled SARAGUMS, STAPIGUMS, and others. Work on the
MANU suspension bridge site. Returned and slept R.H..

Friday
26-8-66
Departed 0800hrs and arrived BOBMAGUM across
the AMUK River at 1000hrs, having talked to
the KWANABANDUs en route. Lengthy indoctrination re
the elections and taxation. Walked back to the Council
R.H. in heavy rain. Slept.

Saturday
27-8-66
Pre-electoral work compiling rolls etc.. Slept

Sunday
28-8-66
Compilation of electoral roll. Slept R.H..

Monday
29-8-66
Pre-electoral work. Slept R.H..

Tuesday
30-8-66
Pre-electoral work, Team one briefed. Slept R.H..

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The aims of the Administration, economically, socially and politically were constantly pursued through the media of the council and through all villagers encountered during the patrol.

Many minor disputes were brought for attention and close contact was achieved with most villages during the settling of these. As many of these disputes, especially those concerning females, were very involved they were found to be most time consuming. Some outbreaks of riotous behaviour occurred with the usual land/sago bickering promoting them. One such incident was between NUNGUAI (GAWANGA Census Division) and JIBAKO (Wosera Census Division) people at UGATAGWA. This was a particularly blatant fight as it occurred in the presence of the council clerk and other council officials, apart from the fact that I had assembled and spoken to the same people only days before on the termination of inter-village feuding. ~~for the general good of the community.~~ Participants were sentenced to two months imprisonment at the Maprik Corrective Institution.

A number of trips were made to advantageous centres for electoral education purposes. Talks given at WOMBISA, UGATAGWA, WABINDUMAKAG, JAMBITANGA, SARAGUM, NANU Primary 'T' School, KWANABANDU, BOBMAGUM, RUBUGUM and at the council headquarters enabled all potential electors to learn all aspects of the coming general council elections. As well as the elections, taxation and general development (in particular the council's role in the latter) were discussed at length and questions invited at all centres. Nominations were also invited at all centres, and generally throughout this patrol and although a satisfactory number came forward it was felt that a greater number of nominations would have given the people greater selection at the polls. Most people appeared familiar with the mechanics of polling and also with the need for taxation.

At all times the importance of the success of the Wosera Resettlement Scheme was stressed and whenever possible discussions concerning different aspects of it were held with those concerned. A number of settlers undertook gardening excursions to the resettlement on their own initiative during this period, staying from a few days to a week. ~~and~~ some children accompanied these settlers who planted some root staples and ~~smoked~~ ^{cured} fresh meat whilst on their blocks.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

A trip was made to NUNGUAI by Landrover with Mr. Mick English, Consulting Engineer, to carry out an initial survey investigation of the resettlement road from the Maprik-Pagwi road. I accompanied Mr. English as far as NUNGUAI, having to return to the council headquarters, whilst he continued on walking to the resettlement land.

Numerous motor-bike trips were made along most Wosera roads (when not wet) to assist the villagers undertaking general road maintenance. This assistance ensured, to some degree that substantial culverts were constructed, cambering not entirely neglected and over-hanging foliage was cut. It is discouraging for the villagers who voluntarily perform some maintenance on the secondary roads to observe just one or two Landrovers or tractors run over wet sections, immediately nullifying much of the work put into reshaping these unsurfaced portions. The council may consider purchasing another tractor and trailer in the next financial year which could possibly devote some time to assisting the people to get gravel onto some lengths of their road responsibilities -thus enabling the tax-payers to see practical utilization made of their money.

HEALTH and HYGIENE:

This is generally improving but many villagers do not know there exist, or do not choose to heed, the council's Hygiene Rule. Lapses are observed or reported by Executive Committee members as the councillors concerned frequently prefer not to enforce the Rule. The answer appears to be the appointment of a Council Inspector, thus alleviating the risk of a contentious councillor becoming unpopular by enforcing council legislature. Finding a suitable man for the job may prove difficult but the council may make provision for this position in the next year's estimates.

Adequate medical facilities exist in the council area but standards differ and general improvement in staff and centres would not go amiss. Three mission aid posts perform a creditable service and the three or four Aid Post Orderlies at SERANGWANTU, WOMBISA, KOSENGA, and BOBMAGUM do a fair job but require greater supervision, which is rare due to shortage of time and transportation problems on the part of the hard-pressed Maprik P.H.D. officers.

①
Conclusion:

An uneventful stay at the Wosera L.G. Council headquarters. The objectives necessitating the patrol were all achieved. The Wosera L.G. Council is beginning to emerge in the area as a powerful body of area representatives and something of note generally, and not just something consisting solely of intermittent visits by a D.D.A. officer concerned with bolstering the egos of a chosen few.

The new council chambers should be completed by next July and the continuance of close advising should see this council becoming fully accepted throughout the Wosera in its proper role.

Constant liaison with the Woseras (i.e. an officer semi-permanently attached) appears to be slowly educating the people as a whole as to the aims of the Administration and the lines by which these aims are being achieved. Having close attention shown them by the Administration also serves to confirm the faith of the area's more progressive men in their convictions regarding eventual advancement on all planes.

K.N.J. Allen

K.N.J. Allen
Patrol Officer.

H.Q.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. No. 6 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. ALLEN, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NORTH AND SOUTH WOSERA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 8/12/1966 to 21/12/1966

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Officer semi-permanently in the area, last Report No. 4 of 1966/67

Medical /19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Assistance to Wosera Local Government Council, land

investigation council lease, promote Wosera Resettlement Scheme, general administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

211/1967

E. L. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-8-16
①9

67-1-4.



East Sepik District,
WEMAK.

20th January, -1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. Allen.

It would be appreciated if you would instruct your officers, that in future talks with village people, to impress upon the able-bodied, the folly of seeking employment in Wewak where available work is absolutely non-existent.

Far too many leave their villages seeking employment here in Wewak and do not return home, this results in expanding squatter settlements and must eventually have a detrimental effect on any prospect of economic development in their village areas.

With reference to village trade stores; I will discuss with the Co-operative Officer the possibility of him paying an extended visit to your area to examine the situation and possibly consider conducting short business courses for any of the owners who may care to take advantage of the offer.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO;
Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDCEBU, PAPUA.

Forwarded for your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

↑
242.

9

67-3-7/21

MJC:EC

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

19th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWA K.....T.P.N.G.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith the above-mentioned patrol report by
Mr. K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature and although Mr. Allen
makes some pertinent observations and comments, they do not require
further comment. Mr. Allen's claim for camping allowance is
attached.

(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1966/67.

Patrol conducted by : K.N.J. Allen Patrol Officer
Personnel Accompanying : 2 Police
Area Patrolled : North and South Wosera
Last patrol in the area : Officer semi-permanently in the area
Last Report - No. 4 of 1966/67
Objects of patrol : Assistance to Wosera L.G. Council,
land investigation council lease,
promote Wosera Resettlement Scheme,
general administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol's activities were centered about the Wosera L.G. Council headquarters at KAUNSELGWANTU and were mainly devoted to general council advising and assistance with the important projects being currently undertaken by the council's semi-skilled native artisans. Due to the general confusion brought about by the seasonal transportation and communication difficulties of this area, close contact between the council clerk and the advising officer is most essential to ensure the safe and expedient passage of project materials from Wewak or Pagwi on the Sepik River to the council headquarters at KAUNSELGWANTU in the Wosera. Although the council now has a creditable carpenter to construct the buildings planned, availability and supply of materials remains a hinderance.

The Wosera Resettlement Scheme was discussed and generally promoted at all possible opportunities and settlers were made aware of the fact that assistance in the way of transport and supplementary rationing was available to them upon request. They were continually impressed with the importance of the scheme's eventual success which ultimately rested upon their shoulders.

General administration was pursued throughout this stay in the Wosera and apart from the fact that the strain on Maprik was relieved, on the spot administration proved more efficient and generally more expedient.

DIARY.

(7)

Thursday
8-12-66

Departed Maprik S.D.O. at 0830hrs per L/rover with 2 police. Fortunately the rivers were fordable and the Wosera L.G. Council headquarters were reached at 1000hrs, and re-established self in the Council area rest house.

Friday
9-12-66

Attended Executive and Financial Committee Meeting - closed 1230hrs. Attended the monthly general Council Meeting which finished at 1600hrs. General discussions with a number of councillors. Slept in the rest house.

Friday
9-12-66

Awaited arrival of A.D.C. Maprik and Mr. Neilsen, Lands Commissioner, who were stopped by swollen rivers. General supervision of council projects and work in conjunction with clerk in the office.

Saturday
10-12-66

Discussions with various people generally. Supervision given to projects. Mr. Neilsen and A.D.C. Maprik arrived and meeting subsequently held to inform the people of the new demarcation system.

Discussions with councillors and some complaints settled. P.M. observed. Slept R.H..

Sunday
11-12-66

Sunday observed.

Monday
12-12-66

General assistance rendered in council office, checked monthly financial statement and book entries - Supervision of new council chambers project. Some typical disputes dealt with. Slept Council R.H..

Tuesday
13-12-66

Check of council votes - ledgers etc. and ~~general~~ general work in the office with correspondence. Supervision of projects. General discussions with re-settlement personnel (continually stressed).

Wednesday
14-12-66

Supervision of projects and work in office - general discussions with a number of natives.

Supervision-ef 1145hrs proceeded to the NANU River Primary 'T' School accompanied by the Council clerk and President. Presentation of school prizes by self and President MATIK at the school break-up.

1600hrs returned to the council area - general discussions, some complaints etc. Slept R.H..

MAINE AFFAIRS

Thursday 15-12-66 Preliminary chain survey and investigation into the council land for purchase. P.M. supervision of projects, check of materials and work in conjunction with clerk. Slept R.H..

Friday 16-12-66 Spent time attempting to repair the Crammond radio - recharged batteries. Some complaints settled and one Local Courts convened. Training given to a number of newly elected councillors re. their duties, responsibilities and their legal limitations. Slept R.H..

Saturday 17-12-66 A few disputes and discussions with Father Carmon of KAUGIA C.M. P,M observed. Observed R.H..

Sunday 18-12-66 Observed R.H..

Monday 19-12-66 Check of council correspondende, and general assistance given to the projects which are in a critical stage of development. Continued land investigation for the council lease and possible police post. Some disputes settled. General discussions with re-settlers. Started council tax audit. Slept R.H..

Tuesday 20-12-66 Work in conjunction with clerk - correspondence. Continued tax audit. Discussions with Fr. Carmon (KAUGIA C.M.) re council work in general and taxation. Supervision of council work & projects and also the extensions to the present rest house. Slept R.H..

Wednesday 21-12-66 Continued tax-audit and work in office. General talks with the President and other councillors. Continued land investigations of the council lease. 1030hrs departed Council area and proceeded to the Maprik-Pagwi road with 13 carriers. Arrived flooded AMUK River at KUNJINGINI - waded it and went on to the S.V.D. C.M. KUNJINGINI. Talks with Fr. Green and meeting convened with a few hundred people concerned with the reading of the Final Notice re the Mission lease. Departed KUNJINGINI at 1430hrs by L/rover and arrived Maprik at 1500hrs. PATROL STOOD DOWN.

(3)

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The situation as described in recent reports has not altered significantly and little of importance can be added at this stage. The usual number of complaints were dealt with during the course of this patrol and the usual number of Local Court cases were heard. These were typical assault charges, adultery cases (often where a husband had overstayed his term of contract on a plantation) and breaches of Wosera L.G. Council road maintenance or hygiene rules. A great deal of time is devoted, necessarily, to indoctrinating the people into advancing their lot generally along lines acceptable to the Administration. The large number of natives continually coming to the patrol with their various problems indicates the trust and satisfaction they place upon the Administration.

The approval to purchase land for the Wosera council lease having been granted, an initial survey was carried out and investigations were commenced. Because three separate groups owned sections of the land envisaged, care had to be exercised to ensure no ill-feeling arose between the groups, and this requires a slow but sure investigation. The investigation shall be completed within the next few weeks. Another duty involving land was to read the Order of Final Notice concerning the KUNJINGINI S.V.D. Catholic Mission lease (apparently purchased in 1939) as per the Restoration of Titles Ordinances. This was done before all the surviving owners (or their next of kin where they were deceased as many were found to be) plus all neighbouring groups who sent witnesses to hear the reading. Fortunately no complaints or queries followed the proclamation and confirmation of the general assent given to the Final Notice shall be forwarded as required to the Land's Titles Commissioner.

Although times and places concerning the Land's Commissioner, Mr. G. Neilsen's, visit to the Wosera, accompanied by the A.D.C. Maprik, were confused by unpredictable river floodings a small crowd nonetheless was enlightened as to the workings of demarcation committees and they responded favourably to the course of action outlined. Influential native of the area were briefed in the weeks following the Commissioner's visit and a list of clan leaders having customary land jurisdiction shall be taken at the next council meeting to facilitate the formation of new and more effective demarcation groups.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As is the common case in this region, the major village income is derived from cashcropping - and this appears as remaining the most substantial source of income for the foreseeable future. Current cash crops are Robusta coffee and dry 'paddy' rice, and D.A.S.F. Bainyik have by constant extension work developed the considerable growth of both crops in the North and South Wosera Census Divisions as the figures below demonstrate:-

Yearly coffee planting -

	<u>South Wosera</u>	<u>North Wosera</u>
Before 1961	Nil	Nil
1961-62	755 trees	1,696 trees
1962-63	372	19,865
1963-64	826	8,785
1964-65	22,985	80,395
1965-66	<u>773</u>	<u>Nil</u>
	<u>25,711 trees</u>	<u>110,741 trees</u>

The TAMAUI Rural Progress Society buys all fair quality coffee (even though transport difficulties result in some of this coffee decaying in the villages before it can be recovered) at 13 cents per pound of parchment coffee from the growers, and the Society then sells the coffee to D.A.S.F. at Bainyik at 14 cents per pound - thus accumulating profit to cover its expenses. D.A.S.F. has a Papuan field worker semi-permanently in the Wosera supervising Robusta planting (using Leucena as the cover crop) and also the establishment of coffee pulping machines at strategic village centres.

Rice is also an increasingly important crop, with currently more attention being shown it than coffee, regarding general extension work. Rice has the advantage of yielding a fast return (only 4 or 5 months) and it therefore ties communally owned land up for shorter period. Individually undertaken cash-cropping is being encouraged as opposed to complicated communal endeavours. In the last year the Wosera produced approximately 50 tons of rice and a few tons of coffee. The Wosera L.G. Council has made enquiries regarding the employment of a full time council agriculture worker to further assist general extension and overall production.

Other sources of income are indentured labouring on plantations and the sale of artefacts. The former is an unsound business although substantial amounts are bought back into the villages for either distribution and/or inter-clan hoarding. Although a high percentage of Woseras have worked as plantation labourers in the past, their rather unsavoury ~~reputien~~ reputation for deserting to the larger towns increasingly limits the number contracted from Maprik. Care would have to be exercised in the advent of a large number of Woseras applying for land resettlement blocks at Talasea in case the scheme should be employed merely as a free trip to Rabaul.

The sale of artefacts brings a little money into the area, but thanks in the main to some overly-zealous missionaries in past times, this amount is nothing like the huge incomes enjoyed by the villagers in the Maprik tambaran area. The Wosera L.G. Council has discussed the feasibility of erecting a 'museum' building on the council grounds in which the surviving relics of their traditional culture could be stored. This may prove to be something on the lines of the 'haus tambaran' at Angoram but not nearly so impressive or important to tourism possibilities. Care would have to be exercised to ~~prevent~~ prevent any resurgence of old inter-village disputes or the possibilities of any form of cult which invariably seem to evolve out of such community 'traditional-culture' edifices.

Village trade stores are so inefficiently constituted and haphazardly run that they cannot be seriously regarded as sources of village income. Most of these stores are hastily erected village prestige symbols and as is the common case elsewhere, they usually collapse or become the subject of 'shareholder' disputes. Invariably the individuals promoting them purchase their stocks from the nearest mission station (at only slightly less if not the same price as that the mission store is selling the goods), add on their own profit margin, and are puzzled when the surrounding population chooses to walk the extra miles to obtain cheaper goods from the supplying mission store. Constant advice is given to these enterprising people however and where licenses are in fact granted the provisions in departmental circulars on this subject are adhered to. As general educational standards continue to slowly rise in the Wosera assistance could be given in deserving cases as per the loans scheme.

The introduction of better transportation and communications shall be conducive to increased economic development generally throughout the Wosera. Major hurdles to be crossed of course are the Wosera bridges.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EDUCATION:

The council President, MATIK of WOMBISA, the council clerk and myself were present at the end of the year presentation of school prizes at the NANU Primary 'T' School. The council allocated \$50 towards school prizes this financial year and this money was distributed ~~to~~ between the area's two Administration schools and three mission schools. As is the case in most places educational facilities in the Wosera are not nearly sufficient to cater for the huge population.

During this stay in the area a surprising number of youths came to the council headquarters seeking either employment or the opportunity to go on to higher standards in other centres or to go to technical schools. The majority of these had just completed Standards 4 to 5 at mission schools (the A.O.G. mission school at Hayfield) and it was noticed that not many of them had good report cards or were armed with references. Invariably these teen-agers were not happy to return to their villages and plant gardens or grow coffee. This does not mean to say that they would not be content to do this having satisfied their desire to see the bright lights of the 'cities'.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

With the advent of the wet season general progress has been severely hampered or stopped. Swollen rivers halt the supply of council project materials and tie up vehicles ~~for days or weeks~~ for days or weeks depending on which side of the streams they are caught on. The invaluable aid of an occasionally borrowed motor-bike from the NANU 'T' School is now ~~substantially~~ nullified and overall contact with the people, assistance to outlying projects, and police investigation etc. suffers as a result. A motor-bike is however invaluable when the roads are negotiable and a D.D.A. bike would be most advantageous ~~for~~ for general Wosera field work among the council area's 18,000 population.

