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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: KUBALIA, 1968 - 1969

Original documents bound with reports
for: Wewak, volume 20.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

WEWAK & KUBELIA

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>WEWAK</u>		
1-68-69	R.L. Wari	But-Boiken, Wewak- But- But Boiken
2-68-69	D. Van R. Claasen	Part But- Boiken CD
3-68-69	D.H. Pennefather	Western Is. Wuvulu & Aua Islands
4-68-69	D. van R. Claasen	Terebu coastal area Terebu C.D. Wewak-But council
5-68-69	R.L. Wari	But-Boiken
7-68-69	K.P. Wearne	Part only Schouten Is. census Div. Wokeo & Koil Is
8-68-69	K.P. Wearen	Wewak Is.
11-68-69	D.P. Maroney	Part Wewak Is.
13-68-69	R.L. Wari	Part But-Boiken
<u>KUBELIA</u>		
1-68-69	P. McKay	Wewak inland C.D. part Saussia L.G.C.
2-68-69	D. Vele Tau	Wewak Inland Yumun- gu

WEWAK

10-68-69	D.P. MARONEY	Separate { WUVULU & AUA IS. TEREBU C. D PART WEWAK IS
12-68-69	K.J. TAYLOR	
14-68-69	R.L. WARI	

[Note: Wewak 1968/69 report nos. 6, 10, 12, and 14 are in Volume 21.]

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

dated 26.6.69

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1-68/69

Subdistrict..... WEWAK

District..... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... (i) Annual Census (ii) Area Study

Patrol Conducted by..... P. McKAY - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled..... WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or..... (PART SAUSSIA L.G.C. AREA)

Census Division/s).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

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

..... 1. Agriculture Assistant (L/O).....

..... 2. Agriculture Field Workers (L/O).....

Duration of Patrol—from 18/9/68..... To 18/10/68.....

No. of Days..... 22

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... January, 1968

Date..... 9-1-68 to 14-1-68..... Duration..... 7 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (i) Conduct Annual Census

..... (ii) Complete Area Study

..... (iii) Routine administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

18 2/19 69

Area Study
Done

E. L. Hills
District Commissioner.

000 26/6/69

67-8-25



10th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. KUBALIA 1/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-10 of 19th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. P. McKay, Cadet Patrol Officer, to WEWAK INLAND Census Division.

Both covering memoranda have dealt adequately with the report and points raised in same.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Minute to:
Mr. P. McKay,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
KUBALIA.
East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

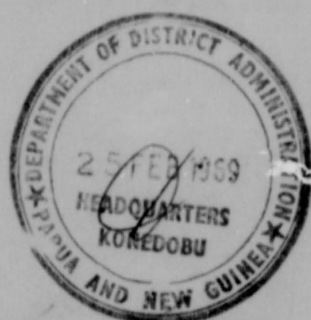
File 67-8-25.
10th March, 1969.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

67. 8. 25

33

Reference: 67-1-10



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
19th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1968/69

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

Your remarks in paragraph one of your covering memorandum (67-2/498) are noted; such delays in the submission of reports detract from their administrative value and certainly reflects on the Officer concerned. Please instruct Mr. McKay that the compilation of his report is expected to be done in the required time and there is no solid reason why he cannot complete a report if need be in his own time after normal office working hours.

Patience and perserverence is required by the Advising Officer to instill into the Councillors the need for the people to participate in Council projects, as you state, "the new system of Rural Development Programmes with self-help as their keystone should stimulate some action - and if it doesn't they will be by-passed for other more progressive areas". Perhaps Mr. Beibe, M.H.A. could assist in bringing this factor to the attention of the Councillors and the people. To this end, you may also care to make a statement for a news item on Radio Wewak.

Mr. McKay's report, I agree is a good one but marred by late submission.

For your information and action, please.

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

JB
10/
c.c. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

DPM/hs

No. 67-2/498

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

3rd February, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

WEWAK INLAND

CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find three copies of Mr. P. McKay's, Cadet Patrol Officer, report of a census/area study patrol to this area. This report has had an incredibly long gestation period; the narrative section being submitted just before Christmas and being held for the census statistics which were only completed in mid-January. Mr. McKay has been told that this is a most unsatisfactory situation which reflects most unfavourably on him as an officer. His mistakes, which I will mention below, will not be allowed to be repeated.

Mr. McKay has committed the elementary mistake of conducting his patrol at a faster rate than his capacity to compile the census figures and keep up-to-date the information required for his narrative report. Because of this his report has taken four times as long (89 days - 22 days) to complete as his actual patrol took; the acceptable ratio of patrol/report days being reversed. Most of the problem arises from the increased demands of the area studies as well as the necessity to write out the new tax-census forms at the same time. The cumulative effect of this, especially when the compilation of the report is put off until after the patrol is completed when office and council matters interrupt, is that such a report cannot be completed for over a month. What is required is realistic planning and explicit patrol instructions based on our recent experience with census/area study patrols.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. McKay's report is well thought out and presented. He has outlined the chief problems of this area, or perhaps more correctly the main weaknesses of these people. Although this in fact gives the report a somewhat pessimistic tone which is not perhaps desirable or fashionable, I think from all reports it is a accurate and realistic assessment of the situation.

Perhaps in many respects this area, the Wewak Inland Census Division of the Saussia Local Government Council, is an example par excellence of the typical problems which beset native people at this level of development. They have used Local Government Councils as forums for discussions and grievances

and limited works programmes but there is a hiatus in respect to the enforcement of Council Rules. The Councillors and people have not accepted the responsibility or displayed the initiative required for their enforcement although paying lip-service to the desirability of these Rules. The improvement in communications with the construction of the WEWAK-MAPRIK trunk road has not resulted in unfair upgrading of all roads in the area. Hence people that once considered themselves fortunate being on the old MAPRIK road now regard themselves as "hard-done-by" now that its re-routing has by-passed them. This could account for the neglect of coffee gardens at YUMUNGU: the people resent carrying produce over formed roads, even if they only have to do it in the wet-season. The high rate of absentees is also a factor in the neglect of gardens and general ennui. The "I'm all right Jack" attitude stems, I feel, from a feeling of lethargy rather than from a self-sufficient arrogance.

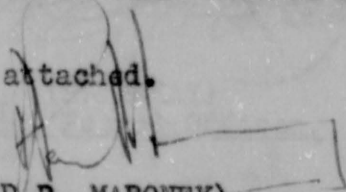
It is hoped that these signs indicate an only transitional stage and that their myopic disinterest will eventually evolve into responsibility and initiative. In the interim we should be doing all we can to hasten their progress. The Adviser should not go out checking on Rules breaking as this would only be reverting to the direct Administration approach. Mr. McKay should encourage the formation of special small committees to periodically patrol the area and inspect, report and prosecute under the Council rules.

The new system of rural development programmes with self-help as their key-stone should stimulate some action - and if it doesn't they will be by-passed for other more progressive areas with better potential. This is the new kind of reality that these people must squarely face if they are to find their appropriate relationship with the rest of the world. Wide publicity and repetition is needed to assist in the absorption of this economic truism.

As Mr. McKay points out, cattle has good potential in this area, particularly in the south grasslands: however I would not say that the potential is "virtually unlimited". Recent encouraging signs of a growing interest in cattle has been noticed in this area.

Mr. McKay has submitted a good, although belated, report on a patrol that appears to have been well carried out even if it was too hurried.

Claims for Camping Allowance attached.


(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.
Mr. P. McKay,
KUBALIA Base Camp.
Officer-in-Charge,
KUBALIA Base Camp.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2/410
If calling ask for
Mr. PMcK/hs

Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
KUBALIA,
Wewak Sub-District,
East Sepik District.

23rd December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO.1 OF 1968/1969.

Please find attached my Patrol Report of the above patrol, carried out in accordance with your instructions in your letter dated 26th August, 1968.

1. The patrol was split into three sections, firstly, because of the necessity of my attendance at Council Meetings, and secondly, because of several urgent matters requiring my attention at Kubalia Base Camp.
2. No matters of any extraordinary consequence arose during the patrol.
3. The delay in submitting this report is regretted, but as you no doubt appreciate, the typing of the 48 village census figures proved to be a lengthy and time consuming process.
4. My camping allowance claim is attached, and your approval would be appreciated.
5. For your information, constructive criticism, and onward forwarding.

(P. McKAY)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

29

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub District Office,
Wewak,
East Sepik District,

26th. August 1968.