Between the Maprik-Pagwi road at KUNJINGINI and the Amuk River crossing, the river, by changing its course has eroded away the existing road necessitating a re-routing of some 50 yards through edible sago and coffee. This does not effect the situation overly as the Amuk crossing is invariably unfordable during these months and vehicles wait their chance at the other fords.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA ①

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67-3-7/91
If calling ask for
Mr..... KNJA:EC

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District.

10th January, 1968.

The Commissioner of Police,
P.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.....PAPUA.

Report on Members accompanying Maprik Patrol No.6 of 1966/67:

The following is the impression gained of the two police accompanying the above patrol in the Wosera Census Division of the Maprik Sub-District, for two weeks general field work.

3878 Constable 1/C TUNGELIN:

10 years service

An experienced N.C.O., who performed his duties capably and willingly. Quiet, but reliable.

9570 Constable SIPORI:

12 years service

A good solid constable who also carries out his tasks efficiently and willingly.

Both members would benefit from additional training regarding investigation procedures and Court presentation of cases.

(K.N.J. Allen)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Maprik

District of East Sepik Report No. 7 of 1966/67 (Area Study)

Patrol Conducted by R.J. Brown Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Mambalap Census Division, Maprik Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 2 members R.P.N.G. Constabulary.

Duration—From 7/12/1966 to 22/12/1966

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/9/1965

Medical -/-/19-

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration
(2) Census Revision
(3) Report to be submitted as Area Study.

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref:

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

12-1-1968.

67-8-34

District Commissioner,

E.S.D
Wewak.

PATROL NO.

MAPRIK 7/66-67

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

* Memorandum of Patrol No.

* Patrol Report No. M 7/66-67

covering patrol by.....

R. J. Brown (P/O)

T.W. See
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.
8

* Delete as necessary.

67. 8. 34

27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1966/67.

Patrol conducted by : R.J. Brown Patrol Officer
 Personnel Accompanying : 2 members R.P.N.G. Constabulary
 Area Patrolled : Mamblep Census Division.
 Duration of Patrol : 16 days - 7/12/66 to 22/12/66.
 Last Patrol to Area : 1/9/65 to 15/9/65. D.D.A. patrol
 No. 5 of 1965/66.
 Objects of Patrol : Census Revision
 General Administration

INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Mamblep Census Division is contained in an area of approximately fifteen square miles. The area is formed by a network of foothills and ridges rising gradually to a peak of approximately 2,850 feet above sea level at Mount Ushaka in the Torricelli Mountains (Sub-District border line).

The area is fed by a network of small streams and rivers which give each village in the Census Division, access to at least one. There is no shortage of water and even during the dry months of the year (July to November), seepage and Sago swamps provide a plentiful supply of water.

The climate is that of a typical lowlands area with a rainfall pattern much the same as that of Maprik itself. (ie, Consistent rainfall between the months of November and July and little between late July and early November). The area receives a somewhat higher rainfall than that of Maprik (approx. 70 inches per annum). There are no rainfall figures available for the area, but the higher rainfall is due in the the main to the position of the Census Division in relation to the Torricelli Mountains. From observations and from discussions with the villagers, it is apparent that there is a gradual increase in rainfall from south to ~~west~~ north with the Villages closest to Maprik (approx. 2½ miles) receiving practically the same

as Maprik itself,

The more northern Villages of Wambak, Gwoingwoin, Waikim, Milak, Saulik, Maputma and Kulunge are quite humid during the day, possibly due to the residue of moisture from lowlying clouds which appear during the evening and early morning. Nights are generally cool and often cold, brought about by cool winds from the Torricelli's.

Natural vegetation is lush lowland bush with a supply of hardwoods sufficient to maintain current needs. There is no re-forestation practised where no longer used garden sites appear and these sites generally have become overgrown by kunai. Nature itself then adopts a process of re-forestation unless as in some cases the village people regularly burn off the kunai thus resulting in expanding areas of wasted and virtually useless land under kunai. There are small areas of sago swamp but these are not plentiful and the sago is used mainly for local consumption during yam shortages.

(b) All villages are within easy walking distance from Maprik, the closest being approximately two and a half miles distant and the farthest being approximately seven miles distant.

The Maprik-Dreikikir road provides access to the Census Division, and approximately five and a half miles of this road lies within the area giving direct access to three of the fifteen villages under study. There are two smaller roads in the area which feed the Maprik-Dreikikir road and provide access to a further five villages. Thus eight of the villages are accessible by road whilst none of the remaining seven lie further from the road than one and a half hours walk.

Three years ago the people of Ami (just outside the Census Division), Waikim, and Milak, took it upon themselves to construct a road from Ami to Barnbara Aid Post near Gwoingwoin via Waikim and Milak villages. When sighted, the road appeared to be no further advanced than reported by Mr. Tatterson C.P.O. in 1963. There was evidence of work done on the existing section of the road but none of further construction. Once this road is completed, it will provide a link for a further two villages.

There are no airstrips in the Census Division and because of the topography of the area there appeared to be no sites where one could be established without great cost.

With the close proximity of Maprik and further development in the road system in the area there is no apparent need for an airstrip. Maprik airstrip is the closest to the Census Division and is open to all light aircraft which fall within the categories of E,D,C, and B according to the Department of Civil Aviation Regulations.

The nearest shipping point is that of Pagwi on the Sepik River, which is serviced by coastal vessels from both Madang and Wewak. Pagwi is connected to Maprik by an all weather road and is some thirty seven miles distant from the area under study.

(c) The Census Division has been under Administration influence since before World War 11 and because of the close proximity of Maprik, contact has been fairly constant.

Mission influence in the area has been constant for many years and consequently the traditional influence of the yam 'cult' has waned considerably. There is presently a considerable amount of indecision apparent among the younger men of the area because of the conflicting ideals of the missions and the yam cult traditions. This however, can only be expected, in a society in transition.

The people as a whole appear to be very pro Administration and in all villages the patrol was received most favourably. The enthusiastic attitude towards cash cropping and other means of deriving a cash income is quite pleasing. The people have become; possibly because of the introduction of rice as a cash crop; considerably money conscious.

Traditional yam cult activities appear to have less importance in village day to day life than in other areas nearby and 'Haus Tamberans' are almost non-existent. The only 'Haus Tamberan' sighted during the patrol was at Waik village.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday
7/12/66. Departed Maprik by landrover in patrol of Mablep Census Division accompanied by two members of the R.P.N.G. Constabulary, at 1000 hours. Arrived rest House Apangai at 1035 hours. Landrover returned to Maprik.

People of Apangai No.1 and Apangai No.2 Villages gathered for amendment of census. Census completed 1520 hours.

1520 to 1700 hours - discussions with Councillor and a number of people from both villages. Further discussions with villagers during the evening. Overnight at Apangai.

Thursday
8/12/66

0800 to 1420 hours - Apangai No.1 and Apangai No.2 Villages inspected with emphasis on housing, Latrines, Rubbish Disposal and Personal Hygiene.

1520 hours - Departed Apangai for Yamelikum village. Arrived Yamelikum at 1615 hours. Settled in rest house. Discussions with villagers during the evening. Overnight at Yamelikum.

Friday
9/12/66.

0730 to 1000 hours - People of Yamelikum and Magapita Villages gathered and Census amended.

1030 to 1400 hours - Inspection of Yamelikum village.

1420 hours - Patrol equipment sent to Kuleligum village. Self walked to Magapita for village inspection. On completion of inspection and discussions with villagers, walked to Kuleligum village arriving at 1840 hours. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Kuleligum.

Saturday
10/12/66

0800 to 0930 hours - Census amended for Kuleligum village.

1000 to 1300 hours - Village inspection. Village in far better condition than those previously inspected. After further discussion with villagers departed at 1440 hours for Waikim village. Arrived Waikim at 1650 hours. Overnight at Waikim.

Sunday
11/12/66

Observed at Waikim.

Monday
12/12/66

People of Waikim gathered at 0800 hours for census revision. Census and discussions re village cleanliness and personal hygiene completed

5.

at 1100 hours.

1115 to 1420 hours - Waikim village inspected. Further discussions on completion of inspection.

1530 hours - departed for Kulunge village, arriving at 1640 hours. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Kulunge

Tuesday
13/12/66

0730 to 0900 hours - Census amended at Kulunge. 1000 to 1420 hours - village inspection of Kulunge. Further discussions and two minor complaints heard.

1515 hours - departed Kulunge for Saulik village arriving at 1610 hours. Discussions with Villagers and Councillor during evening. Overnight at Saulik.

Wednesday
14/12/66

0800 hours - moved across to Maputma village for village inspection and census amendment. Both completed 1115 hours. Talk given on village and personal hygiene and people encouraged towards further economic development. 1300 hours - returned to Saulik.

1400 to 1530 hours - Census amended for Saulik. On completion of census, village inspection - completed 1740.

1800 hours - walked to Gwoingwoin arriving at 1850 hours. Settled at rest house. Overnight at Gwoingwoin.

Thursday
15/12/66.

0900 to 1230 hours - village inspection at Gwoingwoin village. During afternoon, inspection of Milak village - completed 1445 hours. Remainder of afternoon spent on informal discussion with groups of villagers from both Gwoingwoin and Milak. Overnight at Gwoingwoin.

Friday
16/12/66

0800 hours - People of both Gwoingwoin and Milak gathered at Aid Post 'Barnbara' for census amendment. Talk given on village hygiene and personal cleanliness. Encouragement given towards further development of cash cropping. Discussions on

additional methods of gaining cash income. All completed 1330 hours. Inspection of Aid Post and discussions with Councillor and visitors from Kukwal village re site for bridge. Overnight at Gwoingwoin.

Saturday 0700 hours - Departed Gwoingwoin en route Kukwal via Wambak. Arrived Wambak at 0840 hours. Village inspection completed at 1200 hours. Village comprised of a number of small hamlets situated on small jutting ridges. Census amended Wambak and talks given to villagers. Further discussions and walked on to Kukwal arriving at 1540 hours. Overnight at Kukwal.

Sunday 18/12/66. Observed at Kukwal.

Monday 19/12/66 0800 hours - people of Kukwal gathered for amendment of census. Census completed, talk given and discussions held with villagers. All completed at 1340 hours. Due to slight illness did not move on. Overnight at Kukwal.

Tuesday 20/12/66. 0745 hours - departed Kukwal for Chiginambu en route Bongiora. Inspection conducted at hamlets en route and completed on arrival central village. Census conducted at Chiginambu. Talk given on personal and village hygiene and discussions held with villagers. All completed 1430.

Departed at 1500 hours for Bongiora arriving at rest house at 1550 hours. Discussions with people during evening. Overnight at Bongiora.

Wednesday 21/12/66. Inspection Bongiora during morning and talk given on personal and village hygiene. Discussions with people on other methods of gaining cash income. Encouragement again given towards further advancement of cash cropping.

1340 to 1510 hours - amendment of census at Bongiora. Over-night Bongiora.

Thursday 22/12/66. Awaiting transport to Maprik. 1115 hours departed for Maprik arriving at midday approximately. Car

sent to pick up patrol equipment in the afternoon.

End of Diary.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) A census revision was completed during the patrol and the amended Village population register forms are attached. The old form has been used as the new ones were not to hand at the time of compilation. The overall population increase for the Census Division is 78 persons.

Birth rate ; 4.4%

Death rate ; 1.4%, thus natural increase is 3%

The overall increase is quite high and appears to be mainly due to improved health, especially personal hygiene and increased pre-natal and ante-natal services to villages from the Department of Public Health. The death rate and neo-natal mortality rate are quite low.

Migrations are generally only inter-village and have little effect on the population trends of the Census Division as a whole.

(b) Roads link most villages with Maprik and all villages are inter-linked with walking tracks where vehicular roads do not exist. With the exception of the Maprik-Dreikikir road all roads are maintained by the Greater Maprik Local Government Council.

See Patrol map for further details.

(c) The outward flow of labour is now small and a high percentage of the people working outside the District have been doing so for some considerable time and it would appear that they have no intention of returning to the village.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There is only one distinct social group in the area being surveyed. The Mamblep Census Division is a small part of the larger cultural group (the Abelam), which extends south to the Wosera and east to the Yangoru area. There appears to be little connection with the Wewak Sub-District although the people of Tarawai Island in the Wewak Sub-District speak the same language and a similar dialect to the people under study. The Census Division borders the Albiges and Bumbita-Muhiang Census Division which contain the somewhat dissimilar Arapesh people.

(b) The functional social unit of the area is the clan and most social and cultural activities are conducted on a clan basis. Day to day activities however are usually conducted on a family basis and only on special occasions does the clan assist in these activities. This is generally only in clearing bush for gardens etc., where the clearing can be done far more efficiently by a group than an individual.

(c) The language spoken is the Abelam language which is fairly widely spoken in the Maprik Sub-district. The western and northern borders of the Census Division are the extremities of the Abelam language and the people to the west and the north speak a completely different language. The introduction of Pidgin English has afforded greater contact between the two groups as prior to ~~the~~ its introduction there was a language barrier between them. The language to the south is similar to that of the Mamblep.

(d) The degree of cohesion in the area is quite high and may be put down to the following reasons;

(1) decrease in the amount of insularity evident in the area. The development of roads has afforded greater contact with neighbouring and even more distant villages resulting in closer relationships and more trade outside the traditional clan groups. Marriages between more distant villages has also resulted in closer contact over larger distances. The 'Barnbara' Aid Post built by the Greater Maprik Local Government Council is the only one in the area and services all villages in the northern part of the Census Division. The Aid Post provides another means of getting together and the Aid Post site is now regarded as the central meeting place for the area. The President of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council generally holds one of his annual taxpayer's meetings there.

(2) The introduction of Local Government Councils and Rural Progress Societies into the area has been clearly instrumental in fostering the high degree of cohesion in the area. The Greater Maprik Council has successfully linked villages together under the leadership of single Councillors thus producing an attitude of collective responsibility in gathered village groups. The Rural Progress Societies have sponsored the development of cash cropping in the area and membership of the Societies has also produced a strong feeling of togetherness. In the past there has been a certain lack of cohesion between Councillors and Directors of the Societies, but this was purely through lack of common understanding.

Now there is increasing co-operation between these groups as they realise the need for working together towards a common aim and also the realisation that one depends on the other.

(e) Relationships with social groups outside the area can only be described as good. In the past, as mentioned earlier, there was a lack of communication with the neighbouring Arapesh because of a language barrier. The introduction of Pidgin English has helped overcome this. There are no animosities from the past still present and a minor number of marriages between the two groups has occurred. It appears that the only reason that a larger number of marriages between the two groups has not come to pass is the difference in traditional forms of marriage. The Arapesh have a system of exchange of the female members of the family where the Mamblep people have a payment system of marriage, and a bride is purchased. There is little contact with the people to the north (also Arapesh), as the two groups are divided by the Torricelli Mountain range. Contact with the people to the south and the east is constant and relationships are good.

LEADERSHIP.

Leadership in the area is somewhat obscure, possibly because of the tempo of development, and only three people could be singled out with leadership qualities. these are

Name	Village	Hereditary or Acquired
Nera	Apangai	Acquired
Naramus (YAMUS)	Yamelikum	Hereditary
Wita	Gwoingwoin	Acquired

All Councillors featured prominently during the patrol, but this was by virtue of their position rather than their leadership qualities.

(b) Nera - is current Councillor of Apangai No.1 and No.2. Prior to the Amalgamation of the former Amuk and Maprik Councils to form the Greater Maprik Council in early 1966 he was President of the Maprik Council. Nera is approximately 36 years of age and has had no formal education although he is literate in Pidgin English. His influence covers mainly the Villages of Apangai No.1 and No.2, Magapita and Yamelikum. He is very pro Administration and takes an active part in the affairs of the "Brigiti" Primary T school. He has been a strong force in the encouragement of cash cropping and is a strong advocate of improvement in personal hygiene in his area.

Yamus - is a traditional leader of the Wora clan of Yamelikum village. He is 32 years of age, has had no schooling and is illiterate. His sphere of influence is small and is restricted to his own village, Yamelikum, where he is regarded with considerable respect and esteem. He is strongly pro Administration and is a leading force as regards cash cropping

Wita - is the Aid Post orderly at "Barnbara" Aid Post and although now resident in Gwoingwoin village, was originally from the Aitape area. Wita is 45 years of age and has been an Aid Post Orderly for some considerable time. He has played an important role in establishing the Aid Post site as a central gathering place. It is apparent that his own efforts to settle down at village level under a different cultural conditions, contributed to the high degree of cohesion between the villages in his immediate area. His effect on the people, although only socially is very important to the area under study.

(c) It is obvious that the traditional pattern of leadership is becoming far less important than it was only a few years ago. As village activities change, the younger man is playing a far more important role in village life. There is a definite swing towards the younger men for leadership as cash cropping becomes increasingly more important. Young men who have worked in other Districts are increasingly being looked to for guidance.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The traditional system of land use works on a patrilineal ownership basis. The family parcel of land is split up amongst a man's sons, or, if there are no sons, to the closest male relative. The female has usufructory rights over her father's land until she is married at which time she gains usufructory rights to her husband's land for the duration of their marriage.