DISTRICT: KUBALIA
SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK

DISPATCHED TO: Mr. P. McKay,
Officer in Charge,
Kubalia Base Camp, SEPTEK

PATROL NUMBER: NO. 1 OF 1968/69
KUBALIA PATROL NO.1 1968/69 : INSTRUCTIONS

CONDUCTED BY: As discussed, please prepare to conduct an Annual Census Patrol of the Wewak Inland Census Division, as circumstances allow between Saussia Local Government Council meetings, during the months of September, October and November.

PERSONNEL: Please read Chapter XVII 'Area Studies' of Standing Instructions, and D.D.A. H.Q. 67-1-0 of 21st. June 1968, and submit a patrol report covering all requirements, in quadruplicate to this office within two weeks of completion of the patrol. Also compile information for L.G.C. Village Records.

Should you be in any doubt over an aspect of the patrol, please contact me as soon as possible.

DURATION: 18-9-68 to 18-10-68 - 22 days

LAST PATROL TO AREA: JANUARY, 1968.

J.L. Hastings
Assistant District Commissioner

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
- (i) Annual Census
 - (ii) Area Study
 - (iii) Routine administration.

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PATROL DIARY

18.9.68

STATION: KUBALIA

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER: NO. 1 OF 1968/69

CONDUCTED BY: P. McKay - CADET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

- 1 Member R.P.&.N.G.C.
- 1 Agriculture Assistant
- 2 Agriculture Field Workers

DURATION: 18-9-68 to 18-10-68 - 22 days

LAST PATROL TO AREA: JANUARY, 1968.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
- (i) Annual Census
 - (ii) Area Study
 - (iii) Routine administration.

(27)

PATROL DIARY

- 18.9.68 Departed KUBALIA on patrol 1100 hrs. To JAPARAKA per hired village landrover - arrived 1200 hrs. Census revised, information for area study obtained. Minor complaints attended to.
To KUSANUN, 1545 hrs.
Slept KUSANUN.
- 19.9.68 Census conducted KUSANUN 0800 hrs. Departed KUSANUN 1000 hrs for RINDAGUM - 2 hrs. walk. NUMOIKEN and RINDAGUM villages assembled 1400 hrs. Censused, followed by discussions.
Slept RINDAGUM.
- 20.9.68 Departed RINDAGUM 0800 hrs - 2 hrs walk back to main road. By truck to URAGEMBI and thence PAPARAM. Discussions in afternoon with PAPARAM people.
Slept PAPARAM.
- 21.9.68 Departed PAPARAM 0700 hrs for URAGEMBI - villagers censused. Departed URAGEMBI 1030 on foot for POREMBI - 1 hours walk. Census conducted. Returned to URAGEMBI and back to PAPARAM, where latter village censused. Complaints settled at each village.
By truck to TANGORI No. 1.
Slept TANGORI No. 1.
- 22.9.68 Sunday observed.
- 23.9.68 TANGORI No. 1 people and WANGIAKUM people censused 0800 hrs. Set out a work program for road maintenance team in the area. To SASSOIA 0900 hrs. (10 minutes by truck). Villagers censused 1100 hrs. Disputes attended to. p.m. discussions with Father Knor of Catholic Mission, SASSOIA.
Slept SASSOIA.
- 24.9.68 By foot to TANGORI No. 2 - 0730 hrs. 1 hours walk. TANGORI No. 2, PAMPANIA, KWIAKUM, and ANDARADAGUM villagers lined and censused. Most of afternoon involved with disputes and general discussions. Returned to TANGORI No. 2 and thence by truck to NUNGORI (1/2 hour) where villagers censused.
Slept NUNGORI.

(26)

25.9.68 HANDARA, PUARA, HAPMOGAN, and KWOIRUO villagers assembled and censused at NUNGORI. Departed by truck 1400 hrs for NIUMINDOGUM ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour trip). Afternoon discussions with the people.

Slept NIUMINDOGUM.

26.9.68 NIUMINDOGUM villagers censused 0800 hrs. Several complaints attended to. Departed 1000 hrs. for NANGUMARUM ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour) by truck. Census completed. Departed 1300 hrs for HANYAK No. 2, where this village and HANYAK No. 1 lined, followed by discussions. Departed HANYAK No. 2 1730 hrs and returned to KUBALIA.

27.9.68 Departed KUBALIA 1000 hrs per station motor cycle for TOANUMBU, SOANDOGUM and MAPERINGA villages. People censused, complaints settled, followed by discussions. Returned to KUBALIA 1700 hrs.

Section 1 completed.

3.10.68 Departed KUBALIA 1200 hrs for RABUNDOGUM village via SOANDOGUM - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. trip. To TURINGI Catholic Mission 1300 hrs. 2 hours spent with Father. Returned to RABUNDOGUM 1600 hrs.

Slept RABUNDOGUM.

4.10.68 Returned to KUBALIA 0800 for urgent call to A.D.C. Returned back to RABUNDOGUM where census carried out. To YUMUNGU by vehicle 1200 hrs. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours drive.

YUMUNGU people censused, complaints settled, general discussions.

Slept YUMUNGU.

5.10.68 Departed YUMUNGU 0730 hrs. - to RABIWA ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Villagers lined and censused. Several complaints settled, followed by discussions. Ex RABIWA 1100 hrs to KOWIRO ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs) via NAGUM S.D.A. Mission p.m. KOWIRO, looked at coffee gardens, general discussions.

Slept KOWIRO.

6.10.68 To URING cattle station and return p.m. Sunday observed.

7.10.68 KOWIRO, KUMBURAGGA and YARI villages assembled at KOWIRO, censused, minor disputes attended too. Departed KOWIRO 1300 hrs for WAMUNGU. Arrived 1400 hrs. Visited Mission staff, inspected new airstrip.

Slept WAMUNGU.

- (25)
- 9.10.68 Addressed Standard 4, 5 and 6 classes at N.G.G.M. School. Departed WAMUNGU 1100 hrs. Landrover bogged for several hours. Decided to leave vehicle, and walk to KOWRIO.
Slept KOWIRO.
- 10.10.68 Departed KOWIRO on foot 0800 hrs. back to the landrover. On to NAGUM S.D.A. School, lunched with Pastor. Departed 1400 hrs. arrived KUBALIA 1600 hrs.
Section 2 completed.
- 15.10.68 Departed KUBALIA 0900 hrs on foot to BARARAT village - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours walk - census completed. On to BIMA village $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk. Arrived 1600 hrs.
Slept BIMA.
- 16/10.68 BIMA people censused 0800 hrs. Several complaints settled. Departed BIMA 1100. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk to PERINGA, where census carried out. Departed PERINGA 1500 hrs for TIMBUNANGUA - 1 hrs. walk.
Slept TIMBUNANGUA.
- 17.10.68 To SOTANGAI via KWALIANGA - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs walk, arrived 0930 hrs. SOTANGAI, BALMO and WAIRAMAN lined and censused, followed by discussions. Returned to KWALIANGA - people censused.
Returned to TIMBUNANGUA arrived 1500 hrs. That village and CHUINIMBO censused.
Slept TIMBUNANGUA.
- 18.10.68 Departed TIMBUNANGUA 0700 hrs to NUIMINDOGUM via PERINGA - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk. Villagers censused. Several minor complaints heard. Departed NUIMINDOGUM 1400 hrs for KUBALIA via TURINGI Mission - 2 hrs walk to KUBALIA.

Section 3 completed.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

(23)

A. POLITICAL

(i) Local Government.

Local Government has proved to be an excellent educational medium in the area - queries, complaints and ideas covering a wide field are brought to the forefront at Council Meetings. What has been most pleasing is the regular attendance at meetings of senior Administration staff, and as a result almost every native query can be satisfactorily answered.

As a functional unit though, the Council does have problems. Tax is difficult to collect (about 65% of estimated tax has been collected to date), and possibly the most disturbing thing is the attitude of no pay no work. Local villagers refused to come to Kubalia and assist in a general station clean up prior to the Administrator's visit unless they were paid. The Council's road surfacing program of minor roads has been brought to a standstill because the people owning a coronus pit near the station won't allow any material to be taken away unless pay is received. This negative attitude proves most frustrating to the Council Adviser. As the A.D.C. recently put it - the attitude is - "what can the Council do for us not what can we do for the Council".

(ii) Councillors.

Council members on the whole are mostly ineffective and have little control even within their own villages. Villagers elect a man whom they know would not lay an information against them for contravening Council rules. As a result law enforcement in the area has become a problem.

It is quite obvious too, that Councillors give little time to informing their constituents of proceedings at meetings. Despite the fact that the current ruling regarding applications for shotguns was explained fully to members at a recent meeting, individuals still apply for a permit regardless of the number already in the village. Several Councillors have had debts outstanding for years. A perusal of the Council tax book reveals that many members have not paid tax (prosecutions proceeding).