(b) There are no individual leaseholders of Administration land. The only parcel of land purchased in the area is that of "Brigiti" Primary T Schohl. Tenure conversion is unheard of in the area. When it was mentioned there was little interest. The people were more interested in demarcation and having ^{their} land boundaries clearly defined than anything else. The people are quite satisfied with their present land holding system and this is understandable as they appear to have ample land, a good deal of which is not yet being utilised

(c) Cash cropping commenced some years ago - initially with coffee as the only cash crop and now with rice as well - and was

established on a clan basis. Since then there has been a general swing towards individually owned gardens. Now the largest unit employed in cash cropping is the family, usually consisting of the man, his wife and any of his children not old enough to establish a garden of his own. With the exception of the food gardens, the land is cleared by community effort. This is generally a clan obligation and once the land is cleared the owner takes over his own planting. He is later obliged to assist others in his clan to clear their land.

The old communally owned coffee gardens, usually situated on clan land, no longer exist. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively encourage plantings on an individual basis.

LITERACY.

(a) There is only one school in the area and that is the Administration Primary T School at "Brigiti". The school has a European Head Teacher and three Indigenous Teachers. Prep and standards 1 - 4 are taught. The breakup of classes is as follows;

Standard	Male Pupils	Female Pupils	Total
Prep			
1	21	15	36
2	22	15	37
3	18	14	32
4	16	12	28
Total	77	56	133

A number of other children attend schools nearby but outside the Census Division. Numbers being taught at these schools are 22 males and 13 females.

(b) On direct enquiry, it appeared that the number of people who were literate was quite high. However on closer investigation it was found that a large proportion of those who claimed that they could write, could hardly do so and what they wrote was illegible. Numbers who claimed to be literate were 127 males and 42 females (other than school pupils). However the numbers of those who could actually write legibly would be considerably less.

(c) There is no one living in any of the villages who has any higher education and only two were found presently attending high schools. Both these however had only completed their first year.

(e) Not one of the Villages did not have a radio. Those people who owned a radio all listened to the Administration radio station in Wewak nightly and when questioned about the type of programmes they liked best, they claimed that anything concerning their own area interested them but they listened to all programmes. There are five radio sets issued by the Greater Maprik Local Government Council and eleven others privately owned in the area.

The Greater Maprik Council also issues the monthly publications "Nius Bilong Yumi" and "Niu Gini Tok Tok" at its monthly meetings. These are read with interest by those who are literate, but eventually end up as cigarette paper. Minutes of Council meetings are also distributed on a Village basis so that the people know what the Council is doing. Knowledge of Council affairs was quite good.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing in the area is still mainly of the traditional style. This type of house is quite inferior as it is merely a make-shift bamboo structure built on the ground and covered with sago thatch. There is no shortage of timber in the area and it appears that the main reason for not adopting a better style of housing is that the older men of the villages claim that the Yam crops would fail if the traditional style of house was not retained. There is growing scepticism towards this point of view and a number of the younger men in most villages have built a better type of house. This was encouraged throughout the patrol as the traditional house has no form of ventilation and is also quite often damp, especially during the wet season. Proper drainage was encouraged to overcome this and the people were shown how to implement a reasonably effective drainage system so that their houses could at least be kept free from water during the wet season.

Sanitation in all villages was quite good and all latrines were fairly well constructed. There was a tendency of not having the latrines covered and it was carefully explained in each village as to why they should be covered. Those who had latrines were instructed to remedy the situation whilst the patrol was present.

Rubbish disposal was virtually non-existent in most villages (especially WAIKIM) and all villages were cleaned up while the Patrol was present. There was a tendency to throw the rubbish into the bush at the edge of the Villages. The Council hygiene rule was pointed out and Councillors were instructed to take action against anyone who did not in future adhere to the rule.

Clothing was generally quite clean, especially amongst the younger section of each Village. The state of clothing generally deteriorated with the older men. The younger people (apparently through Mission influence) realised the necessity for clean clothes. European style of clothing is now worn by all and traditional styles of attire are only worn during Village ceremonies.

The use of European artefacts is increasing and the traditional pottery has been displaced by metal pots, pans and plates etc.. Little European hardware is used - probably through lack of availability in local stores - and the main items used outside the house are steel axes , bush knives and sarifs. Bush materials, with the exception of nails, are used exclusively in the construction of houses. Nails are usually not available in the local stores, but can be purchased from the Greater Maprik Local Government Council at cost price.

(b) The staple diet is the Yam which is supported by lesser quantities of taro, sweet potato, bananas and to a lesser extent sago. Fresh meat is scarce and although pigs are still kept, they usually only killed for ceremonies. Edible birds are virtually non-existent (except in the deeper bush to the north of the Census Division), due to constant slaughter. Introduced crops such as cabbage tomatoes, beans and onions are included in the diet only to a minor extent as these are grown primarily for sale in the Market in Maprik. These are of good quality as the soil in the area is good, and they were certainly plentiful at the time of the patrol.

Canned foods such as meat and fish are purchased by most when the money is available but not in any large quantity. Prices for these goods are quite high and this of course dictates the amounts consumed. It was pleasing to note that a number of women were feeding their babies on tinned (powdered) milk. This was probably due to the influence of the regular visits of the Child Welfare Sisters from the Maprik Hospital. Canned foods on the whole remain a luxury for most.

(c) There are no community centres in the area, and organisations such as Red Cross, Girl Guides and Scouts do not exist. As mentioned earlier, the Aid Post site at "Barnbara" near Gwoingwoin, is often used for community gathering but there are no facilities available.

The men are interested in playing soccer and often kick a ball around the Village. However lack of suitably large areas of flat land make it difficult for organised sports activities to occur.

MISSIONS.

(a) There are no Mission establishments within the Census Division, but both the Assemblies of God Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission have approximately equal influence in all villages whilst the Seventh Day Adventist Mission asserts small influence in the villages nearest Maprik. There has been reports of verbal conflict between the Assemblies of God and Roman Catholic missions but this was not evident during the period.

(b) All three of the Missions influencing the area are situated in Maprik itself.

The Assemblies of God Mission has a village church in every village and honorary catechists conduct prayers and hymn singing regularly. Occasionally a European Missionary conducts Sunday services.

The Roman Catholic Mission also has catechists (or Church Councillors as they are called), who conduct prayers in the village. The Roman Catholic generally have no village Churches and prayers are conducted in a village meeting house. The work of these catechists is also honorary.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission, although it has the smallest, also has the most ardent following. Mission representatives often visit the villages where the Mission has followers. Village churches have been erected in the Villages where the following is strongest.

(c) The Assemblies of God Mission followers, although generally indifferent in their attitude towards the Mission, outwardly adhere to the teachings of the Mission. As a result "Haus Tambarans" no longer exist and traditional activities such as carving and painting have gone by the wayside. The impression gained by the Patrol on this matter, was that because the Missionaries are European and preached that "Haus Tambarans" and traditional activities belonged to a Pagan belief and therefore should be abolished, the people have taken this as an instruction and acted upon it. It must be stressed however that this is merely an impression gained and cannot be substantiated.

Relationships between the followers of the different Missions appeared to be quite cordial.

NON INDIGENES.

NON INDIGENES.

There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments owned or operated by non-indigenous persons and other than the European Head Teacher of the "Brigiti" Primary T School, there are no non-indigenes living in the area.

COMMUNICATIONS.Roads.

Access to the area is by the Maprik-Dreikikir road. This is one of the three main roads of the Sub-District and links practically the whole of the Census Division to Maprik. Three of the villages in the area lie on the road itself, whilst five other villages are directly linked to it by two feeder roads. A further feeder road is under construction (and has been for the last three years), and once this has been completed, the road network for the Census Division will be complete. All villages not actually lying on any of these roads are only a few minutes walk away. All roads are dry weather roads only and during the wet season are continuously impassable due to floods and landslides. The Maprik-Dreikikir road is maintained by the Administration and the others by the Greater Maprik Local Government Council. With the rapid increase in cash cropping these roads receive some considerable amount of traffic - mainly Society transport carrying rice and coffee to Bainyik Agricultural Station near Maprik. For most of the year the roads are suitable for four wheel drive vehicles only.

Sea.

The area under study is connected with the wharf at Pagwi on the Sepik River, some thirty seven miles distant, by the all weather Maprik-Pagwi road. This is the Sub-District's main supply route.

Air.

There are no airstrips in the area and the nearest is at Maprik. This airstrip is suitable for category 'B' aircraft.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are few people with technical skills and certainly none with clerical skills in the area. Those found with technical skills were;

8 drivers - six of which held expired licences and were no longer driving. These were mainly people who had acquired licences whilst they were working as labourers on plantations in other Districts.

1 Storeman - presently working in Maprik.

A number of men have been absent from the village for several years and some of these too possibly perform some sort of semi-skilled work. However, as the village people knew little of their activities, it was difficult to ascertain exactly what type of work they were employed in.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The area forms part of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council and has been a part of the Council since the inception of the former Maprik Council in 1958. The people have a reasonable knowledge of Local Government and have a high opinion of the Council.

As mentioned previously, Mission influence has had a shattering effect on traditional activities. "Haus Tambarans" no longer exist ~~in the~~ and traditional forms of art have virtually died out. It is the writer's opinion that the Assemblies of God Mission has been somewhat too severe in its efforts of spreading the Christian faith because through this Mission's activities a large number of traditional activities no longer occur. These traditional activities had social values as well as Religious ones and the Mission has returned nothing sufficiently materialist to satisfy the people's ~~needs~~ needs and they have had to find new and less satisfying activities to fill their time. Fortunately for the people in the area there has been sufficient to keep them occupied but had they been a less progressive people a state of social apathy may have occurred.

Knowledge of political matters is greater than in other areas of the Sub-District. The close proximity of Maprik no doubt has contributed to this. The people also have fairly constant contact with the local members of the House of Assembly who visit them from time to time and keep them informed of what is going on.

The Greater Maprik Council plays an important role as regards dissemination of knowledge. Minutes of all general meetings are distributed on a village basis thus giving the people up to date information on what the Council is doing.

There exists in the area, a mistaken impression that all Europeans, irregardless of their occupation or position have to be obeyed. This attitude may sometimes be advantageous as regards development in the area, but the writer feels that it could be the cause of the dearth of traditional activities mentioned earlier. This attitude was discouraged during the patrol, but it is felt that it

will only die out with increased political awareness. The influence of more widely travelled people from the same area should be of assistance. Relations with Europeans are in all ways good and there is a strong pro Administration attitude evident in the area.

Traditional influences have little bearing on the day to day life of the people. Younger men who have travelled to other Districts are to a minor extent influencing the line of thought at village level.

The position of village women remains unchanged and women are still regarded as being inferior and subservient to men. The male sector of the community has to date far outpaced the female sector in all aspects of development. Women were encouraged towards improvement especially in personal and household cleanliness. Whilst the traditional attitude towards women remains unchanged, development of the female sector in all spheres will be slow.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Coffee is an established cash crop in the area and evidence to support increasing interest in coffee production was quite apparent by the number of new gardens sighted by the patrol. Figures for the number of trees and their maturity as obtained from Bainyik Agricultural Station are set out below.

Village	No of Gdens	Holes	0-1 yr	1-2 yr	2-3 yr	3-4 yr	4-5 yr	5+ yr
Apangai No.1	28	3968	-	-	-	71	-	-
Apangai No.2	37	5407	-	-	91	6	609	600
Bongiora	25	2960	173	62	476	521	-	-
Chiginambu	56	6054	809	678	578	1851	-	-
Gwoingwoin	15	1732	293	274	31	481	-	-
Kuleligum	43	5109	990	454	4073	-	-	-
Kulunge	28	2771	998	761	447	200	-	-
Kukwal	36	4638	878	1199	430	849	-	-
Magapita	25	2522	723	539	322	762	-	-
Maputma	32	4090 ⁴⁰⁸⁰	543 ⁵⁶³	376 ³⁷⁷	1059 ¹⁰¹⁰	873 ²⁷³	-	-
Milak	25	3529	476	505	440	1306	-	-
Saulik	32	3554	828	756	359	501	-	-
Wambak	32	2678	420	373	519	383	-	-
Waikim	28	2825	-	206	1439	483	-	-
Yamelikum	51	7271	981	583	860	2817	-	-
Totals	493	59108	2361	6761	11075	10498	609	600

Rice, although popular in the Maprik Sub-District, has not yet taken a hold in the Mamblep Census Division. Many new gardens were noticed during the patrol, especially at Yamelikum and Bongiora. Unfortunately no figures are available from Bainyik Agricultural Station and the number of gardens is unknown.

There are no other cash crops grown in the area although market gardening is done on a small scale (see below). The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries is apparently considering sponsoring the development of spices as a cash crop. Enquiries in the villages during the patrol showed that approximately 900 bags of rice were harvested during the year.

(b) At ruling market prices the total monetary value of crops produced would be \$2,600 for coffee and \$3,900 for rice

(c) According to Agricultural Officers at Bainyik, for the number of trees planted, the yield should be approximately 182 cwt. Losses, however are frequently incurred through careless picking and often through leaving the picking until too late.

(d) European food crops are grown in all villages in the area and a considerable amount of the crops grown are sold in the market at Maprik. No-one has set himself up as a full time market gardener but many indulge in the sale of European food crops at least to a minor extent. Accurate figures on income derived from this source are difficult to obtain and through enquiries in the villages it is estimated that approximately \$2,960 would be gained for the year. This figure cannot be regarded as accurate but is some indication of the amount of foodstuffs sold.

(e) The number of wage earners in the area is negligible and the only one - other than the Aid Post Orderly - is a personal servant earning \$20 per month. There are several people from the area working in Maprik, but as these no longer reside in their home area they have not been included. The Aid Post Orderly receives a Monthly income of \$15. Thus the total earnings from wage labour for the area is \$420.

(f) A small amount of gold is panned and this could be - if done consistently - the main source of income for the area. It is estimated that approximately \$2,400 is earned from gold panning.

(g) There is a Rural Progress Society operative in the area and this Society handles transportation and processing of rice and

coffee. The people's attitude towards the Society is quite favourable although there are many who regard the Society as part of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries. Other than the Society there are no other co-operatives operative in the area.

(g) There are no entrepreneurs or business men in the area. There are a number of small trade stores but they make little or no profit and merely provide a service to the people. All trade stores are native owned.

(i) The tax rate of \$5-00 set by the Greater Maprik Local Government Council can adequately be met by most people of the area. The exceptions would be the aged and infirm who are granted part or whole exemptions depending upon the extent of the disability. No complaints on the tax rate were received by the patrol.

(j) The per capita income for the area is approximately \$5-00 per annum, however when only those capable of doing work are considered this figure rises to approximately \$12-00. Even this figure gives an un realistic picture as the people nearest Maprik earn considerably more than those to the north of the Census Division. Cash cropping, especially rice, is increasing rapidly and the per capita income will more than likely treble during the next few years. Absentee labour has not been included but the income derived from this source would only be small and have very little effect.

(k) Marketing facilities are good. At present most produce is shipped out from Pagwi on the Sepik River. However with the development of the Wewak - Maprik road, transportation by road should eventually prove to be more economical.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There are still large tracts of arable land available for increased cash cropping and it is estimated that there will be sufficient land to meet village needs for some considerable time. Most of the remaining arable land is virgin bush which is presently being used for hunting.

(b) The Town of Maprik is steadily increasing in size and it is expected that market gardening will increase at a comparable rate. With the abolition of rations for Administration Employees marketing in Maprik increased considerably. The villages closest Maprik will benefit most from any increase.

Market gardening could also be increased by making a larger variety of foodstuffs available. Several people have successfully

grown potatoes, onions and cabbages and these people have been encouraged to increase their efforts.

It is doubtful whether there shall ever be any sizeable increase in cash wage earnings except of course by inevitable pay rises. Maprik has a limited need for labourers and this will possibly increase but here again not to any great extent. The labour supply is far greater than any present or future needs and consequently people are encouraged to remain in the village and concentrate on cash cropping.

(d) As mentioned earlier, the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries is considering the introduction of spices for cash cropping.

Timber is readily available but not in such quantities as to warrant the establishment of a timber industry in the area. Timber plantings could be developed but because of the steep grades in most of the area, would probably prove uneconomical when it came to removing the timber

(e) Impressions gained from the show that interest in new crops would be slight unless the crops involved little work and a quick turn over.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The whole of the Census Division is included in the Greater Maprik Local Government Council area and the Council is regarded quite favourably by all

The Council has issued a total of five radios in the area to keep the people in contact with what is going on around them. Information on Council activities is distributed on a village basis (as are the minutes of general meetings) and knowledge of Council affairs is quite good. There is still a considerable number of people in the area who regard the Council as an integral part of the Central Government but the number appears to be growing smaller.

CONCLUSION.

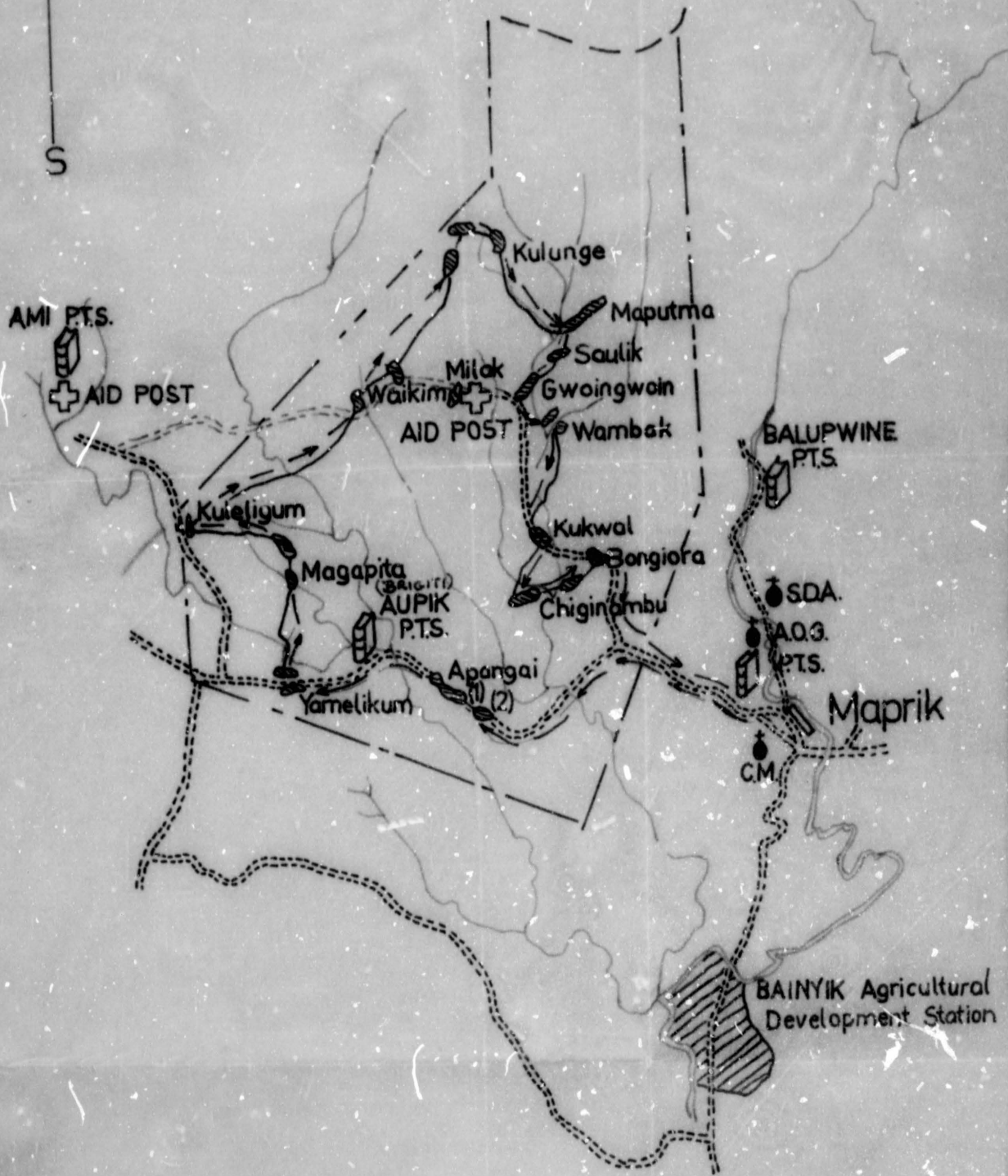
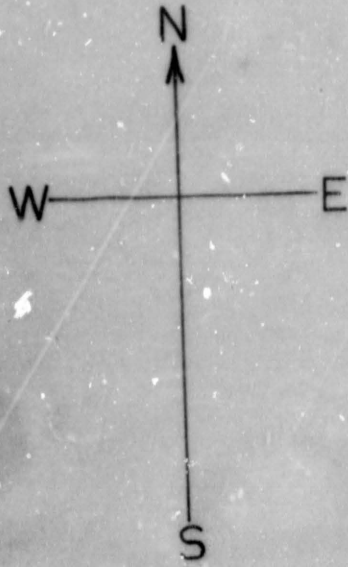
The Mamblep Census Division is only a small section of the rapidly developing Greater Maprik Council area. Cash cropping is developing rapidly and once rice production in the area is fully developed, the people will be financially well off although even at present they are by no means poor. The road network in the area is

21.

sufficient to meet the people's needs although with increased traffic (i.e. in transportation of produce), the roads will need improvement. The Greater Maprik Council could quite capably cope with this.

R.J. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

MAPRIK PATROL No 7. of 1966/67.



LEGEND

	Roads
	Unfinished Road
	Rivers
	Streams
	Missions
	Schools
	Walking Tracks
	Patrol Route

Scale 1" = 1 mile.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Map.

District of East Sepik Report No. 9 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by R.J. Brown Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Tamaui Census Division - Maprik Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

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

Duration—From 16/6/1967 to 24/6/1967

Number of Days nine

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/7/1966

Medical -/-/19-

Map Reference milinch of Suain

Objects of Patrol (1) Amendment of Common Roll

(2) 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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Birth	M R A T H		
	In		
	M	F	M

67-8-35.

Ref:

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOHU, PAPUA.

12-1-1968.

District Commissioner,

E S D

Wewak

PATROL NO.

Map 9/66-17

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

* Memorandum of Patrol No.

* Patrol Report No.

covering patrol by.....

R. J. Brown (P/O)

T. W. Ellis

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

3

* Delete as necessary.

67. 8 35 4



67-1-8:67-1-4.

District Office,
WEWAK.

28th December, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORTS : MAPRIK & DREIKIKIR.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following Patrol Reports,-

- (i) Patrol Report No.7 of 1966/67. Mr.R.J.Brown. - 67.16 9
- Patrol Report No.9 of 1966/67. Mr. R.J.Brown.

The first mentioned is 12 months late in submission; the second 6 months late. Please instruct Mr.Brown to submit within fourteen days a written explanation to enable the Director to be informed.

- (ii) Memorandum of Patrol No.7 Maprik. Mr.R.I. Barclay.
- Patrol Report No.8 Maprik. Mr.R.I. Barclay accompanied by Mr. Pennefather, C.P.O.

The first mentioned is 9 months late in submission; the second written by Mr.Pennefather is 7 months late. I am in receipt of Mr.Barclay's explanation; please instruct Mr.Pennefather to submit within fourteen days a written explanation to this office.

- (iii) Patrol Report Maprik No.1 of 1966/67. Mr.Pennefather.
- Patrol Report Maprik No.1. of 1966/67. Mr.Pennefather.

Obviously one of the reports is incorrectly numbered; however, both are 3 and 4 months late in submission.

One hundred days patrolling within the Maprik Sub-District, covered by 5 Patrol Reports and a Memorandum of Patrol, ranging from 3 to 12 months late in submission is not indicative of good administration and reflects adversely on the staff concerned.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

.....
(E.C. Hicks.)
District Commissioner.

These reports are administratively stale, however they are forwarded for your records, please.

.....
(E.G.Hicks)
District Commissioner.

37-1-1: 67-1-4

District Office,
WEWAK.

28th December, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioners:

AMBUNTI.
ANGORAM.
MAPRIK.
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORTS: F.O.J.'s: COURT RETURNS

It is again necessary for me to draw attention to the fact that some Field Staff Officers are not submitting their Field Officers Journals to this District Headquarters at monthly intervals as required. At least one Assistant District Commissioner is amongst the defaulters.

In addition it is noted that, in far too many instances, Field Officers are failing to submit Patrol Reports promptly after completion of patrols in the field. In some cases Patrol Reports have only been submitted after the Officer concerned has been threatened with disciplinary action under the Public Service Ordinance.

Court Returns should be forwarded to this District H.Q. monthly, to enable them to be passed on to the Magistrate at Wewak; advice from the Magistrate and a perusal of records at this H.Q., shows that such returns are not being promptly forwarded.

It should be unnecessary for me to remind Assistant District Commissioners in charge of Sub-Districts of their responsibility to ensure that all Field Staff under their control submit their F.O.J.'s at regular monthly intervals, or on the completion of field patrols, and furthermore that patrol Reports are submitted within a week of the patrol being completed. Reports submitted after the lapse of several months can, to all intents and purposes, be regarded as useless.

It is therefore requested that you take immediate action to check on the submission of F.O.J.'s by all members of your Sub-District field staff and to ensure that Field Staff Officers are individually aware of the requirements that Patrol Reports must be submitted within 7 days of completion of the patrol concerned.

Confidential Reports on all Field Staff are due by the 31st December, 1967, and such matters as have been referred to above will be taken into consideration when the report on each individual officer is being prepared.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Patrol Report No. 9 of 1966/67.

PATROL DIARY

Friday 16th. June 1967.

1000 hours - departed Maprik by Landrover for Nala in the Tamaui Census Division for common roll amendment patrol. Arrived Nala No.2 at approximately midday. Vehicle returned Maprik. Inspection Nala and walked on to Kupmabit arriving at 1720 hours. Settled in rest house. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Kupmabit.

Saturday 17th June 1967.

0750 hours Kupmabit village inspected and common roll amended for both Kupmabit and Mangul villages at Kupmabit. All completed at 1400 hours. 1420 hours departed Kupmabit for Yaunjungei No. 1 arriving at 1545 hours. Settled at Rest house. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Yaunjungei.

Sunday 18th. June 1967.

Discussions with small group of villagers and visited Catholic Mission Roma during morning. Afternoon observed at Yaunjungei No.1

Monday 19th. June 1967.

0745 - Village inspection and common roll amendment Yaunjungei No.1. Departed Yaunjungei No.1 at 1050 hours for Yaunjungei No.2 arriving at 1125 hours. Village inspected and common roll amended. 1440 hours - Departed Yaunjungei No.2 for Bengaragum via Sagisik. Sagisik village inspected and common roll amended en route - continued on to Bengaragum arriving at 1810 hours. Settled at rest house. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Bengaragum.

Tuesday 20th. June 1967.

0800 to 1145 hours - inspection Bengaragum village and common roll amendment. 1215 hours - departed Bengaragum village for Kwombigum

Territory of Papua 2. New Guinea

arriving at 1350 hours. Kwombigum village inspected and common roll amended. Discussions with people from Kwombigum, Yangisagu and Kusanabo during the evening. Overnight at Kwombigum.

Wednesday 21st. June 1967.

0740 to 1215 hours Inspection Yangisagu and Kusanabo villages and amendment of common roll. Returned to Kwombigum.

1240 hours - departed Kwombigum for Suambukum arriving at 1315 hours. Suambukum No.1 and No.2 villages inspected and common roll amended. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Suambukum No.2.

Thursday 22nd. June 1967.

0715 hours - departed Suambukum for Yenigo via Dumbit No.2, Dumbit No.1, Kwimbu No.1, Kwiabu No.2 and Naramgo villages. Villages inspected and common roll amended en route. Talks given in each village on coming House of Assembly elections and new electoral boundaries and village and personal hygiene stressed. Arrived Yenigo at 1825 hours. Discussions with people from Naramgo, Yenigo, Malba No.1 and Malba No.2 during evening. Overnight at Yenigo.

Friday 23rd. June 1967.

0800 to 1100 hours - village inspection and common roll amendment at Naramgo.

1100 to 1350 hours - village inspection and common roll amended Yenigo.

1400 to 1740 hours - walked to Malba No.1 and Malba No.2 for village inspection and common roll amendment and returned to Yenigo.

1750 hours - departed Yenigo for Waigakum No.2 arriving at 1920 hours. Discussions with villagers during evening. Overnight at Waigakum No.2.

Saturday 24th June 1967.

0745 to 1120 hours - village inspection and common roll amendment Waigakum No.1, Waigakum No.2 and Waigakum No.3. Common roll amended for Kwarengu also.

1135 hours - departed Waigakum by landrover for Maprik arriving at 1215 hours.

End of Patrol.

14/1

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Patrol Report No. 8 of 1966/67.

Patrol conducted by : R.J. Brown Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying : 2 members R.P.N.G. Constabulary.

Area Patrolled : Tamaui Census Division.

Duration of Patrol : 9 days - 16/6/67 to 24/6/67.

Last Patrol to Area : 11/7/66 D.D.A patrol No. 1 of 1966/67 - 17 days.

Objects of Patrol : Amendment of Common Role.
General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) This was a patrol of the Tamaui Census Division in the Maprik Sub-District, East Sepik District.

The Census Division encompasses a total of twenty one villages with a total population of 6,020 people in an area of approximately 106 square miles.

The main aim of the Patrol was the amendment of the Common Role, and, as there was little time left for the completion of the Common Role, the Patrol was hurried. Not all villages were visited, but where it was felt necessary extra time was taken to attend to the cleaning up of untidy villages, poor housing and poor sanitation etc.

All villages with the exception of the three most southern (Nala, Kupmabil and Mangul), lie within the boundaries of the Greater Maprik Local Government Council. Nala, Kupmabil and Mangul villages were included in the Wosera Local Government Council during its last elections in September 1966.

The southern most section of the Census Division, extending as far north as Kwimbu and Bengaragum villages is

mainly kunai country with small belts of lush vegetation following the courses of the small streams and the two rivers in the area. Further north the vegetation becomes much thicker, with the quality and quantity of useful trees increasing towards the northern boundary of the Census Division.

Malba Village, the closest to Maprik, is some six miles distant (by road) from Maprik whilst the farthest village, Mengul is approximately twenty three miles distant. The degree of Political and Economic development show a gradual decrease from north to south, partly because of the difference in proximity to Maprik and because the area of cultivable land decreases from north to south.

All villages in the Census Division, with the exception of Yangisaigu can be reached by road. Main access to the more northern ~~south~~ villages is the Maprik-Kaboibus-Yangoru road and the villages to the south may be reached via the trunk road from Maprik to Pagwi on the Sepik River.

(11) Climate and rainfall appear to be similar to that of Maprik with a possible decrease in rainfall towards the south.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

In all cases the Patrol was well received and there were no untoward incidents in any village. The people responded well to informal discussions held during the evenings on current happenings in the Territory and during these discussions, the Patrol was able to 'air' its opinion as to the state of village and personal cleanliness and to encourage further development of economic crops. It is felt that these informal discussions achieved considerably more than would have more formal talks to the assembled village.

VILLAGES

(i) Standard and Type of Housing.

All villages were inspected on a house by house basis in the presence of the owner and the Councillor for that Village so that both would know what was required in maintenance or improvements.

The traditional style of housing is merely a simple framework built on the ground and covered with sago fronds. Generally there is no attempt made to utilize the more superior

sage from thatch (morota) in roofing the houses. In the traditional style of housing, ventilation is non-existent and they are invariably damp and dank. Drainage in these houses is often poor and during the wet season dampness is considerable. Encouragement was given in all villages towards the erection of the better style of house with a raised floor and proper ventilation. It is felt that it will be some considerable time before the people realize that the traditional style of housing is insufficient. Traditional beliefs are still strong and ~~it will~~ these beliefs dictate that deviation from the traditional style of house can only bring evil.

In most villages there is the occasional young man with ideas of self betterment and who has set aside tradition for more comfortable living. These are generally men who have worked as labourers in other areas, especially New Britain and have realized the advantages of a better standard of living. Unfortunately the attitude of these younger men appears to be slow in communicating itself to others.

(ii) Advantages of Village Sites

All Villages are fairly well sited and are generally compacted into one large village instead of a number of small Hamlets as was the case originally. Yaunjungei No.1 at its inclusion in the Greater Maprik Local Government Council, showed initiative by moving its scattered Hamlets into one central Village site and is quite pleasingly laid out with a long and wide central road with houses lining both sides. This Village too has a majority of better style raised houses. Generally where large flat areas of land have not been available, long ridges have been utilized as Village sites. The villages of Malba No.1, Malba No.2, Yenigo, and Naramgo have all been built on the one ridge with only a few hundred yards separating each Village.

(iii) Water Supply.

The main source of water for the Census Division is the Parchee and Kilauro Rivers and their tributaries. These two rivers flow from north to south and join at Mangul, the most southern village. The villages where a constant source of water has been a problem ~~is~~ are Malba, Kwarengu and Waigakum No.3, however the Greater Maprik Local Government Council has recently completed wells at these villages and they now have a plentiful supply of fresh clean water. A further well will shortly be completed at Yenigo where although there is ample water, the

the present haul is long. The stage has not yet been reached where an iron roof and water storage tank has been constructed on an individual's dwelling. It is anticipated that it shall not be too long before this practise will commence, especially in the villages nearest Maprik.

(iv) Cleanliness - Hygiene and Sanitation.

Village hygiene and sanitation in all villages was poor and during the Patrol emphasis was placed on the Council Hygiene rule. The Councillors in Yaunjungei and Sagasik were instructed to take action against a number of people for breaches of this rule. Councillors themselves were instructed in all sections of the Hygiene Rule.

Correct rubbish disposal was virtually non-existent in all villages and in Yaunjungei No.1, Yaunjungei No.2, Bengaragum, Kwimbu No.2, Naramgo, Yenigo, Malba No.1, Malba No.2, emu parades were organised to clean up thrown away at the edge of the Village. In all villages, the reasons for correct rubbish disposal was explained.

Latrines generally were well constructed and were in use by all members of the villages. There was only the occasional latrine which was not adequately covered and these were attended to while the patrol was in the village.

Cleanliness of clothing and personal hygiene were not of particularly high standard and this was discussed during informal discussions in the evenings. Better methods of washing clothing were also discussed taking into consideration the general lack of soap in the area.

COUNCILLORS

All Councillors in the area are very conscious of their position in society, although, understandably seem loath to take action against fellow villagers for breaches of Council rules. The Council Inspector has to some degree assisted the Councillors in this matter by partially lifting the burden. It was explained that any tax payer could take action against some-one for breach of Council rules.