The quality of councillors is something over which we have no control and as a result the effectiveness of the Council itself suffers. Members are continually reminded of their obligations but for some I am afraid that the work will always be beyond their capabilities.

(iii) House of Assembly.

It is a little early yet to assess the effectiveness of members of the House of Assembly. It is pleasing to note though that villagers are aware of their elected members presence. BEIBI, the member for Wewak Open, attends most Council meetings and informs members of proceedings in the House which directly affect them. He is also prepared to take legitimate or worthwhile claims to the House for discussion or ruling.

I asked villagers what they thought of their elected members. None had anything derogatory to say, but they did suggest they would like more frequent visits by members to their villages.

B. ECONOMIC

(See Section B - Area Study).

C. SOCIAL.

(i) Health.

The general health of the people seems reasonable with the exception of people in villages in the Southern portion of the Census Division. No aid post exists in the area and this is reflected in the general health of villagers, particularly children. There are a number of bad sores and tropical ulcers which could be easily cured by proper medical treatment.

Aid Post Orderlies continually complain about lack of support from local people, and lack of medical supplies. Steps have been taken to eliminate the latter problem.

(ii) Law & Order.

I cannot stress too strongly the need for court powers by the resident administration officer. The current situation is totally unsatisfactory. A Magistrate of the Local Court sits once every two or three weeks at Kubalia. The only way to effectively administer justice in the area is for the patrolling officer to sit at each village during patrol when the necessity arises.

To ask villagers to wait three weeks and then walk perhaps two days to Kubalia is, I feel, unreasonable. Coupled with the timid attitude of councillors toward law breakers, justice in this area leaves a lot to be desired. The Council has several excellent rules in force - but what is the point of having them if they cannot be administered?

In excess of two hundred minor complaints and small debts were dealt with on the patrol - most of them unsatisfactorily settled because (i) the offending party was invariably out of the District or in a village previously patrolled; (ii) debts pertaining to 1960 and before were brought up; (iii) if both parties were present the offender usually did not have the money or pigs to straighten the debt.

(iii) For comments on other headings under SOCIAL see Area Study.

Geographical Description

The Newak Inland Census Division covers an area of 40 square miles, of which about one-third lies along the southern fall line of the Prince Alexander Range, where the altitude is in excess of 1000 feet above sea level.

Large valleys (generally north-south), shallow gullies, streams, primary rain forest and hills, elevated as sandstone, local limestone, minor conglomerate and numerous outcrops make up the basic geographical and ecological structure.

The remaining two-thirds of the area form a wedge into the main Sepik Plain terminating about ten to fifteen miles from the Sepik River. Topographically it consists of low (200 - 400 feet) undulating Koror old ridges which give out into an almost flat belt at the Census Division's southern extremity. Secondary jungle, savannah woodland and patches of sago palms to the many streams and intermittent water courses form the basic drainage pattern. Soils consist of unconsolidated sediments.

SECTION B

AREA STUDY

The drainage area of three main stream networks - the Sepik, Sepik and Habbili all fed by a multiplicity of primary and feeder creeks, rising high in the Prince Alexander Range.

WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

The climate follows the seasonal seasonal pattern of a November-April wet followed by a relatively dry May-October period. In excess of 130 inches p.a. is recorded in the upper part of the area to about 50 inches p.a. at the Sepik Plains. Temperatures follow the tropical lowland pattern, where the diurnal ranges are greater than the average annual range, consistently high mid-day temperatures with "seasonal" variations.

NOVEMBER 1968

(11) Access and Location

The administrative headquarters, Khabila Base Camp, is situated two miles off the main Newak-Mopria road, forty-two miles south-west of Wewak. The area under review is bounded to the north by the Bay-Saikin and Wewak Local C.D., to the East by the Teraka C.D., the South by the Kwagel C.D. (Angoran Sub-District) and the West by the Sepik C.D., (Mopria Sub-District).

Khabila has no airstrip, but there are several mission operated strips in the area. Apart from the main all-weather Newak-Mopria Road there are no reliable transport routes serving the Census Division. Four dry-weather roads (detailed later in this report) serve part of the area. There is currently no road link with the Sepik River.

(111) Background

There are 850 people in the area in 48 villages. The administration has parcelled the area for many years, and in fact, the people have had no real contact with Government as much as they do at the moment.

50

INTRODUCTION.

(i) Geographical Description.

The Wewak Inland Census Division covers an area of 560 square miles, of which about one-third lies along the Southern fall line of the Prince Alexander Ranges, where the altitude is in excess of 1000 feet above sea level.

Narrow valleys (generally north-south), shallow mountain streams, primary rain forest and soils classified as sandstone, local limestone, minor conglomerate and coronous outcrops make up the basic geographical and geological structure.

The remaining two-thirds of the area form a wedge into the main Sepik Plain terminating about ten to fifteen miles from the Sepik River. Topographically it consists of low (200 - 400 feet) undulating Kunai clad ridges which peter out into an almost flat belt at the Census Division's southern extremity. Secondary jungle, savannah woodland and patches of sago cling to the many streams and intermittent water courses that form the basic drainage pattern. Soils consist of unconsolidated sediments.

The drainage pattern consists of three main stream networks - the Nagum, Pasit and Hambili all fed by a multiplicity of primary and feeder creeks, rising high in the Prince Alexander Ranges.

Rainfall follows the regional monsoonal pattern of a November-April wet followed by a relatively dry May-October period. In excess of 100 inches p.a. is recorded in the upper reaches tapering to about 50 inches p.a. on the Sepik Plains. Temperatures follow the tropical lowland pattern, where the diurnal ranges are greater than the average annual range, consistently high mid-day temperatures with no marked "seasonal" variations.

(ii) Access and Location.

The administrative headquarters, Kubalia Base Camp, is situated two miles off the main Wewak-Maprik road, forty-two miles south-west of Wewak. The area under review is bounded to the north by the But-Boiken and Wewak Local C.D., to the East by the Terubu C.D., the South by the Kwangai C.D. (Angoram Sub-District) and the West by the Sepik C.D., (Maprik Sub-District).

Kubalia has no airstrip, but there are several mission operated strips in the area. Apart from the main all-weather Wewak-Maprik Road there are no reliable transport routes serving the Census Division. Four dry-weather roads (detailed later in this report) serve part of the area. There is currently no road link with the Sepik River.

(iii) Background.

There are 8813 people in the area in 48 villages. The Administration has patrolled the area for many years, and in fact, the people have had as much contact with Europeans as almost any group on the New Guinea mainland today.

(iii) Background (Cont).

The Saussia Local Government Council was proclaimed in 1962. All 48 villages are included in the Council.

Understatement

Though it is difficult to make a comparative study of the general attitude of these people it would appear from the impressions of other patrolling officers, that the populous have a basic antipathy toward hard work. The something for nothing attitude prevails strongly. Outwardly the people are most receptive toward any additional governmental activity, however, when called upon to assist (as for example on road maintenance) this underlying trait reveals itself.

To purchase a shotgun rather than a cow, to pool funds and invest in a high cost low earning truck, the illusion of grandeur to owning a trade store, all point toward a people who are economically unenlightened, who have little idea of money management and who, perhaps, are an excellent example of a transitional group in an emergent nation.

There were few migrations in or out of villages during the period under review.

A total of 381 births were recorded for the period, representing a birth rate of 3.88 per 100 people and similarly, a total of 57 deaths were recorded, representing a death rate of 1.91 per 100 people. The net cumulative effect was a net overall natural increase of 2.87 per 100 people.

(A)

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (i) See attached Village Population Register forms.
- (ii) See attached map of roads.
- (iii) Comments on Population Figures.

Of the total adult male population of 2665, 28% representing 748 workers are absent from the village. Similarly, with adult female villagers, 10% of the total female population of 2224 (representing 239 women) are also absent from the village.

Looking at the overall picture shows that of the total population (both male and female adults and children) of 8813, a total of 1951 persons (representing 22%) are absent from villages either in or outside of the district.

There are a total of 722 students studying within the District, and of these, 74% (536) attend Mission Schools whilst 26% attend Government Schools.

There were few migrations in or out of villages during the period under review.

A total of 341 births were recorded for the period, representing a birth rate of 3.88 per 100 people and similarly, a total of 97 deaths were recorded, representing a death rate of 1.01 per 100 people. The net cumulative effect has meant an overall natural increase of 2.87 per 100 people.

D. LEADERSHIP.

- (1) There is only one person in the area of whom it could be said has anything like charismatic qualities - BEIBI/WAMANUNGU (M.H.A.) of Toanumbu village, age 55, married with five wives and 21 children. A regular attender at council meetings, who despite his lack of education has a fairly receptive mind and is highly thought of throughout the area.