Councillor Stephen of Yaunjungei No.1 village was instrumental in establishing his village on a new and better village site and it is obvious that he is held in high esteem

by his fellow villagers.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Political awareness in the area increases with closer proximity to the Township of Maprik (ie. from south to north). The people in the more northern villages of the Census Division have been in the Greater Maprik Local Government Council (previously the Maprik Council), for approximately nine years and now have a reasonably firm idea of what a Local Government Council is, and what it does. The more southern villages of Bengaragum, Sagisik, Yaunjungei No.1, Yaunjungei No.2, Suambukum No.1, Suambukum No.2, Dumbit No.1, Dumbit No.2 and Kwimbu joined the Council in 1962 and are not as yet, so advanced in their knowledge of Local Government, but give the appearance of being quite willing to learn. These people were somewhat disappointed in the lack of material return for the money paid out in taxes. It was explained that with the revenue available, it was impossible for the Council to do something in each village in such a short time. However when told that the Council had discussed the matter of seeking the establishment of a primary school in the area, the people were pleased and their disappointment was to a certain extent alleviated.

The traditional position of the villages when appears to have changed. The villages of Nala, Kupmabil and Mangul were included in the Wosera Local Government Council in that Council's last elections held in September 1966, and the people gave the impression that they were quite content with the Council and Council system of Administration although they were still feeling their way under the new system. The two Councillors concerned seemed to have a reasonable grasp of what their functions and duties were and what was expected of them at village level although their knowledge of Council rules is still lacking and will of course only be improved with time as both are illiterate.

In all of the southern villages there is a noticeable lack of radios and thus a lack of knowledge of what is going on outside their own area. These people were encouraged to collect money and buy a village radio so that they could hear what other people were doing in other parts of the Territory.

Understanding of the political progress of the Territory is slight and the people have had little contact with the local members of the House of Assembly. The number of people who regard the Local Government Councils as an

integral part of the Central Government, although still quite large, is slowly diminishing, but it will be some considerable time before the people have a full understanding of Local Government as apart from Central Government.

Traditional influences are still very strong in the area and as there is little contact with outsiders for the majority of the people, there is little hope for rapid social development at this stage. The younger men who have been at work in other areas have brought back some few ideas of improvement of housing and living standards but there is no trend apparent to suggest that these few people are influencing others.

Traditional art is practised enthusiastically and this is a minor source of ~~income~~ income for those who wish to sell their artefacts to the Greater Maprik Council. The traditional art of these people, especially those further south has been maintained at a higher standard than that of people closer to Maprik and who have been exposed to tourists who will generally buy anything that is 'native' irregardless of quality. Here too the Greater Maprik Council endeavours to maintain the standard by refusing to purchase artefacts of poor quality.

The traditional position of the village woman appears to have changed very little if at all - the female sector remaining subservient to the male sector - and with the current rate of social development in the area it would appear that the status quo at least for women shall remain unchanged for some time.

AGRICULTURE.

Food supply in the area is plentiful and the more northern villages cultivate a surplus for sale at the Market in Maprik. Introduced crops to a minor extent are utilized in the village diet, but are generally cultivated for use as saleable goods in the Market.

Cash cropping, although not fully developed, is becoming increasingly important in day to day life of the average villager, especially since the introduction of rice as a cash crop. The importance of coffee as an economic crop appears to be diminishing as production of rice increases. This is merely an impression gained from conversations with the people but could well be the case. The department of Agriculture Stock

and Fisheries is encouraging cash cropping on an individual basis and although the old communal gardens remain, new plantings are generally by individuals.

The rise of the local Rural Progress Societies has been of tremendous benefit to the people as the Societies afford an opportunity of direct participation of the growers themselves in the marketing of their goods. The Societies are steadily increasing their role in the processing of the products and will eventually take over the whole milling process for rice. The Tamauai Census Division is included in the Tamauai Rural Progress Society which also takes in the whole of the Wosera Local Government Council Area.

No figures are available for the number of rice gardens in the area and because of the rapid development of this industry any figures quoted would not be accurate.

Accurate figures for coffee plantings are kept by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Bainyik and figures for the Census Division have been obtained from this Department and have been included as an appendix.

LIVESTOCK.

The village pig has lost little popularity - especially in the more southern villages - with the introduction of cash cropping. The pig is still regarded as a sign of wealth and is used on a large scale in transactions at village level. No numbers were obtained and all pigs sighted appeared to be quite healthy. Direct enquiries showed there to be no current sickness in the animals.

Poultry is popular in all villages and most villagers have a few fowls of their own. Several people claimed that they were breeding them for sale in the market at Maprik.

Councillor Stephen was the only person found to own cattle in the area, although others in the Census Division maintained that they intended to start cattle projects when cattle became available from Catholic Mission.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are trade stores in almost every village in the Census Division, but none of these are making any substantial

profit. At best they provide a service by making the more essential commodities readily available to the village people. Goods for these stores are generally purchased from the stores in Maprik or from nearby Mission stores and sold at slightly higher prices. The Catholic Mission at Roma operates a trade store with quite reasonable prices.

The only other commercial activity - other than cash cropping - in which the people are engaged, is the production of traditional carvings and paintings for sale. These are generally sold to the Greater Maprik Local Government Council which then resells them to Tourists and Collectors ~~for~~ for a small profit.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were few as the people generally take them to Maprik as they occur. The complaints heard and later sent to Maprik were all from Councillors on breaches of Council rules. Of these there were only eight.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses were available in all villages with the exception of Nala where the people had recently pulled the house down for rebuilding. Consequently, Nala was later visited on a day trip from Maprik. All Rest Houses visited were in good condition.

CARRIERS.

Carriers are readily available on a village to village basis. Trade goods are no longer acceptable as payment for carriers. With the exception of the villages of Nala, Kupmabil, Mangul and Dumbit, walks between villages are seldom more than one hour and in the case of Naramgo, Yenigo, Malba No.2 and Malba No.1 (all on the one long ridge), the walk between the villages is only that of minutes.

HEALTH.

The health of the people in the area appeared to be quite good and medical attention is available within short walking distance of each village. There are only two Aid Posts actually situated within the area (one at Sagisik and the other near Naramgo), however the Aid Posts at Wingei and Wora (situated just outside the Census Division - see Patrol Map), are both utilized by nearby villages from this area. More

serious illnesses in the more southern villages (Nala, Kupmabil, Mangul and Dumbit are generally taken to the Roman Catholic Mission at Kunjingini, whilst in the more northern villages, they are taken to Maprik. Traditional methods of curing illnesses have almost faded out except in cases where the older people are concerned. The swing towards the acceptance of medical facilities provided is almost complete. The Greater Maprik Council makes its vehicles available for transportation of the seriously ill to the hospital at Maprik. This service has been utilized on few occasions only and then generally by the villages closest to the Council Chambers.

Both Aid Posts are maintained by the Greater Maprik Council and the Aid Post Orderlies are also paid by the Council. When visited, both Aid Posts were clean and well kept and records of treatment were up to date. Medical supplies are received from the hospital at Maprik.

EDUCATION.

There are two schools in the area which teach at standards recognised by the Administration (Education Department). These are (1) Bainyik Primary "T" School which is run by the Department of Education and teaches standards five and six. In 1967 preparatory classes were introduced.

(2) Hayfield Primary School which is run by the Assemblies of God Mission at Hayfield and teaches standards four, five and six.

Both these schools are situated in the north-western corner of the Census Division and few villages in the Census Division are able to benefit from them because of the great distances between village and school.

There is a school which teaches English at Catholic Mission Roma but at present standards are quite low. Prep. classes only are taught at this school.

Two other Assemblies of God Mission Schools are at Malba and Sagisik but these merely teach reading and writing in Pigin and are essentially for Bible classes. Both schools only operate one or two days of the week.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is a good network of dry weather roads in the

area, and all but one village, Yangisaigu, can be reached by road. The roads themselves are well kept, but fords on the Parchee and Kalauru rivers are a perennial problem as each flood renders the fords impassable. Their width makes the rivers difficult to bridge and the village people are relied upon to keep the fords open.

The Greater Maprik Council assists by carting road surfacing materials, but because of the large mileage in the Council area and the other commitments of its vehicles progress on surfacing of roads is slow. The Council is also engaged on a programme of solid bridges where-ever they are needed.

For details of roads see Patrol map attached.

MISSIONS.

Two Missionary bogies have influence in the Census Divission. These are the Roman Catholic Mission, and the Assemblies of God Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission has an establishment at Roma (See Patrol Map) and also at Kunjingini which is on the border of the Tamaui and North Wosera Census Divisions. The establishment at Roma runs a trade store and has established a school in which English is taught but at low standard. The only classes taught in the school are prep. Relations between the Mission have in the past been somewhat strained, but at the time of the Patrol were quite cordial. The strained relations of the past were merely personality clashes between Mission and Village personnel. The Catholic Mission establishment at Kunjingini is a much larger one and has a fully operative Primary school and also has a Teacher Training College where Mission Teachers are trained for all Catholic Mission Schools in the District.

The Assemblies of God Mission is situated on the north western border of the Census Divission and is established on much the same lines as the Catholic Mission at Kunjingini. The Primary School at Hayfield teaches standards four, five and six

The Catholic Mission appears to have the stronger influence of the two Missions generally throughout the area and Assemblies of God influence is strong only in the Villages

closest the Mission at Hayfield.

AIRFIELDS.

Of the two existing airstrips in the area, one is situated at Hayfield and is maintained by the Administration whilst the other at Roma is privately owned and operated by the Catholic Mission

The airstrip at Hayfield is the larger of the two and will accommodate category 'B' aircraft. The airstrip is now used as the main air supply line for the ~~Sub~~ Sub-District and Ansett M.A.L. operates a daily service to this strip.

The airstrip at Roma is used wholly and solely for Mission purposes.

COMMON ROLE.

The Common Role for each village was amended during the patrol and the amendments have already been submitted. When amendments were being carried out, talks were given and discussions held on the coming House of Assembly elections. This subject was brought up at every opportunity in order to give the people the greatest understanding possible in the time that the patrol was present. The changes in electoral boundaries were explained carefully and maps of both the old electorates and the new ones were used to assist in the explanations.

CONCLUSION.

Although the main object of the patrol was the amendment of the Common Role, and due to lack of time had to be hurried, as much time as was thought necessary was given to each village for political discussions so that the people would be more fully aware of the coming Elections for the House of Assembly. All villages were inspected and instructions were given where ever necessary. Discussions during the evenings appeared to be more effective than talks given to assembled villages, and evenings were set aside for this purpose.

R.J. Brown.

Patrol Officer.

3

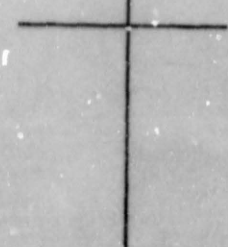
FIGURES COFFEE PLANTINGS - TAMAUI CENSUS DIVISION.

Village	Total	Immature				Mature	
		0-1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5+ yrs
Bengaragum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Dumbit	77	-	-	-	77	-	-
Kombenogo No.1	954	-	-	954	-	-	-
Kombenogo No.2	927	-	-	120	807	-	-
Kusanabo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kupmabit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwarengu	729	-	129	269	331	-	-
* Kwimbu	3401	-	-	2152	321	848	80
Malba No.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malba No.2	2485	-	29	427	1055	935	39
Mangul	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narungo	1268	-	-	-	628	640	-
Sagisik	112	-	-	112	-	-	-
Suambukum No.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suambukum No.2	1749	45	300	-	-	804	600
Waigakum No.1	2095	-	265	907	374	289	240
Waigakum No.2	2251	617	-	170	125	506	833
Waigakum No.3	1644	354	174	601	121	262	132
Yangisagu	1159	-	101	780	16	272	-
*Yaunjumgei	338	-	-	300	38	-	-
Yenigo	4836	139	173	575	796	461	2692
TOTAL	24035	1155	1171	7367	4689	5017	4616

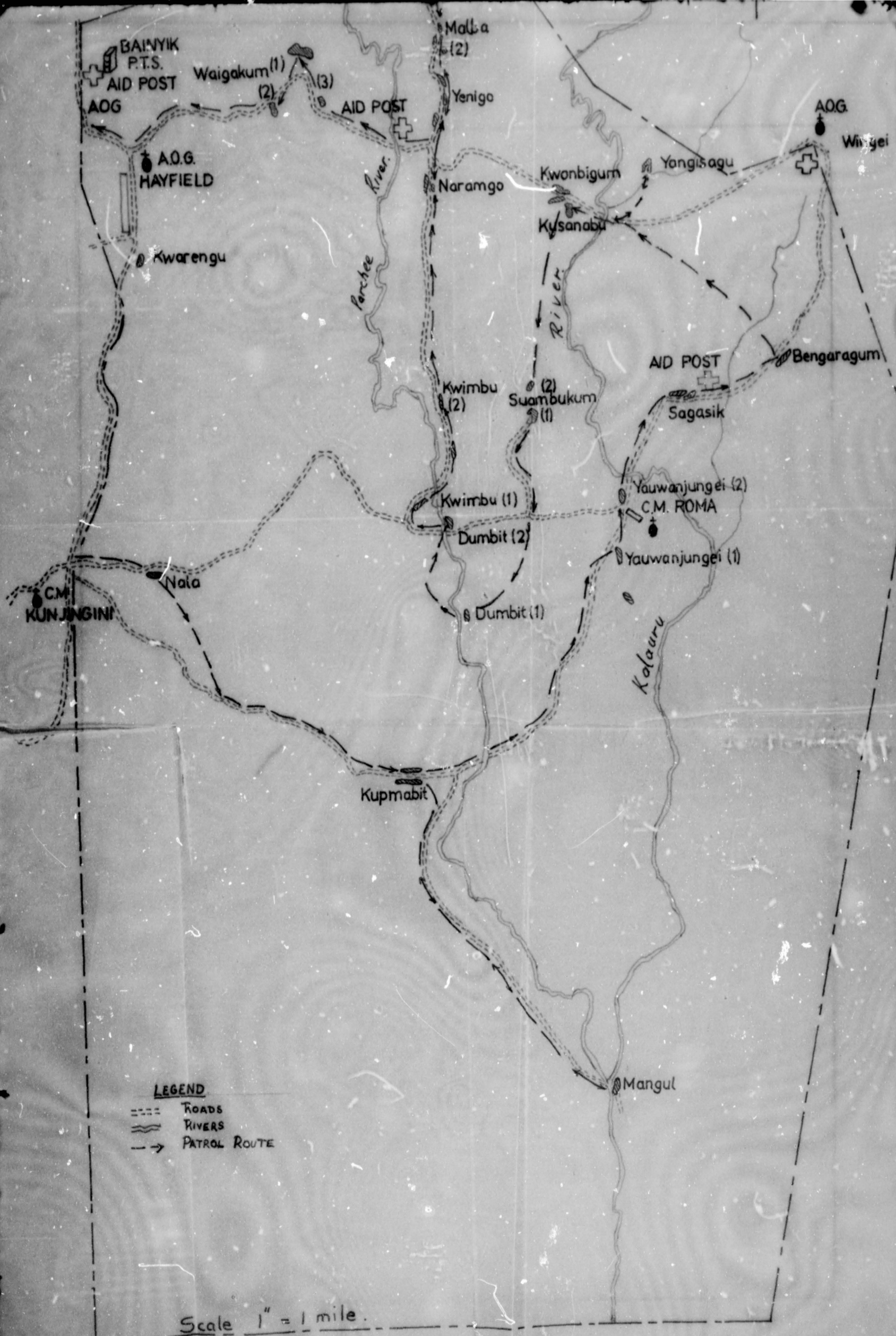
* These include No.s 1 and 2

MAPRIK PATROL No. 9 of 1966/67.

N



LEGEND
ROADS





H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. MAPRIK No.10 - 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. Allen, P.O.

Area Patrolled Wosera and Gwanga Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 - 4 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 1./5./1967 to 29./9./1967

Number of Days 151

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -./12./1966

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

Map Reference Wewak Fourmil

Objects of Patrol 1/ Check on Wosera Resettlement Scheme. 2/ Assist and advise Wosera Local Government Council. 3/ General administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/11/67

C. G. Healy
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

.....

.....

.....

populat

M	R	A	T
In			Out
M	F		

67-8-33



Department of District Administration
 District Office,
 Kuching
 3rd January, 1968.
 (2nd November, 1967)

Assistant District Commissioner,
 District Office,
**District Commissioner,
 East Sepik District,
 WEWAK.**

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO10/66-67.

- Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the abovementioned report.
2. The report is informative and it is apparent that Mr. Allen is a conscientious officer and very interested in his work.
 3. I do agree wholeheartedly with your instruction of receiving a monthly patrol report from this area.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

67. 8. 33 79

67-1-



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
23rd November, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.10 - 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

It would be appreciated if you would request of Mr. A. Cresswick, P.O., to submit a Monthly patrol report of his activities, re Council supervision, visits to villages and the Wosera Re-settlement area on a monthly basis - this would enable this office and Headquarter to be more currently au fait with administration in the area.

The report though somewhat brief is informative.

E. G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

cc/ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.



please. For your information and record.

E. G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

BAB:RS 67-3-7/465

M A P R I K,
East Sepik District.
15th November, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 1966/67

Enclosed are two copies of the above report together with claim for camping out allowance. The report was not typed until after Mr. Allen's departure on recreation leave and his signature is therefore not presently available.

The report is brief considering the time involved, however most of the patrol consists of duty as Administrative Adviser to the Wosera Local Government Council at the unofficial base camp at the Council Headquarters.

The entire situation in the Wosera Council area appears satisfactory and I have no comments to add. The section on the Resettlement area has been extracted as a separate memorandum for your convenience.

M. J. Cockburn
(M. J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

*Recd
23/11/67*

MAPRIK PATROL No 10 - 1966/67

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No 10 - 1966/67

at the general North and South Wosera area, mainly at KAMNIRLOVANTU, the Wosera Local Government Council Headquarters, and at the Wosera Resettlement Scheme land in the GAWAPUA Census Division of the lower Broikikir Patrol Post region. The

- Patrol conducted by K.N.J. Allen, Patrol Officer
- Personnel Accompanying 3-4 members of R.P. & N.G.C.
- Area Patrolled The Wosera and Gwanga Census Divisions.
- Duration of Patrol 1st May to 29th September 1967.
- Number of days 151
- Last Patrol to Area Patrol No 6 of 66/67
- Objects of Patrol
 - To check on the Wosera Resettlement Scheme
 - To assist and advise the Wosera Local Government Council
 - General Administration.

Three to four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanied the patrol at all times - these being changed frequently from the Maprik Detachment.

21

MAPRIK PATROL No 10 of 1966/67

INTRODUCTION.

The time taken by the patrol was spent in the general North and South Wosera area, mainly at KAUNSELGWANTU, the Wosera Local Government Council Headquarters, and at the Wosera Resettlement Scheme land in the GANANGA Census Division of the lower Dreikikir Patrol, Post region. The patrol stayed mainly in a rest house at the Council Headquarters and used tents at the Resettlement.

Most conducive to free movement and good communications to most of the areas (18,000 population) was the overall lack of rain and therefore rivers generally fordable by 4 wheel drive vehicles.

A motor-bike was found to be invaluable for getting about the area to hold demarcation and political education meetings, complete the Common Roll, assist Council artisans on projects and investigation of disputes. Lack of the bike would have cut down the general communications by at least two thirds.

Three to four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanied the patrol at all times - these being changed frequently from the Maprik Detachment.

28

DIARY

- Monday
1-5-67
Departed Maprik 0830 hrs and after crossing KUNJINGINI river with police walked to Wosera Council Headquarters. Gave general assistance to the clerk and talked with President and others. Repaired the tractor. Heard two complaints. Slept Council Rest House.
- Tuesday
2-5-67
Supervised initial construction of TUGAUKIM well. Heard complaints and one Local Court. Slept Rest House.
- Wednesday
3-5-67
TUGAUKIM well construction. Talks with resettlers. Demarcation meeting KUNJINGINI with Lands Commissioner. Ploughing council land. Office work with council clerk. Slept Rest House.
- Thursday
4-5-67
TUGAUKIM well work. Organising Tractor shuttling of cargo. Council office work with clerk. Talks with various councillors. Demarcation talks. Slept Rest House.
- Friday
5-5-67
To PALGE to inspect well sites. Inspected Serangwantu progress on Forestry block fence contract. TUGAUKIM well supervision. Returned Maprik 1530 hrs by Land Rover from KUNJINGINI river to receive medical attention in Maprik.
- Saturday
6-5-67
General duties. P.M. observed Maprik
- Sunday
8-5-67
Observed Maprik.
- Monday
8-5-67
Departed Maprik by Land Rover with police and arrived Wosera Council Headquarters at 1030hrs. Inspected TUGAUKIM well. Organised tractor shuttles. Worked with clerk in council office. Slept Rest House.
- Tuesday
9-5-67
Disputes settled. Talks with resettlers. Repaired Nanu "T" school motorbike. Gambling reported by Fr. Carmon KAUGIA C.M. Departed 1345hrs and proceeded to FATEGO for well site inspection. Inspection of Forestry block fencing contract.

Talks with Mr Patterson, Serangwantu Primary "T" School re council project. Returned and slept Council Rest House.

10-5-67
Wednesday

Disputes settled, held two Local Courts. Council Executive and Finance Committees convened. Radio. To PATEGO to inspect well construction and Forestry fencing contract. Talks with Serangwantu councillor and others. Returned and slept Rest House.

11-5-67
Thursday

Talks with resettlers. Monthly general council meeting-talks with many councillors. Local courts and disputes. Slept Rest House.

12-5-67
Friday

General correspondence with clerk. Local court. Rations to resettlers. Talks with council president and others. Projects inspection. Walked to KUNJINGINI river at 1500hrs and returned with police to Maprik by Land Rover. Received medical treatment for skin-skunge at 1600hrs. Slept Maprik.

13-5-67
Saturday

General duties Maprik.

14-5-67
Sunday

Sunday observed.

15-5-67
Monday

By Land Rover to PATEGO to supervise well construction. Returned Maprik 1230hrs. General duties P.M. Slept Maprik.

16-5-67
Tuesday

Preparation for Administrators[?] visit.

17-5-67
Wednesday

To 20-6-67... Administrators[?] visit.

22-5-67
Monday

General duties Maprik.

23-5-67
Tuesday

To KUNJINGINI river by Land Rover with police and walked to council headquarters. Work in council office with clerk. Correspondence etc. To Nanu "T" School for projects inspection 1600hrs. Talks with council President. Slept in Council Rest House.

24-5-67
Wednesday
Work with clerk. Project inspection Nanu "T" School. Disputes heard. Rations to resettlers. 1500hrs walked to KUNJINGINI river and returned to Maprik with police and prisoners.

Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
To Wewak to trace "missing Council project materials. Recovered steel-frame classroom and iron for same

29-5-67
Monday
Returned Maprik. General Duties (court records etc.,) Maprik.

30-5-67
Tuesday
General duties Maprik. Correspondence and land matters.

31-5-67
Wednesday
Departed Maprik S.D.O. with police at 0900hrs and after walking from KUNJINGINI river, arrived Wosera Council Headquarters at 1100hrs. Talks with clerk and President. Inspection of projects Nanu school, and discussions with Mr P. P. Dennett O.I.C. Interview with Kaugia C.M. personnel re store robbery \$90-00. Disputes settled. Slept Rest House.

1-6-67
Thursday
Land investigation in Council ground with GATIKIM people. Local courts. Assistance to clerk. Projects inspection. Slept Rest House.

2-6-67
Friday
Land investigation Council lease continued at NUMBUNGEI and ISOGUM. Disputes. Assistance to council clerk and talks to council President and other councillors. Local courts. Council Rule breaches. Rations and talks to resettlers. P.M. Despatched five police to investigate KAUGIA store robbery. Slept Rest House.

3-6-67
Saturday
Report from police investigating store robbery. General inspection Council Headquarters. Rations to resettlers. P.M. observed Rest House.

4-6-67
Sunday
General discussions with Fr Carmon Kaugia C.M. P.M. observed Rest House.

- 5-6-67
Monday
Completed Council lease investigation. Stolen money from Kaugia Mission store robbery - \$130 - recovered. Proceed to BAPMO C.M. and completed purchase of lease with agents. Talks to Fr Soellner. Tractor shuttles organised to bring Nanu "T" School project materials in. Supervision of projects. Talks to resettlers and rations issued. Work in office with clerk. Slept Rest House.
- 6-6-67
Tuesday
Rations to resettlers and talks. Two Local Courts. Assist Council Clerk. Demarcation Talks. Surveyed Council lease. Walked to KUNJINGINI at 1400hrs thence returned Maprik with Patrol by Land Rover. Slept Maprik.
- 7-6-67
Wednesday
General duties S.D.O. Maprik. Work on Council Land Lease. Slept Maprik.
- 8-6-67
Thursday
Work on maps Council lease. One Local Court. Slept Maprik.
- 9-6-67
Friday
General Duties S.D.O. Work on Council maps. Check of resettlement equipment. Depart Maprik 1615hrs for long weekend Wewak.
- 13-6-67
Tuesday
Returned Maprik 0800hrs by Dornier. General duties. Slept Maprik.
- 14-6-67
Wednesday
Despatched patrol by 1 tonner to Wosera and attempted to ride new Wosera motorbike down. Mechanical failure forced return at 1500 hrs after some trouble getting return transport. Slept Maprik.
- 15-6-67
Thursday
After further motorbike trouble rode to Wosera Council Headquarters at 1130hrs. Talks with clerk and President. 1300 hrs general monthly meeting convened. 1600 hrs talks with resettlers and some disputes settled; Slept Rest House.
- 16-6-67
Friday
Local courts. Rations to settlers. Demarcation talks. Correspondence and Council Office. Departed Council Headquarters at 1400 hrs, proceeded to KUNJINGINI river. and returned Maprik with police and prisoners by Land Rover. Slept Maprik

- 17-6-67
Saturday
General assistance to council and common roll compilation.
Completed work on Council land lease. P.M. observed Maprik.
correspondence and circulars. S.D.O. Slept Maprik.
- 18-6-67
Sunday
Observed Maprik. departed per one ton truck to SEPAGWANDU
and inspected Forestry fencing contract. Truck bogged in ANGE
river. Returned Maprik 1630hrs. Slept Maprik.
- 19-6-67
Monday
Departed Maprik S.D.O. 0900hrs by one tonner and walked to
Wosera Local Government Council Headquarters, arriving 1115
hrs with patrol. General discussions with President and other
councillors. Check of projects. Talks with resettlers. Slept
Council Rest House. Departed Maprik with patrol per truck
at 1345hrs. Correspondence dealt with in council office. Slept
- 20-6-67
Tuesday
Rations and Encouragement to many resettlers. Common roll
compilation. Disputes settled. Demarcation talks. Assistance
to council clerk. Local Court. Supervision of council projects.
Slept Rest House. Common roll compilation 1430 hrs until 1700
hrs for BEW/2DR, INOGUN, KUNUNGUM & 2. Slept Rest House.
- 21-6-67
Wednesday
Rations to resettlers. Common roll compilation.
Work in council office. Local Courts heard. Supervision of
projects. Demarcation talks. Attended special meeting of
Council. Common roll 2 hrs 1630 - 1830 hrs. Slept Rest House.
P.M. Observed. Slept Rest House.
- 22-6-67
Thursday
Council assistance to clerk. Rations to resettlers. Local
court and disputes. To KUTIGUM and TUGAIKIM for common roll
compilation, finishing 1630hrs. Slept Rest House. correspondence.
Slept Maprik because of heavy rain.
- 23-6-67
Friday
Common roll compilation nearby villages. Supervision
Council projects. Many disputes. Demarcation talks. Local
Court re gambling involving KAUGIA C.M. Slept Rest House.
SEPAGWANDU and approved work on new teachers house. and
talks Erected solid posts to mark council lease. 1967/68 project
materials ordered, plus other council materials. Minor
complaints. To Nanu to complete adjacent villages' common
roll - completed approx 1300hrs. p.m. observed Rest House.
settled, slept Rest House.
- 24-6-67
Saturday
Erected solid posts to mark council lease. 1967/68 project
materials ordered, plus other council materials. Minor
complaints. To Nanu to complete adjacent villages' common
roll - completed approx 1300hrs. p.m. observed Rest House.
settled, slept Rest House.
- 25-6-67
Sunday
Observed Rest House.
General assistance to clerk - monthly finance check etc.
Inspection of projects. Rations to resettlers. Common roll for four
villages, completed till 1730 hrs and returned to Council
Headquarters.

26-6-67

Monday

General assistance to council and common roll compilation. Minor disputes. P.M. Departed for Maprik, delt with council correspondence and circulars S.D.O. Slept Maprik.

27-6-67

Tuesday

Duties S.D.O. then departed per one ton truck to SERANGWANDU and inspected Forestry fencing contract. Truck bogged in AMUK river. Returned Maprik 1630hrs. Slept Maprik.

28-6-67

Wednesday

Awaiting arrival Director - his visit occupied the day.

29-6-67

Thursday

Farewelled Director. Departed Maprik with patrol per truck at 1345hrs. Correspondence delt with in council office. Slept Wosera Council Headquarters.

30-6-67

Friday

Inspection of projects. Local courts. Assistance to clerk-correspondence. Common roll compilation 1430 hrs until 1700 hrs for BEPANDU, ISOGUM, KUMUNGUM 1 & 2. Slept Rest House.

1-7-67

Saturday

Rations and talks to resettlers. Local courts. Inspection projects. Common roll 2 villages, return and talks with Fr Carmon Kaugia C.M. P.M. Observed, slept Rest House.

2-7-67

Sunday

A.M. observed Rest House. P.M. to Maprik by motor bike to despatch personal correspondence. Slept Maprik because of heavy rain.

3-7-67

Monday

Attempted to return from Maprik by motor bike but due to break down and communication difficulties forced to stop at SERANGWANDU and supervise work on new teachers house, and talks re Forestry contract etc., Return Maprik 1730 hrs-Slept.

4-7-67

Tuesday

Awaited repairs to motor bike then departed 1345hrs and arrived Wosera Council Headquarters 1515hrs. Disputes settled, slept Rest House.

5-7-67

Wednesday

General assistance to clerk - monthly finance check etc., Inspection of projects. Rations to resettlers. Common roll for four villages, completed this 1730 hrs and returned to Council Headquarters.

6-7-67
Thursday

Discussion with Councillors and President re electoral boundaries etc., and of progress generally. Rations to resettlers. Local Courts - breaches against council rules. Inspection of projects, Correspondence with clerk. Common roll three villages finished 1700 hrs approx and returned and slept Rest House.

7-7-67
Friday

Disputed settled and a number of native inquiries etc. Assistance to clerk. check project materials. Discussion O.I.C. Nana "T" school. To RUBUGUM and completed roll for four villages nearby at about 1715hrs - returned and slept at Rest House.

8-7-67
Saturday

Complaints settled. Discussion O.I.C. Nana School. Check council lease survey. Discussion with president and other influentials re politics generally. P.M. Observed Rest House.

~~xxxxx~~
9-7-67

Sunday observed Rest House.

10-7-67
Monday

Awaiting return of motor bike to enable road maintenance inspection. assistance to council clerk, annual financial statement. General discussion President and others re demarcation, resettlement House of Assembly etc. Local court and other complaints. Inspection of Projects. Native inquiries. Slept Rest House.

11-7-67
Tuesday

Supervision of projects and tractor shuttle. Talks to resettlers. Local Courts. Assistance to clerk. To WAIGAMGA and completed common roll for nearby villages finishing 1630hrs. Slept Rest House.

12-7-67
Wednesday

Talks re child welfare with Sister Gibbs - KAUGIA C.M. Political discussion with President and other influentials. Supervision of Projects. Disputes. Demarcation talks to land disputers. Correspondence with clerk. Slept Rest House.

13-7-67
Thursday

Rations and encouragement to resettlers. Talks to Mr Godson of Continental Oil. To WOMBISA and completed common roll for nearby villages. Disputes and one Local Court. Demarcation talks. Checking final Financial. Slept Rest House.

14-7-67
Friday

Assisted police investigation, attended to body. Supervision of projects of Nana School and council correspondence. Local courts, demarcation talks, slept Rest House.

- 51
- 14-7-67
Friday
Checking project materials and projects. Finalising books council office. One local court. Demarcation talks. P.M. to Maprik by Land Rover and motor bike for maintenance. Slept Maprik.
- 15-7-67
Saturday
Work re council affairs S.D.O. and entering court cases. Slept Maprik.
- 16-7-67
Sunday
Observed Maprik.
- 17-7-67
Monday
To Council Headquarters by one tonner. Organised shuttling of cement into Wosera the by motor bike to SERANGWANTU and complete commonroll for about seven villages in this vicinity - going out by motor bike to those some distance away, then by bike back to council headquarters. Disputes settled. Slept Rest House.
- 18-7-67
Tuesday
Local Courts. Demarcation talks. Common roll 3 villages by motor bike. Assistance to clerk. Slept Rest House.
- 19-7-67
Wednesday
Rations to resettlers. Extensive talks re council and taxation. to numerous people at BOBMAGUM. Supervision council projects. Disputes settled. Talks O.I.C. Nanu School. Slept Rest House.
- 20-7-67
Thursday
Rations and encouragement to resettlers. Council correspondence Talks to Fr Carmon, KAUGIA C.M. re council tax and common roll. Complete common roll KAUGIA area. Local Courts and disputes. Slept Rest House.
- 21-7-67
Friday
Check of project materials of general council correspondence and a ledger check. Supervision of projects. Disputes settled and demarcation talksto WOMBISA & KWATMOGUMS. Talks re political development to President and others. Slept Rest House.
- 22-7-67
Saturday
Correspondence with clerk. Departed per motor bike 1015hrs arrived PAGWI 1230hrs for check of project materials ex Sepik small ships. P.M. observed. Slept PAGWI.
- 23-7-67
Sunday
Observed PAGWI. Departed 1500 hrs and returned Wosera Council Headquarters. Slept P.M. until 0115hrs when dead woman carried in.
- 24-7-67
Monday
Assisted police investigation, autopsy on body. Supervision of projects at Nanu School and council correspondence. Two Local courts, demarcation talks, slept Rest House.

25-7-67

Tuesday

Attended first Wosera Demarcation Committee Meeting at the Council Headquarters with A.D.C. Assistance to clerk of projects. Rations to resettlers. Disputes settled. Slept Rest House.

26-7-67

Wednesday

Organised investigation of death of baby - talks with Sub-Inspector Penias. Projects and assistance to clerk. Numerous disputes. Talks with Mr Bob Scott D.A.S.F. Slept Rest House.

27-7-67

Thursday

Discussions with D.A.S.F. and various others including President. Rations and talks to resettlers. Local court involving Sister Gibbs C.M. GAUGIA re TAYUMBA child neglect. By motor bike to Tayumba and completed common roll 1630 hrs. Returned and slept Rest House.

28-7-67

Friday

Attempt to reach BOBMAGUM by motor bike which broke down half way necessitating a wet walk returning council H.Q. Disputes of Local Courts P.M. Discussion Mr Scott D.A.S.F. Slept Rest House.