There are not to my knowledge, any others whose influence extends beyond the village level. Even the councillors themselves, appear in many cases to have little control even within their own villages.

- (ii) As in many parts of Papua and New Guinea the traditional leadership pattern has been diluted. The once influential village elders have moved into almost complete and permanent recession. Education, the gradual dissipation of the magico religious framework, the cash economy and the emphasis placed on political enlightenment, all work hand in hand on potential leaders. It is unfortunate that many of the more desirable educated youths have departed to seek greener fields in the main centres. The drain, is to a certain extent, unavoidable.

F. LITERACY

(i) Student Population.

School	Standard			Prep.			St.1			St.2			St.3			St.4			St.5			St.6			Totals		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	KUBALIA P.T.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	26	3	29	50	5	55	23	4	27	109	12	121		
C.M. SASSOIA	29	7	36	31	10	41	38	13	51	53	10	63	30	12	42	24	0	24	-	-	-	205	52	257			
C.M. TURINGI	23	30	53	-	-	-	25	10	35	22	10	32	28	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	46	144			
C.M. YUMUNGU +	26	10	36	19	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	16	61			
S.D.A. NAGUM	-	-	-	6	4	10	16	4	20	20	18	38	32	6	38	25	12	37	23	6	29	122	50	172			
N.G.G.M. KAMAN-BURUKA.	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	11	8	19	16	4	20	13	3	16	13	-	13	56	16	72			
TOTALS	78	47	125	59	21	80	79	27	106	136	46	182	132	31	163	112	20	132	59	10	69	635	192	827			

+ English Not taught.

(2)

(ii) Literacy.

Vernacular: No evidence of local dialect used as a form of communication other than by the spoken word.

Lingua franca: (Pidgin English) Almost the entire male population can converse in Pidgin, and a surprising number can read and write in that language (not fluently but sufficiently so to understand the basis of a message). Women almost invariably couldn't understand Pidgin at all, or knew just a smattering of words. Even those with any formal schooling could only be regarded as being semi-literate. I cannot think of one note that has passed through my hands which was grammatically correct, even in Pidgin.

English: Only those of the younger generation who have had some formal education at either Mission or Governmental Schools knew any English. It is surprising the number of English nouns that are rubbing off and taking the place of a previous Pidgin word.

(iii) I know of only one person who is currently attending the University of Papua and New Guinea: Dennis Plindgo of Toanambu villag, who is studying 2nd year Arts. Another young fellow, Paselal Feica, of Rabundogum, has recently completed his Agriculture Course at Vudal College.

(iv) There are a total of 121 radios in the area, which represents an average of 2.5 radios per village. However, of 48 villages, 12 have no radios at all. Radio Wewak commands a good audience from people in the area and provides an excellent medium for news on current events, educational programs and general local news items.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(i) The general standard of living is quite reasonable, more so perhaps in the higher northern section. Most food is in a plentiful supply and there is no threat of disease to their crops. Water is always available, though the quality could in some villages be questionable. 44 gallon drums are widely used to store water. The Council's well and tank program should alleviate the problem of water supplies over the ensuing years.

Housing standards are only mediocre, the recent earthquake having affected many houses in the area. No garbage disposal facilities exist in any village. Village dogs present a real health hazard - several shockingly diseased dogs were destroyed on the patrol. Bush building materials are readily available throughout.

Sanitation is reasonable with small houses in every village. Whether they are utilised all the time remains to be seen.

European style clothing is worn by almost all the natives. Only a few men preferred the traditional garb, and they probably purely because of lack of money. Even the grass skirt, so frequently worn by women in the Angorak Sub-District, appears to have disappeared completely.

European cooking implements are widely used, steel axes and bush knives possessed by almost every family.

(ii) The native diet follows the following pattern:-

<u>Staple</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>Introduced</u>
Sago	Pawpaw	Birds
Sweet Potato	Pineapple	Pigs
Taro	Sugar cane	Flying Fox
Yam	Bananas	Cuscus
	Wild Cabbage	Grubs
	Green leaves	Fowls
	Coconuts	Eggs
	Tapioca	Fish
	Breadfruit	
	Betelnut	
	Berries	
		Tomatoes
		Onions
		Beans
		Pumpkin
		Cucumber
		Peppers
		Peanuts
		Corn

Tinned meat, fish and rice are regarded as luxuries and consumed on an infrequent level. Several villagers from areas in the foothills pointed out that they were concerned at the future supply of sago. The long growth period and the gradual increase in population could mean that it may be exhausted in some areas within several years.

(iii) Community Development.

The only community activities carried out are those by the Welfare Section of D.D.A. The women's club program is strongly pushed by Welfare, but it is unfortunate that it has been met with only a tepid response from village women. Bi-monthly visits are made by Welfare to the two main centres at Kubalia and the Munjim River and other selected villages on the main road.

(iii) Community Development (Cont).

The sexes are far from equal in this area with women still occupying the background. I was surprised by the number of women who do not speak Pidgin English.

The Council has allocated an amount of \$400 for adult education this year; how it is to be utilised has yet to be decided.

Catholic Mission -
TURIBU.

Southern
Mariani
Rambura
Borai
Mungu

Miss
Kambura
Kwanga
Kibungu
Kabiwa

S.D.A. - SAGUM

Nil.

New Saint's Gospel Mission -
KIMABUKA.

Wabaga
Kulwara
Sambu
Parwa

Kaira
Kushara

Approximately 50% of the villages in the area profess to identify themselves directly with one or other of the Missions.

(ii) Mission Services and Facilities

Mission	C.M. Sagum	C.M. Turibui	S.D.A. Sagum	S.C.M. Kambura
Primary School	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Day School	-	-	-	-
Library	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Store	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Alc. Post	Yes	-	Yes	-
First Aid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Machinery	-	-	-	-
Gas Mill	-	-	Yes	Yes
Power Plant	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Non-Traffic Shop	1	1	1	1
Indig. Shop	10	10	10	10

(iii) Attitudes

There is no evidence of any major conflict between the various missions and villages. However there are instances where the villages have been the subject of all mission complaints of some kind. All support for the schools. Villagers are not averse to the various projects & schemes which are being carried out. The villages are generally well served by the various missions. The villages are generally well served by the various missions. The villages are generally well served by the various missions.

H. MISSIONS.

(i) Introduction

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Village Identification</u>	
Catholic Mission - SASSOIA.	Tangori 1 & 2 Wanigiakum Sassoia Pampania Andarandagum	Kwaiakum Nungori Handara Nangumarum
Catholic Mission - TURINGI.	Soandogum Maperinga Rabundogum Bararat Yumungu	Bima Nuimindogum Kwalianga Timbunangua Rabiawa
S.D.A. - NAGUM	Nil.	
New Guinea Gospel Mission - KAMANBUNKA.	Wamungu Muniwara Samawia Paruwa	Kowiro Kumburraga

Approximately 50% of the villages in the area profess to identify themselves directly with one or other of the Missions.

(ii) Mission Services and Facilities.

<u>Mission Facilities</u>	<u>C.M. Sassoia</u>	<u>C.M. Turingi</u>	<u>S.D.A. Nagum</u>	<u>N.G.G.M. Kamanburuka.</u>
School	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Satellite School	1	1	-	-
Boarder	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Store	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Aid Post	Yes	-	Yes	-
Airstrip	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Machinery	-	-	Tractor	Tractor
Saw Mill	-	-	Yes	Yes
Power Plant	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Non-Indig. Staff	1	1	1	4
Indig. Staff	10	4	5	-

(iii) Attitudes.

There is no evidence of any major conflict between missions and villagers. However there are instances when minor friction break the surface. All missions complained of lack of parental support for the schools. Villagers are loth to assist in whatever projects a mission may have in mind - buildings, maintenance of grounds, bush materials for repairs, road maintenance. The sisters from Sassoia continually complain to me about lack of attendance at their clinics for mothers and babies.

I (111) Attitudes (Cont.)

The Father from the Catholic Mission at Turingi recently offered me \$250 to pay labourers for road maintenance near his Mission. This is little doubt that few things can be done in the area without a cash incentive.

The S.D.A. Mission at Nagum serves as a central district school for this mission and the vast majority of students are from the Western Islands. The mission appear to have little contact with local villagers which is unfortunate because the people would naturally assume that its doors would be open to local people in preference to outsiders.

The New Guinea Gospel Mission at Kamanburuka will shift their Standard 5 and 6 classes to Kauk (But-Boiken Census Division) early next year. The reasoning behind this eludes me, but I do know that it has left local villagers a little bitter. Perhaps this move foreshadows the eventual close of the mission station? Lack of village support and poor road communications have probably contributed.

There is little doubt that the Catholic Mission is the most influential denomination in the area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(10)

(1) Introduction.