29-7-67

Saturday

Council correspondence and financial check - Assistance to projects. Talks re demarcations to numerous people. Departed 1100hrs with Mr Scottby D.A.S.F. Land Rover for weekend in Maprik.

30-7-67

Sunday

Observed in Maprik.

31-7-67

Monday

Council Committee Meetings and Related business until 11:00am. Disputes settled. Resettlers talks. Assistance to resettlers. General work re council and court records S.D.O. Maprik whilst awaiting repairs motor bike. Slept Maprik.

1-8-67

Tuesday

Discussions with President and others re Wosera. A.D.C. down Council matters S.D.O. and common roll. Motor bike repairs effected by mid-day. Departed Maprik 1530hrs and arrived for demarcation meeting WOMBISA. Lengthy talks and all present - over 400. Check of projects. Talks re taxation. Slept Rest House.

2-8-67

Wednesday

Council matters and court records S.D.O. also common roll. Departed Local courts. Rations and discussions to resettlers. To BOBMAGUM and common roll completed three villages. Council work with clerk on return. Political discussion with President Slept Rest House.

3-8-67
Thursday
Demarcation meeting under way - talks to all concerned at GULAKIM. Common roll for KWANEBANDU 1,2 and KAUGIAK, Projects assistance. Finance returns for council, and ledgers check etc with clerk. Slept Rest House.

4-8-67
Friday
Disputes settled. Demarcation supervision TUGAIKIM. Common roll for two villages. Projects assistance and check of materials. Land dispute delt with. Slept rest House.

5-8-67
Saturday
Political discussion President and other leading councillors. Talks with O.I.C. Nanu "T" school. Common roll for two villages. P.M.Observed Rest House.

6-8-67
Sunday
Observed Rest House.

7-8-67
Monday
Check by motor bike on road maintenance. Council returns on return. Demarcation discussions. Projects supervision. Slept Rest House.

8-8-67
Tuesday
Assistance to clerk in council office. Attend second general Demarcation Committee Meeting with A.D.C. and chairman. Inspect projects Nanu "T" school. Rations to resettlers. Disputes and local courts. Slept Rest House.

9-8-67
Wednesday
Council Committee meetings and related business until 1130am. Disputes settled, resettlers talks. Assistance to consultant Engineers re Wosera roads etc. Projects assistance. Slept Rest House.

10-8-67
Thursday
Discussions with President and others re agenda items. A.D.C. down for August Meeting Wosera Council. Meeting completed 1430hrs. Demarcation talks. Many minor matters delt with many councillors. Return Maprik 1530hrs Slept Maprik.

11-8-67
Friday
Council matters and court records S.D.O., also common roll. Departed 1630 hrs by Dornier for long weekend in Wewak.

12-8-67
Saturday
Wewak

- 16
- 13-8-67
Sunday
Departed Wewak with D.C. and Mr Warwick-Smith per Dornier
Lunch at A.D.C.s Maprik. Slept Maprik.
- 14-8-67
Monday
To Sunday 20th, weathers, court. records, correspondence,
common roll checking, council matters and completion personal report
S.D.O. Maprik occasioned by A.D.Cs electoral course in Wewak.
- 14-8-67
Monday
Departed with motor bike and police per land rover and
arrived Council H.Q. at 1300hrs Talks to 500 KWANEBANDU people
who were reluctant to pay council tax. People decided to
comply with the tax rule. Slept 1530hrs on, due to Smallpox
and cholera injections.
- 15-8-67
Tuesday
Assistance to clerk and inspection of projects. To WOMBISA
by motor bike to attend Demarcation committee with A.D.C. Talks
with President re taxation collection points. Disputes. Talks
to resettlers. Slept Rest House.
- 16-8-67
Wednesday
Local courts. Council correspondence. Assisted demarcation
committee. Council projects. Talks Fr Carmon Kaugia C.M. re
demarcation. Slept Rest House.
- 17-8-67
Thursday
To BANGLEGO and common roll for three villages. Council
correspondence and projects. Registering additional resettlers.
Demarcation talks. Slept Rest House.
- 18-8-67
Friday
Disputes settled. Council projects. Financial check council
books. Supervised initial construction new native material
married quarters. Slept Rest House.
- 19-8-67
Saturday
Political discussions with various councillors. Talks and
Hygiene Rule offenders. Talks with Council Inspector. Sked.
P.M. observed Rest House.
- 20-8-67
Sunday
Observed Rest House.
- 21-8-67
Monday
Council tax check and other financial assistance. Disputes.
Rations to resettlers. Discussions re Nanu school projects
with O.I.C. Local Courts (Council Rules). Slept Rest House.

22-8-67
Tuesday

Demarcation meeting at WOMBISA with A.D.C. Common roll completed for two villages. Returned Headquarters and had discussions with D.A.S.F. representatives. Council projects. Radio conversations. Disputes. Slept Rest House.

23-8-67
Wednesday

Projects and check materials. Demarcation discussions. Talks with Mr Pegg D.O., L.G. and general council inspection. Check of council ledgers etc. Two local courts and other complaints. Talks with O.I.C. Nanu school re projects. Slept Rest House.

24-8-67
Thursday

Council work with clerk and check of tax collected. Correspondence re project materials. Radio conversations Disputes dealt with. Local court. Talks to new clerk's house contractors. Slept Rest House.

25-8-67
Friday

Projects. Two local courts. Political discussions. Registered and encouraged new resettlers. Council correspondence Departed council headquarters per motor bike at 1615hrs - arrived and slept Maprik.

26-8-67
Saturday

Until 1200hrs general work re council affairs. Election discussions with A.D.C. Court registering. P.M. observed Maprik.

27-8-67
Sunday

Observed Maprik

28-8-67
Monday

Return Wosera per motor bike, talks to Serangwantu Forestry fence contractors en route and also general road inspection. Council correspondence. Demarcation talks to some disputers. Return Maprik special Land Rover arriving S.D.O. 1500hrs. Talks with A.D.C. and Fr Green of KUNJINGINI R.C. Mission re council clerks amorous activities. Slept Maprik.

29-8-67
Tuesday

Departed Maprik 0830 hrs by Land Rover - Collected cargo council headquarters also police and self by motor bike moved to WABINDUMAKAG. Completed common roll for ~~three~~ six villages finishing at 1700hrs. Slept Wabindumakag.

30-8-67

Wednesday

By motor bike to council headquarters - 1 hr - to check to check on clerk's disappearance and talk to clerk and council employees. Projects checked. Talks Mr Keys, P.H.D. on inspection tour of aid posts. Lengthy talks with all resettlers at SARAGUM re patrol to resettlement. By motor bike to UGATAGWA common roll completed for five villages. Returned and slept WABINDUMAKAG.

31-8-67

Thursday

By Land Rover back to Council headquarters to ensure smooth operation due clerk's disappearance and surprised to find clerk returned. Talks and encouragement to clerk. Project assistance Disputes. Slept council Rest House.

1-9-67

Friday

Council correspondence. Common roll two villages. Disputes. Demarcation talks. Assistance to council carpenter. Slept Rest House.

2-9-67

Saturday

As above. Slept Rest House.

3-9-67

Sunday

Observed Rest House.

4-9-67

Monday

Assistance to clerk and to carpenter. Common roll of two villages missed before. Extensive talks to resettlers. Demarcation talks to land disputers. Disputes and one local court. Slept Rest House.

5-9-67

Tuesday

Assistance to projects clerk. Despatched patrol and all equipment per Land Rover to NUNGUAI, and attempted to follow on motor bike which failed. Borrowed another motor bike and proceeded to Maprik arriving 1900hrs. Slept Maprik.

6-9-67

Wednesday

Received booster injection cholera and T.A.B. Obtained carburettor parts returned Wosera, repaired bike and proceeded to NUNGUAI in the GWANGA census division arriving 1900hrs after finalising "alien" electors for the common roll en route. Slept NUNGUAI.

i

Out

7-9-67
Thursday

Observed Departed with 42 carriers with all equipment at 0815hrs. Overgrown and wet road plus slight sickness due injections caused a slow 3 1/2 hour trip to camp 4 on "Pamamaku" the resettlement land. Paid carriers and erected tents and generally establishing camp. Talks to some settlers already arrived. Slept camp 4.

8-9-67
Friday

Finalizing registration of settlers - all groups now arrived. Finalization of tools issue to all - general encouragement given. Slept camp 4.

9-9-67
Saturday

Inspection of Saragum and Stapigum blocks and encouragement given. Slept camp 4.

10-9-67
Sunday

Observed camp 4. Game shot for fresh meat.

11-9-67
Monday

Departed with representatives from all groups to gain instruction from me as to the position of the alluvial block boundaries. Much track cutting required in the dense "kanda" bush near the river. Slept camp 4.

12-9-67
Tuesday

Finalizing registration and tool issue. Encouragement to all. Slept camp 4.

13-9-67
Wednesday

Day spent on the N-W non-alluvial blocks (4 groups) inspection of camps, gardens, surveying lines etc., Slept camp 4.

14-9-67
Thursday

Day again spent showing all the alluvial block survey lines as some groups became confused previously due heavy bush and pit-pit overgrowth on survey lines. Slept camp 4.

15-9-67
Friday

All day spent on the S.E. blocks (5 groups) inspecting settlement, gardens, survey lines etc., Returned slept camp 4.

16-9-67
Saturday

Inspection of block adjacent the camp and encouragement generally. Talks to NUNGUAIYA reps., re illegal hunting on their land and settlement of this matter to the satisfaction of all. Slept camp 4.

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17-9-67
Sunday
Observed camp 4.

18-9-67
Monday
Inspection of survey lines where alluvial and non alluvial blocks merge. Minor settler problems settled. Slept camp 4.

19-9-67
Tuesday
Departed "HAMMAK" with carriers and reached NUNGUAIAS. Talks with NUNGUAIAS re resettlement, new roads and bridges, council tax etc. slept NUNGUAIAS.

20-9-67
Wednesday
By motor bike to Council headquarters with remainder of patrol and equipment per Landrover. Inspection of projects. Assistance to clerk. 1400hrs to 1700hrs with executive / finance committee meeting. Slept Rest house.

21-9-67
Thursday
Assistance to clerk in office and check of project materials. General monthly council meeting convened - finish at 1430 hrs. Talks re resettlement, politics and demarcation with councillors. Disputes settled. Slept Rest House.

22-9-67
Friday
Three local courts and other disputes. Discussion re opening council chambers with a number of people. Projects assistance, Departed 1430hrs per Landrover and returned to Maprik with police and prisoners for weekend. Slept Maprik.

23-9-67
Saturday
Court register and council matters S.D.O. P.M. observed Maprik.

24-9-67
Sunday
Observed Maprik.

25-9-67
Monday
Discussions with A.D.C. re resettlement and council matters. Project material checked. Had motor bike repaired. Radio conversations. Resettlement stocktake. Slept Maprik.

26-9-67
Tuesday
Awaiting motor bike repairs. Discussion re leave and replacement with A.D.C. General council duties S.D.O. Departed with police 1400hrs for Wosera but returned Maprik due high river.

27-9-67
Wednesday
Departed 0830 hrs with police per Landrover and arrived SERANGWANDU 0930hrs. Inspection of Forestry fencing contract and discussion with clerk and projects inspection. Council correspondence. Political talks to some influential

28-9-67

Thursday

projects assistance. Correspondence with clerk. Meeting reopening council chambers. Two local courts plus other disputes. Talks O.I.C. Nanu school and projects inspection. Lined council gardens and grounds and planted ornamental trees. Slept rest house.

29-9-67

Friday

Inspection of projects. Local courts. P.M. returned Maprik per Landrewer with ~~pat~~ police. Patrol Stood Down.

...the village... was applied... in the form of regular talks and discussions with settlers and the organizing of rallies for settler groups... the school intermittently for a few days or a week or two... the dry... period. The... garden sites... for the September period which is in fact the only... time for an officer to visit the blocks at this stage. The reasons here are that in September the settlers are harvesting their root staples and the... to plant, the weather is much drier facilitating easy communications and transport (if available) and also an easier... walk on the... stretch of the area, and, finally but by no means least, there are generally fewer mosquitoes in the... which the camps are being established. The drier period also means that settlers can cross the... River and... up the... section of their alluvial blocks. The... river remains high during the wet and moving through... through... (with the threat of the odd crocodile) thus... a... 50 yard stream fails to interest the average settler.

The largest group to date walked to "Kamomare" (re-assignment land) during my visit. This was because of the reasons above plus the fact that I impressed upon them that I was due for leave, transfer, and that "final" registration would take place on the actual site where only the interested persons could travel and register etc.. This assured good representation and the relieving officer became uncertain of the nature of the scheme and registration generally.

For the first time all settlers groups were well represented and all expressed their appreciation and approval of the nature of the project in all respects. Altogether approximately 150 males, 15 females and some children were at "Kamomare" for periods varying from 15 - 2 weeks to 3 or four weeks each.

The names already registered were re-checked to ascertain those who had lost interest or who obviously did not intend making any effort to establish themselves on their blocks. There were few of these and few settlers were registered where possible. All names have been recorded in a special journal containing other relevant details regarding the scheme, and this is... by the A.D.C. Maprik. Tools and... were... to all settlers

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WOSERA RESETTLEMENT

A two week period was spent at the actual resettlement land and much time and effort was directed to encouraging the scheme along whilst in the home village area around the Wosera Council Headquarters. This direction given from the Council Headquarters was applied constantly during the whole of the period in the Wosera in the forms of regular talks and discussions with settlers and the organising of rations for settler groups who proceeded to the scheme intermittently for a few days or a week or two during the dry May to August period. The latter groups prepared garden sites and houses in readiness for the September period which is in fact the only worthwhile time for an officer to visit the blocks at this stage. The reasons here are that in September the settlers are harvesting their root staples and therefore have crops to plant, the weather is much drier facilitating easy communications and transport (if available) and also an easier 3hr 10² walk on the last stretch of the area, and, finally but by no means least, there are generally fewer mosquitoes in the dense bush in which the camps are being established. The drier period also means that settlers can cross the BONGOS River and open up the southern section of their alluvial blocks. The swollen river remains high during the wet and moving through brackish overflow through pit-pit (with the threat of the odd crocodile) then swimming a racing 60 yard stream fails to interest the average settler.

The largest group to date walked to "Hamamaku" (resettlement land) during my visit. This was because of the reason above plus the fact that I impressed upon them that I was due for leave, thence transfer, and that "final" registration would take place on the actual site where only the interested persons would travel and register etc., This ensured good representation lest the relieving officer became uncertain of the nature of the scheme and registration generally.

For the first time all settler groups were well represented and all expressed their appreciation and approval of the nature of the project in all respects. Altogether approximately 160 males, 65 females and some children were at "Hamamaku" for period varying from 1½ - 2 weeks to 3 or four weeks each.

The names already registered were re-checked to ascertain those who had lost interest or who obviously did not intend making any effort to establish themselves on their blocks. There were few of these and new settlers were registered where possible. All names have been recorded in a special journal containing other relevant details regarding the scheme, and this is retained by the A.D.C. Maprik. Tools and rations were distributed to all settlers

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and the tool issues have been recorded against individual names in the Register, as the names of the two or three "Block Committee" men who were autonomously nominated by each group. These committee men are the spokesmen for the groups and they control poaching and ensure that registered settlers, only, build and garden on the blocks although relatives may stay a week or two to assist a settler.

The scheme is not yet sufficiently developed that settlers are permanently established on the blocks. The position at the moment is very much one of semi-permanent occupation with settlers making the two day journey down to the blocks every few weeks or month to care for crops already planted and obtain fresh smoked meat to later distribute in the home villages. Conducive to more permanent settlement are the "HAMAMAKUS", wild pigs which are forcing the Woseras to have men at the settlements almost permanently, using a relief system. The crops planted last year grew more rapidly and to greater proportions than those in the home areas (nutrient - lacking and over burdened soil.)

One group only, KWATMAGUN, expressed dissatisfaction with their non-alluvial block. This group has been most active to date and as previously reported they feel that their block is too low lying and water logged, (being near to water-logged kunai). They claimed and crops confirmed, that the soil was comparatively unproductive. The group are now trying some better ground near the N.W. corner but there is only perhaps 15 acres of this and the rest is comparatively low lying.

Some KWATMAGUN settlers expressed their intention of withdrawing their names from the scheme but agreed to remain until it was ascertained if additional land could be obtained. This group have reasonable land on their alluvial block but the best of this is over the river. They do wish to retain the non-alluvial block, because an old woman, the only demise to date, is buried there and for this reason they wish to be given "MINJANGE" which borders their non-alluvial block and which is higher and better soil. "MINJANGE" of 664 acres was purchased in June last year and could well be given to the KWATMAGUNS who would very probably develop it satisfactorily uneconomically. "YUNOROKO" of 702 acres adjoins the KWATMAGUN non-alluvial block on the Southern side, but this land is low lying and water logged in the wet. NUNGUARIA men (from whom the KWATMAGUNS non-alluvial block was purchased) claim that this soil will be satisfactory in about three years time after it dries out when the rain forest has been cleared off it. Perhaps a soil expert would be of use here.

subsidence basis

Some friction occurred between the Wosera settlers and the Nunguaia people when some Wosera shot wild game on the track from Nunguaia to the resettlement. The Nunguaias regard this as their meat and to stop further trouble the Wosera people were instructed to shoot only on their own blocks. Relations generally between the groups are increasingly cordial.

Much patrolling was undertaken throughout the non-alluvial and alluvial blocks along all the boundaries. The groups whose borders were walked were instructed to clean the lines and were supervised in replacing rotten survey posts. The lower river allowed this to be done completely in the Southern sections. All groups are now fully aware of their borders and the survey cements or pegs marking them. All have been informed that it is their duty to ensure future maintenance thus eradicating the threat of prolonged Wosera feuding in the new environment.

More could possibly be written on the resettlement but lack of time prevents this at this stage. Suffice to say that the scheme has been fully accepted by the Woseras who have established substantial settlements on each of the non-alluvial blocks, and who have now become familiar with the alluvial blocks. There are now about 55 traditional type houses, mainly along the Northern kunai bordered boundary. With continued encouragement and direction the scheme should progress to a point where people begin regarding the resettlement as home and not just an itinerant gardening and hunting camp.

In some cases, the majority of the older set have personal "poisons" (generally in gourd wrappings) which they secret away until an occasion for revenge or other opportunity which presents itself to unleash the mysterious poisons they apparently revel in utilizing. However many poisons are simply good luck or protective charms, and much care is involved with regard to the success or sabotage of the staple crops of a friend or foe.

Some of illness have an aura of the spiritual about them: rivals or offended parties being pained to get whispers to the friends of the stricken that they (the previously averted) had the power to make, and use, the instruments of recovery. The sick persons family or clan then pay traditional fee or ransom money to recover the cause of illness, usually through an intermediary. The actual poison invariably carries some personal use, often a user combined with the very basic random use of bread.

The whole is, of course, a traditional code of morality and conformity with the prevailing code of conduct. Though not the suspicion within a clan group.

The official... referred to in past reports has... interest has been directed to an extent where only... are... as their new overgrown law across

Native Affairs

The Woseras attitude to the Administration's aims generally remains quite satisfactory and the people are most eager to make use of the judicial system for the settlement of the numerous complaints, the many offences of a summary nature and for the arbitrating of the areas interminable land/sago disputing. The people have been made ^{to} realise that the latter is very much the business of the newly formed Demarcation Committee. Indeed most of those concerned do understand this but still tend to attempt to draw my official authority into their bickering. Outbreaks of riotous behavior have debated significantly since the Demarcation Committee education, but minor clashes occur intermittently, usually resulting in minor wounding cases only.

Approximately 850 local cases were heard in the last 21 months at the Central Rest House at the Council area. The majority of these were minor assault cases but many courts arising from non-compliances of Council Rules. Because the offenders and the population generally have now become familiar with all Council legislation, perhaps penalties could generally be increased somewhat in cases of flagrant breaches. The people appreciate the necessity for the Rules for their own short- ~~and~~ and long-term welfare.

Some leaders request stronger laws and penalties regarding sorcery and associated evils and the existing legislation was fully explained to them. It is often difficult to determine where guilt ends and suspicion begins in some cases. The majority of the older men have personal "magic" potions (generally in grubby wrappings) which they secret away until an occasion for revenge or other opportunity which presents itself to unleash the mysterious rituals they apparently revel in initiating. However many potions are simply good luck or protective forces, and much magic is involved with regard to the success or sabotage of the staple crops of a friend or foe.

Cases of illness have an aura of the spiritual about them; rivals or offended parties taking pains to get whispers to the friends of the stricken that they (the previously aggrieved) had the power to make, and now wield, the instruments of sorcery. The sick persons family or clan then pay a traditional fee or ransom money to recover the cause of illness, usually through an intermediary. The actual poison invariably contains some personal item, often matter concerned with the very basic fundamentals of human existence and procreation. The whole is, of course, a traditional force of ensuring social stability and conformity with the prevailing code of moral behavior, through fear and suspicion within a set group.

The "YAMBI RESETTLEMENT" referred to in past reports has lost motion and loss of interest has seen stagnation to an extent where only a few families are gardening, uneconomically, on their now overgrown few acres

which last year saw zealous "ex-servicemen" building 14 houses and ploughing ground in order to reap unrealistic rewards from cash-cropping.

An element of "Cargo Cultism" possibly exists in the Wosera area but not overtly and general education and indoctrination should ensure eradication of whatever traces do exist.

Council Assistance

Much time was spent assisting in all facets of the Wosera Local Government Council - now in a critical stage of establishment with a solid programme of projects under way. The council was established in January 1963, and after an initial period unavoidably hampered by shortages and transfers of advising officers, and also great transport and communication difficulties, the council is just now gaining full acceptance and a concrete footing in the Wosera area.

The transport difficulties above are a very real retarding factor in the council's rate of development as for 5 - 6 months of the year the headquarters and most of the project sites are cut off from the material feeding Maprik - Paga road. Perhaps the Chambers should have been sited near this road - however, eventual river bridging shall overcome the present ordeal of expensive, time-consuming and often frustrating cargo carrying.

The council still has a competent and keen clerk and other employees generally perform well. Some matrimonial problems and subsequent amorous intrigues for a short time affected the clerk's dependability, but the situation is now again satisfactory. The clerk has been with the council for many years and could well be considered for a transfer for more experience etc., when the opportunity arises.

Most conducive to general council prestige shall be the opening of the newly completed permanent materials Council Chambers within the next weeks. The project was started in April 1966 and should cost approximately \$3,400-00. For probably the first time all Wosera people are expected to come together in a joint celebration to mark the official opening. The councillors have also expressed the desire to have a "sing-sing" or show each year about the same time in order to display the areas' best yams, taro etc., and have communal dancing thus promoting unity and community spirit in the region. If properly organised perhaps this event could attract tourists from the Hagen and Goroka shows as more and more include the Sepik into their itinerary after these shows. This could form an attraction, along with others, on the Wewak - Maprik - Sepik River - Angoram round often travelled by the tourists.

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Out

Demarcations

After many discussions and meetings with large groups of people to ensure adequate indoctrination of the system, the Wosera Demarcation Committee was formed. This was on the basis of allowing the people to select one traditionally powerful representative from each clan in each "Maximal Group" (roughly a village census unit)

Individuals in the Wosera owe allegiance firstly to the family thence to ~~the~~ ^{their} patrilineage (or kem). These patrilineages merge to form totemic patrilans (called djambus or, because the totem is invariably a bird, a pisin). These patrilans then merge to form maximal groups or villages.

These "maximal groups" (or pisin) have loose traditional alliances with other maximal groups but these are not solid combinations as disputes frequently occur between the respective "maximal groups". There are approximately 6 confederacies in the area and some "maximal groups" overlap.

The patrilan leaders in the committee (who usually represent 4-5 lineages) meet once fortnightly with an independent chairman and come to mutual agreements with former foes re land boundaries. It was decided to attempt to ascertain individual title to the members of Wombisa maximal groups - this being the Wosera Council Presidents village - and with gratifying results to date. Initial meetings were carefully organised and attended by D.D.A. representatives and large numbers of interested observers from many Wosera villages. As success continues the Committee shall establish demarcation work simultaneously in a number of regions throughout the Wosera.

Political Education and Awareness

Many meetings were held in key centres throughout the area during the course of the common roll revision. The younger men especially were most interested and after each talk intelligent questions were forthcoming.

General political awareness is surprisingly well advanced among most of the pidgin speaking men - due largely to Radio Wewak programmes and general knowledge flowing back from council meetings. The majority of men vaguely are aware of the existence of political parties and their names but very few understand their function - much less capable of deliberating any party platforms.

A representative of the Christian Democratic Party toured the Wosera giving talks on his group which had not, and has not, selected any candidate for this area. The person referred to appeared hazy as to his party's aims. The All Peoples Progress Party appear to be sponsoring the President of the Dreikikir L.G. Council, the Dreikikir and Wosera regions having been grouped together as an electorate.

The Pangu Party and its aims do not appear to be gaining any footing at this stage.

Leading Woseras have agreed to find a suitable candidate and urge the people not to split their votes among other candidates. The Wosera Council members have agreed to follow this plan of action to ensure a Wosera and not a Dreikikir man gets the seat. The members were also in favour of the proposed Council Party and were prepared to assist with a donation, however when it was realised that this was unconstitutional the idea was abandoned.

No radical political ideas appear to be circulating at this stage and it isn't likely that any shall. The present M.H.A. Mr Pita Lus shall be in the Maprik Electorate next year, but, having visited the Wosera people only twice or thrice in the last 21 months and therefore having failed to gain substantial popularity, he would probably not be re-elected in any case. With continued political education a large percentage of those eligible to vote shall without doubt do so competently when the polling commences.

Missions

The friction between the A.O.G. and C.M. personnel at JAMBITANGA and BAPMO has abated and inter-mission relationships are satisfactory; as are the attitudes of the respective flocks.

No additional mission leases have been applied for in order for ~~XXXXXX~~ rival missions to establish mission edifices at strategic situations as was earlier expected.

The Missions appear to be appreciative of the Administration aims and methods and invariably work in with it, most frequently through the council when the occasion presents itself.

Conclusion

An uneventful stay in the Wosera and Gawanga Census Divisions during which time all intended aims were achieved by the patrol. The people are increasing their general knowledge and worldly awareness at a rapidly accelerating rate due to prolonged D.D.A. patrolling and the Wosera L.G. Council, the Administration Broadcasting Station and Radio Wewak, ~~and~~ mission and Administration educational establishments. All this urges the individual to better his lot which results in increased incentive in economical pursuits, which, in the Wosera, is manifested in increased rice and coffee plantings

With the continued success of the council and of the Demarcation System, the area is reasonably assured of continued all round development on a par with the numerous other Territory regions of similar environmental and cultural composition.

K.N.J.ALLEN
PATROL OFFICER .



Scale 1: 63360
1 inch represents One Mile

SALANGA

NORTH

Ugalagwa

Nungusic

Residential Area

Sananda River



True North

Scale 1:73360

One Inch represents One Mile

SALVINGA

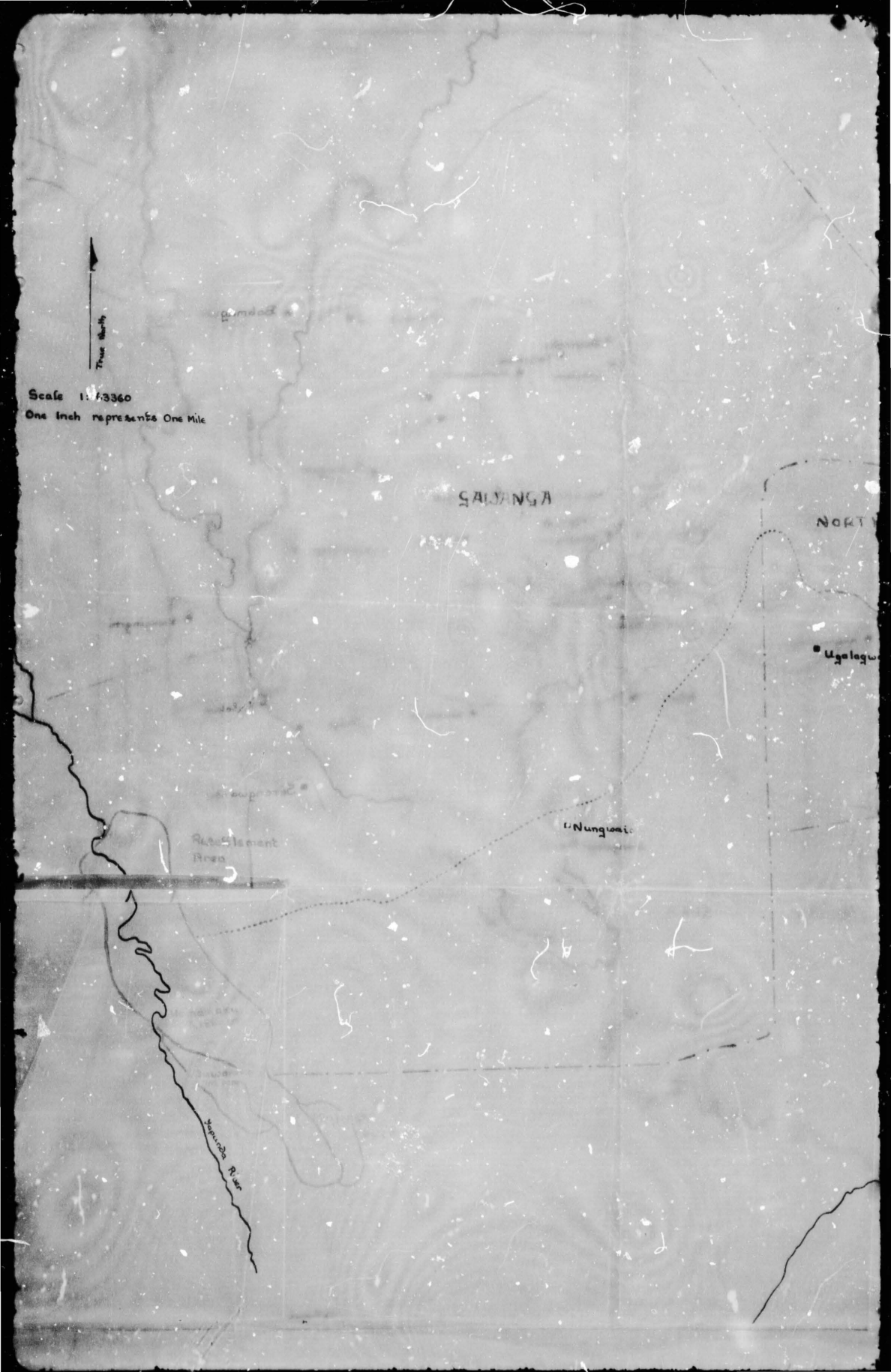
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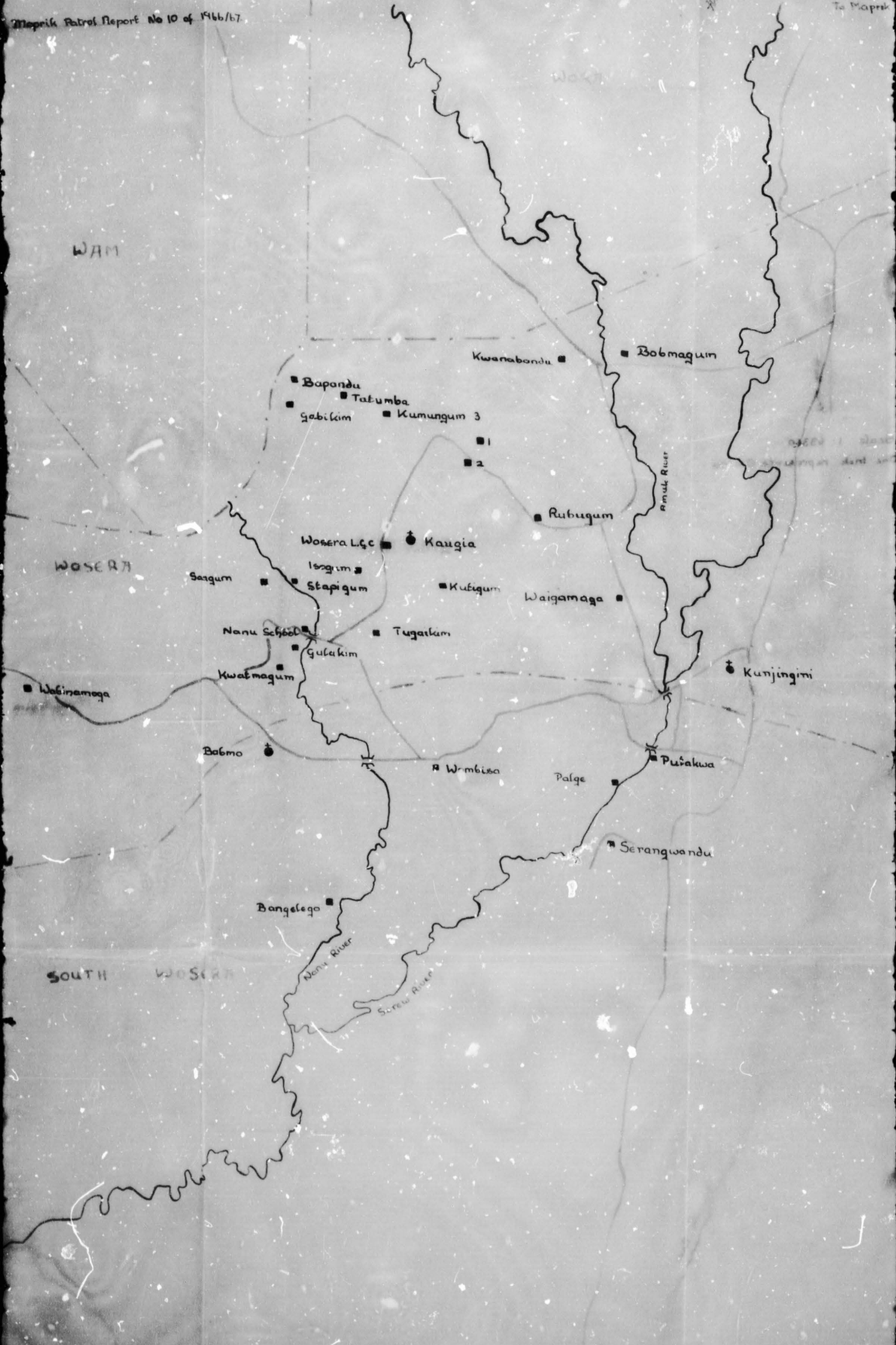
Ugalagw

Nungwai

Resident
Area

Yavunda River





WAM

WOSERA

SOUTH WOSERA