Refer to the map attached to the patrol report for a general appreciation of the road network. Briefly, it is:-

- (a) a joint effort by P.W.D. and the Saussia L.G.C. to establish, maintain, and plan roads in the area;
- (b) to be carried out as far as possible by local people under the supervision of an experienced officer;
- (c) using local coronas and river gravel supplied free by natives,
- (d) and is to be fostered and encouraged to the goal of having all economic areas serviced by at least a 4 wheel drive all seasonal road.

There is little doubt that the economic pendulum of the area swings to a large extent, on the eventual provision of a comprehensive road network. To date, a reasonable system has been developed whereby most economically potential areas can be served at some stage during the year. However, it is sometimes difficult to impress upon natives that a good road network cannot be developed overnight and that the Administration cannot be expected to finance the entire development program without the earnest support of local people and the partial provision of funds from other sources. Indeed, the outlook of the Wewak Inlanders typify the attitude of the Administration Pot of Gold belief, that is so strongly held in other areas as well.

(ii) Description.

- (a) The main Wewak-Maprik road traverses the northern section of the Census Division and provides the main trunk of the existing network. It is an all-weather road, maintained by two P.W.D. graders and a team of 12 council employees.
- (b) The Tangori-Handara section is located further north in fairly mountainous terrain, and could be described as the major feeder link. Most economic development has occurred in this section, and priority has been placed on this road for regrading and surfacing.
- (c) The Toanumbu-Urimo road, sections of which had previously served as the main Wewak-Maprik road, serves villages across the central section of the Census Division. It is located on low undulating hills and should provide an excellent secondary feeder link.

(19)

(ii) Description (Cont).

- (d) The Japaraka-Nagum link will provide the Urimo Cattle Station with a reliable all-weather access route once work gets under way. \$5,000 has been allocated for the regrading and surfacing of this section, but it is unknown as yet when work will commence.
- (e) The Soandogum-Kwalianga road is rarely used for traffic, and serves an area which, at this stage, is economically depressed.
- (f) The Wamungu-Passam road has fallen into disrepair and is located in an area where there are relatively few people and little economic activity.

What is present position Feb 1969?

Perhaps the most interesting recent development has been the start on a road to link up with the Sepik River. It has been commenced just west of Yumungu village and will pass through Chimbian and thence on to the Sepik at Timbunke (both in the Angoram Sub-District.).

(iii) Summary of Roads.

I feel that the current network is reasonable and affords most natives the chance of bringing economic crops to the market.

Until such time as all villages are linked with all-weather roads, complete exploitation of the economic potential cannot be carried out. But, as is so frequently pointed out, there are many other areas where potential is the same or even better than that which exists in this Census Division.

(iv) Air.

(a) Schedule of Aerodromes.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Available to</u>	<u>Maintained by</u>
SASSOIA	Cat "D".	Catholic Mission
TURINGI	Cat "D".	" "
KWALIANGA	Cat "D".	" "
NAGUM	Cat "D".	Seven Day Adventists
KUMBURRAGA	Cat "D".	New Guinea Gospel Msn.
WAMUNGU	Cat "D".	" " " "
URIMO	Cat "B".	D.A.S.F.

(b) Comments.

Most of the strips in the area, with the exception of Urimo, are fairly rough and ready. Maintenance appears to be infrequent and in effect their usage is confined to the occasional use by Mission Staff or emergency use.

(1v) AIR

8

(b) Comments (Cont.).

The Mission at Wamungu have just completed a new strip and should have their first aircraft soon. The airstrip at Urimo is regularly maintained and pilots have referred to it as possibly the safest strip in the District with the exception of Wewak.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Those with any specialised skills are employed mostly in Wewak and a few are employed outside the District. The high absentee rate amongst adult males accounts for labourers employed in other areas and squatters in Wewak, rather than absent skilled workers.

In fact there are few with better than a Standard 6 education. A number of school leavers this year have asked me if I could assist in finding employment for them. Though they are probably capable of performing menial clerical tasks, job availability is almost zero in Wewak. The competition for this type of employment is so great that only those with substantially higher standards are considered, and preference appears to be given to Wewak locals rather than those from outlying areas. ✓

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A growing awareness amongst the local populous of politicians and political activity has become apparent. Natives refer to the local members as "our Member in the House". Though they might not be fully aware of the dynamic role a strong member can play, they do appear to be aware of the fact that a member is entitled to make requests in the House which can affect their everyday lives.

The political platform theory, I feel, still eludes these people - the idea of a common policy between several members is difficult to grasp. Natives naturally assume that each member is in his outlook quite insular, having his own goals and with the well being of his own electors paramount in his mind.

With due respect to the politicians, the people feel that betterment in the first instance, should come via the Local Government Council. They know that their tax goes into the Council, and as each person has direct access to the Council via their village member, they can actively appeal for funds for projects in their own villages.

The mechanics of Government are not fully understood, particularly in regard to departmental functions and the lines of communication therein. Though a District Administration Officer should always be prepared to channel native queries to the appropriate department, it is quite obvious that most people have no idea of the correct method of initiating enquiries that pertain to other departments.

Democratic principles appear to be well understood - popularity rather than arbitrary appointment and non-re-election of a member cannot satisfactorily fulfill his positional obligations.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (Cont).

Secessionist movements have not met with a fervent response in the area under review. Surprisingly enough the idea of a black country plying towards a common goal would appear to be held in preference to the fragmentary loyalties normally held in primitive society.

which states any income to the area. Some production is about 20-25 tons. In the first quarter of 1967/68, production was 27,170 lbs. (1967) and 28,000 lbs. (1968).

In 1967/68 the total amount of coffee produced in the Forest Sub-district was 60 tons.

Some production figures were unavailable at the time of writing, but nevertheless, statistics of 1967/68 stated that the trees in this area were mostly new plantings, and that a similar picture might be expected.

(iii) The most disturbing part about the coffee production is that it exceeds 5% of the area's total crop. It is not clear how the market is being met, and some other world market prices have been mentioned. The villagers are that for long to pick the beans. The Agricultural Extension Officer and the patrol commander visited the market at 4.00 pm on the 2nd of August 1967. In one village (Yongwe) with a population of 1000, only 100 beans were sold. The rest were taken to the village. This is not an isolated case in any village.

The women at the market were seen to be carrying large bundles of coffee beans. It is not clear how they are being transported, but it is assumed that they are being carried on their heads. The women are seen to be carrying large bundles of coffee beans. It is not clear how they are being transported, but it is assumed that they are being carried on their heads.

(iv) The women at the market were seen to be carrying large bundles of coffee beans. It is not clear how they are being transported, but it is assumed that they are being carried on their heads. The women are seen to be carrying large bundles of coffee beans. It is not clear how they are being transported, but it is assumed that they are being carried on their heads.

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(6)

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (1) Number of Economic Trees.
See Statistical Summary.

(ii) Production -

Coffee and cocoa are the only crops in the area which return any income to villagers. Copra production is almost non-existent. In the first quarter of 1968/69, production was 27,170 lb. (12½ ton) valued at approximately \$4080.

In 1967/68 the total amount of coffee produced in the Wewak Sub-District was 69 tons.

Cocoa production figures were unavailable at the time of writing, but nevertheless, Agricultural Officers stated that the trees in this area were mostly new plantings, and only a small production figure would be recorded.

- (iii) The most disturbing part about the coffee production, is that in excess of 50% of the beans actually grown, never reach the market. It became monotonous after a while to see coffee black and rotting on trees - villagers are just too lazy to pick the beans. The Agriculture Assistant accompanying the patrol complained bitterly of the state of gardens - on the A to D rating given by Agriculture on garden maintenance, most gardens rated a D or C. In one village (Yumungu) with 56 gardens, only 6 could be inspected, the rest being overgrown with foliage. This pattern was evident in many villages.

One wonders at times if these people could cope with a fully developed agricultural cash economy. Interest has been recently shown in other tropical, intensive cash crops such as pepper. If the people cannot show an interest in coffee production, then I doubt whether they could branch off into the production of a crop like pepper which requires such intensive and close fostering.

- (iv) Revenue from the sale of vegetables does not provide a consistent income to individuals in the area. Transport costs are so high that it does not afford a good economic proposition to bring goods to Wewak for sale. Villages close to the main centre have an understandable monopoly. There are several roadside stalls on the main Wewak-Maprik road and these operate on an infrequent basis to serve passing traffic. One or two enterprising natives from the Yangoru-Maprik area buy food from the stalls for resale in Wewak at the market and to fulfill contract obligations.

- (v) There are several co-operatives functioning in the area whose headquarters are located in or around Wewak, and whose members come from all over the Sub-District. The following table shows Societies membership from the Wewak Inland Census Division and the amount invested.

(v) Cont.

<u>Co-op</u>	<u>No. Members</u>	<u>Amount Invested</u> \$
Kreer	540	5,530
Yarapos	91	910
Wewak	10	100
Parom	7	70
Mandi	166	1971
Terebu	3	33
TOTAL ..	<u>817</u>	<u>8,614</u>

Of 48 villages, 40 have members in one or other of the co-operative societies. This in itself is a fairly good indication of the popularity co-operative societies enjoy in the area.

D.A.S.F. officials informed me that co-operative societies purchase in excess of half of the coffee beans produced in the area. To a certain extent this is understandable because Co-ops will purchase ex villages, whereas D.A.S.F. will only purchase at Agriculture Stations.

- (vi) I was unable to obtain a record of the number of bank accounts in the area as bank authorities did not have sufficient time to go through the accounts which they hold.
- (vii) The major reason that tax collection has been down this year is because of the extremely high absentee rate amongst adult males, rather than the inability of those in villages to pay tax. The large number of adult males who continually ply between Wewak and the Saussia area and who up until now have successfully avoided paying council tax, have effectively reduced the council's current working revenue by several thousand dollars. Prosecutions are currently proceeding against those individuals.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY. (4)

Income in the area is derived from two sources - sale of primary products and the sale of labour - those who sell their labour invariably do so in the main centres, and bring a portion of their earnings back to their home area. Primary production then, affords the most likely road for expanding the economy.

It is easy to theorise when talking of expansion, but in an area such as that under review, it is quite another thing to implement it. Basic attitudes cannot be changed overnight. The soil, climate, markets, labour force, governmental assistance and to a limited extent, communications are there - but what is missing is this basic drive within the individual to work. There are exceptions, but they are few and far between.

Population density is an average of approximately 13 per square mile, and there is certainly no shortage of arable or grazing land. In the higher northern section coffee and cocoa plantings could safely be increased five-fold and still allow plenty of ground for basic food crops. There are several reasonable stands of timber, but the capital necessary to exploit it would I feel, be beyond the average native. The area is not noted for artefacts and as such provides little in the way of earnings from this source.

Probably the most interesting developments have been allied with the cattle industry. The cattle station at Urimo has ~~proved~~ proved beyond any doubt that the potential for this industry is virtually unlimited. Many natives have realised this themselves, and as a result, the number of areas being prepared for grazing has increased enormously. I feel the efforts currently being shown by D.A.S.F. will be more than worthwhile. The only real hinderance at this stage is the relatively high cost per head of cattle (£50-£70) and the costs involved with fencing. As a community project though, it presents infinite possibilities.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Though political education has been quite frequent since 1962, the concept of a central government is still fairly vague. Department of District Administration Officers and Police are frequently referred to as the men of the Government whilst members of other departments appear always to hold a background position in the mind of the native. This is understandably so, as contact is most frequently through these two departments.

The attitude of the native toward a central government, as I have stated elsewhere, is invariably most receptive - they know that all good things, sooner or later, stem from the Government. So much so perhaps, that an over-reliance on governmental generosity has become apparent. For example, if such and such a road is not built, they become most upset and feel that they are being neglected. The principles of economics (that of limited means to satisfy many ends) has to be re-iterated continually.

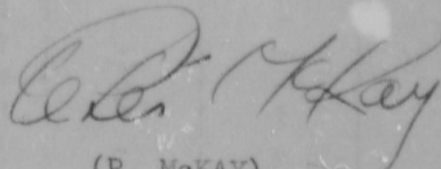
The recent visit to Kubalia Station by His Honour the Administrator, I feel, did a lot to consolidate the work of many officers before - the first man of the Government actually circulating amongst councillors and the people, and talking to them about their attitudes and troubles certainly helped dispense the vague idea of the leading governmental authority held before.

I discussed independence with villagers, and asked what their feelings would be if the current Government were to sever all ties and leave New Guinea to make its own way. Without exception they said that they would be lost, and if Australia pulled out they would return to the life their forefathers had lived. Perhaps their comments were a little sweeping, but nevertheless the general tone reflected most favourably on continued Australian participation.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing has been an appraisal of the economic, social and political situation that currently exists in the Wewak Inland Census Division. Sections (C) Social Groupings, and (E) Land Tenure under the Area Study Section, have been omitted, and it is hoped that these will be given due attention in a subsequent patrol report of the area.

For your information.



(P. MCKAY)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

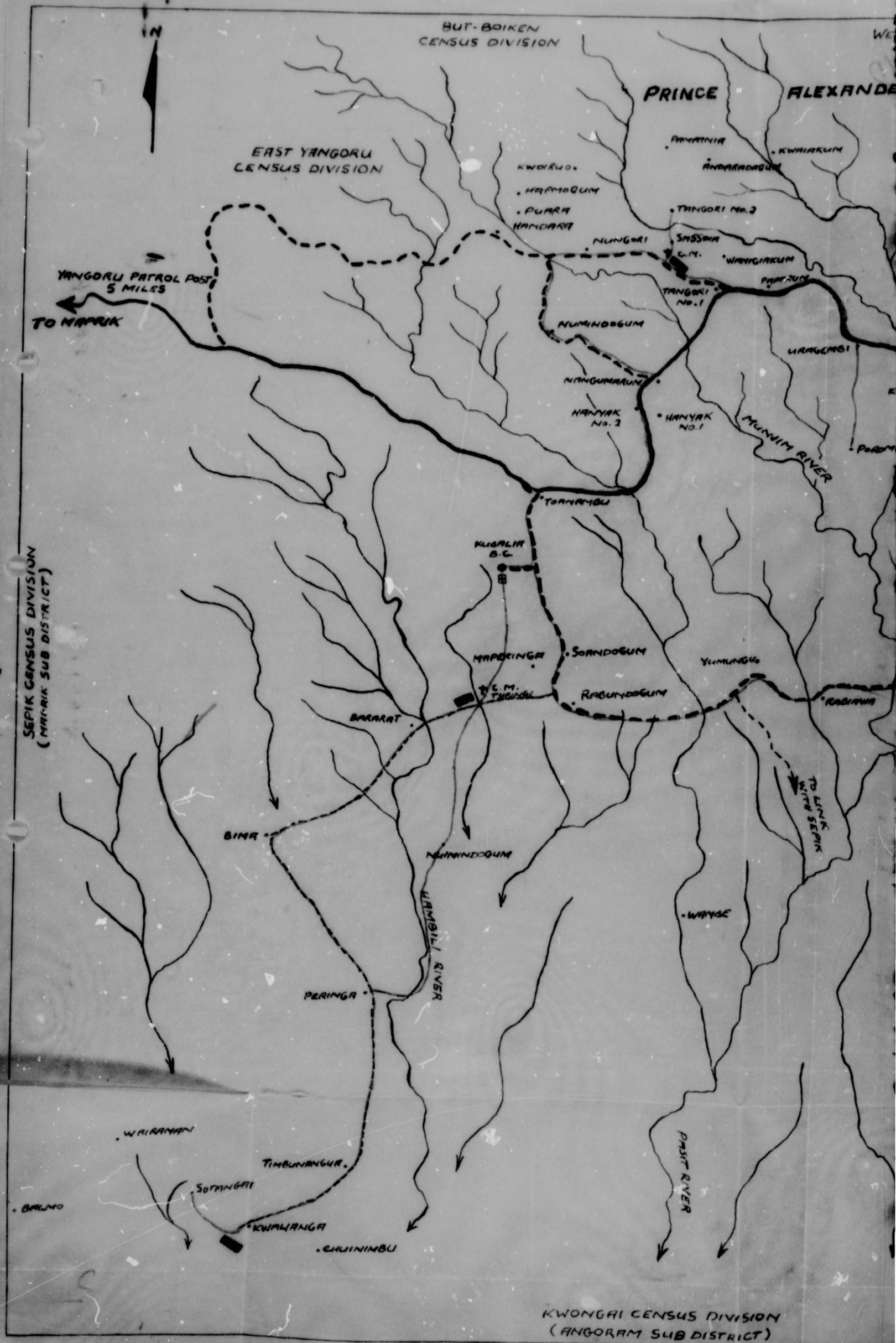
STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(B)

Village	Coffee Trees	Cocoa Trees	+ Cattle (Head)	Shot-guns	Radios	Village Trucks	++ Trade Stores
ANDARANDAGUM	2927	-	-	2	-	-	1
BALMO	1043	-	-	1	-	-	-
BARARAT	3875	-	-	2	1	-	-
BIMA	1072	-	-	3	1	-	-
CHUINIMBU	745	-	-	1	-	-	-
HANDARA	?	5474	-	3	-	1	2
HANYAK NO.1	6382	4648	-	2	3	-	2
HANYAK NO.2	7366	386	-	2	3	-	4
HAPMOGAM	5904	-	-	7	2	-	-
JAPARAKA NO.1	18,199	-	-	5	7	2	1
JAPARAKA NO.2	4888	-	-	6	5	-	-
LOWIRO	48	-	-	3	4	1	1
KUMBURRAGA	2890	-	-	3	3	-	-
KUSANUN	6052	-	18	2	4	1	1
KWALIANGWA	3130	-	-	1	1	-	2
KWAIKUM	12,103	-	-	4	5	-	-
KWOIRUO	4036	1032	-	6	2	-	1
MAPERINGA	754	-	-	2	-	-	-
MUNIWARA	7101	-	-	4	4	-	-
NANGUMARUM	9038	-	-	2	6	-	2
NUIMINPOGUM	1235	-	-	2	2	-	-
NUMINDOGUM	1369	-	-	5	7	1	-
NUMOIKUM	7455	-	-	7	5	-	1
NUNGORI	6213	3130	-	4	11	-	-
PAMPANJA	6409	-	-	4	3	-	1
PAPARAM	9877	-	5	4	2	2	1
PARUWA	2147	-	-	1	-	-	-
PERINGA	3245	-	-	3	2	-	-
POROMBI	6354	-	-	5	3	-	-
PURARA	?	789	-	2	-	-	-
RABIWA	10,062	-	-	6	4	-	-
RABUNDOGUM	5951	-	19	6	3	1	-
RINDAGUM	7048	-	-	4	5	-	-
SAMOWIA	2261	-	-	2	-	-	-
SASSOIA	14,155	-	-	3	3	1	1
SANDOGUM	678	-	3	5	2	2	1
SOTANGAI	2286	-	-	1	-	-	-
TANGORI NO.1	6261	-	-	1	2	1	-
TANGORI NO.2	3229	-	-	1	-	-	1
TIMBUNANGUA	1322	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOANUMBU	7100	-	-	4	3	-	2
TRAGEMBI	16,771	-	-	3	4	1	2
WAI RAMAN	1114	-	-	1	-	-	-
WAMANGU	5743	-	-	3	4	-	2
WAMBE	2340	-	-	5	1	-	-
WALIGIAKUM	4037	-	-	2	2	-	-
YARI	667	-	-	1	1	-	-
YUMUNGU	5326	1436	3	5	1	-	1
	243,033	16,895	48	152	121	14	31

+ Excludes Urimo

++ Includes Mission Stores



WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 1968-69

PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES

WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

29.10.68

SCALE: 1" = 2 ML.

FOURMIL : WEWAK

MILINCH : SASSOIA

PATROL ROUTE

MISSION SCHOOL

ALL WEATHER ROAD

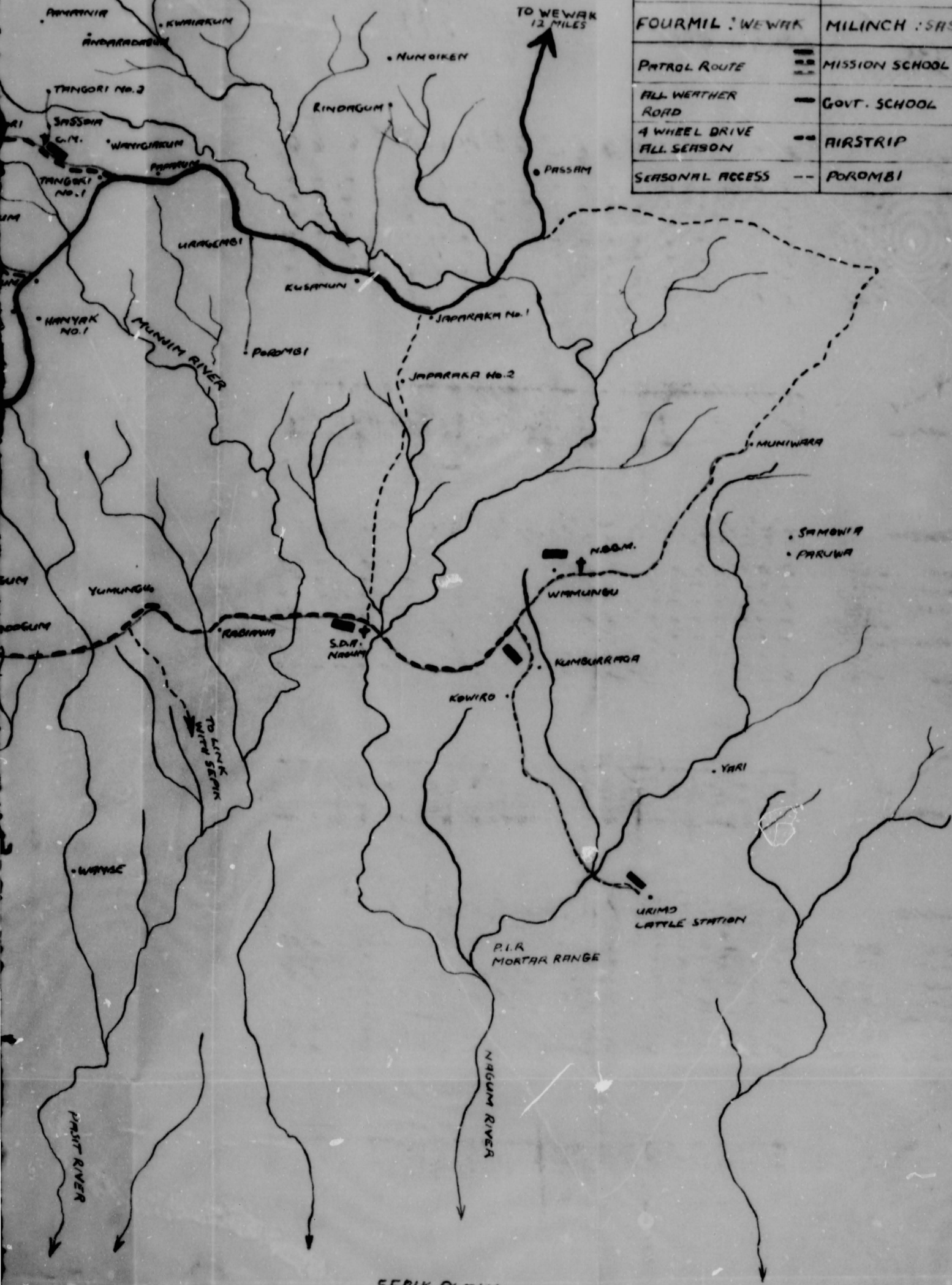
GOVT. SCHOOL

4 WHEEL DRIVE ALL SEASON

AIRSTRIIP

SEASONAL ACCESS

POROMBI



TERUBU CENSUS DIVISION

P.I.R. MORTAR RANGE

SEPIK PLAIN

AM SUB DISTRICT)

Robert McKay C.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

clear 25.6.69

PATROL REPORT

District of.....East Sepik District..... Report No. Kubalia Patrol No. 2. 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by.....Dominic Vele Tau.....-Trainee Assist Field Officer.

Area Patrolled.....Wewak Inland - Yumungu.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....Nil.....

Duration—From.....17/3/1969.....to.....22/3/1969.....

Number of Days.....5 Days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....-...../.....-...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....Wewak Fourmil.....

Objects of Patrol.....See inside.....

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

.....

.....

.....

Popul

	MIGRA
Birth	In
	M F

67-8-51

24th June, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. KUBALIA 2/68-69.


Your reference 67-1-0 of 5th July, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.V. Tau, Trainee Assistant Field Officer, to Part of WEWAK INLAND Census Division.

Report is very sketchy and does not give a great deal of information.

Your action concerning the proposed further training of Mr. Tau should be of great benefit to him.

Copy of memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, is required, please.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. D.V. Tau,
Trainee Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-51

9

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Reference: 67-1-10

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

5th June, 1969.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU, PAPUA.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 2 1968/69
MR. D. V. TAU - TRAINEE
ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER

Attached please find the following :-

- (a) Copy and original of the above report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Tau by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, on file 67-1-1/582 dated 17th March.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-2/741 dated 4th June, 1969 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.
- (e) Rough plan of the area surveyed.

I agree with the comments of the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, when he states that the survey is virtually valueless to us as the area surveyed is not optimum area for the introduction of an Economic Development project.

I await the Assistant District Commissioner's further communication on this matter which will take the form of a letter from Mr. Tau confirming that the owners are unwilling to sell the land.

It is apparent that Mr. Tau requires further training in his duties and I am arranging for him to be attached to the District Officer (Lands) for additional training both in surveying and procedures applicable to the purchasing of land from owners by the Administration.

Rg
20/4

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, WEWAK.



(4)

Telephon
Telegrams
Our Reference **67-1-1/582**
If calling ask for
Mr. **DPM/hs**

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

17th March, 1969.

Mr. D. V. Tau,
Trainee Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69
WEWAK INLAND C.D.
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION

Would you please prepare to go on patrol on Monday, the 17th of March, 1969, to the YUMUNGU area.

You are required to do a preliminary investigation of the parcel of land that the people have offered to sell. The matter has been raised in the SEUSSIA Council so you can check with the Council on your way past KUBALIA. I require you to do a rough survey with chain and compass (cutting some marks in nearby trees to indicate approximate boundaries). After you have completed a rough traverse around the area you will return to your camp and draw a plan of the land calculating the area. The Administration wishes to purchase an area of 400 Ha. (1,000 acres) and are prepared to pay \$10.00 per hectare (\$4.00 per acre). After finding out how big the area is ask the owners how much they are prepared to sell it for: tell them the price that the Administration would be willing to pay (viz, at the rate of \$10.00 per hectare or \$4.00 per acre).

Upon your return to WEWAK on Friday the 21st March, 1969, I want you to submit a report in letter form covering the rough survey and plan, the attitude of the owners and the price that they are willing to sell the land for. Also mention the topography, vegetation, distance from vehicular roads and whether access roads would be difficult to construct. An Agricultural Officer will subsequently visit the area to check on the parcel's agricultural potential.

You will also be required to submit a brief Patrol Report of this Special Patrol touching on these matters.

For your information.

(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

C.C.
District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69
WEWAK INLAND C.D.
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Dominic Vele Tau
Trainee Assistant Field Officer.

Area Patrolled: KUBALIA

Council: Saussia Council Area.

Personnel Accompanying: NIL

Duration of Patrol: 17/3/69 to 22/3/69
6days.

Last Patrol: 18/9/68 to 18/10/68
22 days.

Object of Patrol: (a) To carry out the rough Survey of "IARIM" and "WEJIMA" with chain and compass.
(b) Ask the owners how much they are prepare to sell it for.
(c) Administration wishes to purchase the area of 400 Ha. (1,000 acres) and are prepared to pay \$10.00 per hectares (\$4.00 per acre).

Total Population of Area. Patrolled: Approximately 12,000.

Map Reference: Fourmil of Wewak.
Patrol Map attached.

Introduction:

This patrol was carried out through part of the WEWAK INLAND Census Division. The area patrolled is on the Southern side of the Prince Alexander Range, consisting of low mountainous country. The vegetation being mainly consists of high Mid-day temperature with no marked "SEASONAL" variations.

The rainfall follows the regional monsoonal pattern of a November - April wet followed by a relatively dry May - October period. The temperature being constantly around 86 - 90.

This part of the WEWAK INLAND Census Division was Administered from WEWAK, however after the establishment of KUBALIA Base Camp and formation of Saussia Council in 1962. This area is been patrolled from KUBALIA Patrol Post.

The economy of the area is mainly based solely on Coffee production and the sale of native products at the WEWAK market.

11:30 hours the survey was conducted, by Survey was un-
 finished we went back to the camp in the afternoon.
 Started the day. Spent the night at the Camp.
 Calculated.

22-3-62- 0815 commenced the surveying area, finished by
 surveying at 1600 hours in the afternoon.
 Came back to the Camp and plotted the map.

21-3-62- 0800 hours went out and commenced surveying until
 5.30. finished the survey. All the carriers packed by
 10.00 and we left the camp. At 11.00 the passenger truck packed up and
 left for KUBALIA Patrol Post. Spent the night.

22-3-62- Private truck brought us back to Wewak.
 Arrived at Wewak 0800 hours in the afternoon.

PATROL STOPPED

(5)

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69
WEWAK INLAND C.D.
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION.

- 17-3-69:- Departed Wewak 0900 hours.
Arrived Kubalia 1200 hours.
Discussed the Preliminary land investigation with
K. Wearne Patrol Officer. Departed Kubalia arrived at
YUMUNGU.
2.30 Departed YUMUNGU.
3.30 Arrived at RABIAWA village.
4.30 Discussed my Preliminary land investigation with the
principal land owners of "SIARIM" and "WEJIMA".
Spent the night.
- 18-3-69:- 0800 hours walked back to YUMUNGU village, held the
meeting with the people of Japaraka, Rabiawa, Yumungu
and Borombe.
1200 hours walked to Nagam, S.D.A. Mission.
Arrived at 3.30. Spent the night.
- 19-3-69:- 0900 hours all my carriers arrived from Rabiawa.
Walked about 2 miles and the tent was put up where the land
was nearby.
1100 hours the Survey was conducted, my Survey was un-
finish and went back to the camp in the afternoon.
Plotted the Map. Spent the night at the Camp.
Calculated.
- 20-3-69:- 0815 Commenced the Surveying again, finished my
Surveying at 1600 hours in the afternoon.
Came back to the Camp and plotted the Map.
- 21-3-69:- 0800 hours went out and commenced surveying until
3.30. Finished the Survey. All the carriers packed my
patrol equipments and move to Japaraka No.1 and No.2
villages. At 5.30 the passenger truck picked me up and
brought me to Kubalia Patrol Post. Spent the night.
- 22-3-69:- Private truck brought me back to Wewak.
Arrived at Wewak 0600 hours in the afternoon.

PATROL STOOD DOWN

(4)

Topography:-

The area comprises of low hill type country averaging (400 - 200 feet). Above sea-level. Narrow valley (generally north-south) shallow mountain streams, primary rain forest and the soil classified as sandstone.

Undulating Kunai clad ridges which peter out into an almost flat belt at the census Divisions southern extremity. Secondary jungle, Savannah woodland, and patches of sago cling to the many streams and intermittent water courses that form the basic drainage pattern.

Vegetation:

The rainfall follows the regional monsoonal pattern of a November - April wet followed by a relatively dry May - October period.

The temperature being constantly around 85° - 90°.

The temperatures follow the tropical lowland pattern, consisting of high mid-day temperature with no marked "SEASONAL" variations.

Road:

The village people of YUMUNGU, KOWIRO, RABIAWA and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission on the NAGUM river near RABIAWA, are in the process of building a road from the Mission station, which is situated on the bottom road, to JAPARAKA on the WEWAK/MAPRIK road. The distance of this road would be some 8 miles. The old road turning off the WEWAK/MAPRIK road at Passam takes some twenty-four miles to reach the Mission station. It is felt that that this new road would be of much more benefit also to URIMO cattle station, giving quick and direct access to this area.

The Administrative headquarters, KUPALIA Base Camp is situated two miles of the main WEWAK/MAPRIK road.

I carried out my preliminary investigation in the YUMUNGU area. The land which I have surveyed is situated near NAGUM S.D.A. Mission, approximately half a mile from the Mission station.

This area which I have surveyed has joined onto the road which is leading from NAGUM S.D.A. Mission to JAPARAKA village. The roads would be very easy to construct in these places.

File References:-

Lands Survey and Mines,
Konedobu. 68/2

District Office,
Wewak. 35-1

Sub-district Office,
Wewak. 35-1

(2)

Conclusion:

I have surveyed the area and cut some marks in nearby trees to indicated approximate boundaries. An agricultural Officer will subsequently visiting the area to check on the parcel's agricultural potential.

The people in this area are co-operative also they are interested in their Council activities.

Dominic Vele Tau *D. Vele Tau*

Trainee Assistant Field Officer.

N.

BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

WEIVAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES

EAST YANGORU CENSUS DIVISION

KANDIRID
HAPMOGUM
PUARA
HANDARA

PAMPANIA
ANDARADAGUM
KHAIRKUM

NUMOIKEN

YANGORU PATROL POST
5 MILES
TO MAPRIK

TANGORI No 2
SASSOR
TANGORI No 1

RINDAGUM

NUNGORI

NUAINDOGUM

URGENBI

YANGUMARUM

KUSANUN

HANYAK No 2

HANYAK No 1

MUNJIM RIVER

JAPARAKA No 1

JAPARAKA No 2

TOANUMBU

KUBALIA
B.C.

MAPERINGA

SANDOGUM

YUMUGU

RABUNDGUM

TARAWA

BARARAT

SIMA

NUMINDU

SHABILL RIVER

NEIB

TUMUK SIKAM

KOMBO

FEINGA

WAIKAMAN

TIMBUANGUA

SOTANGAI

DAST RIVER

NAGUM RIVER

BALMO

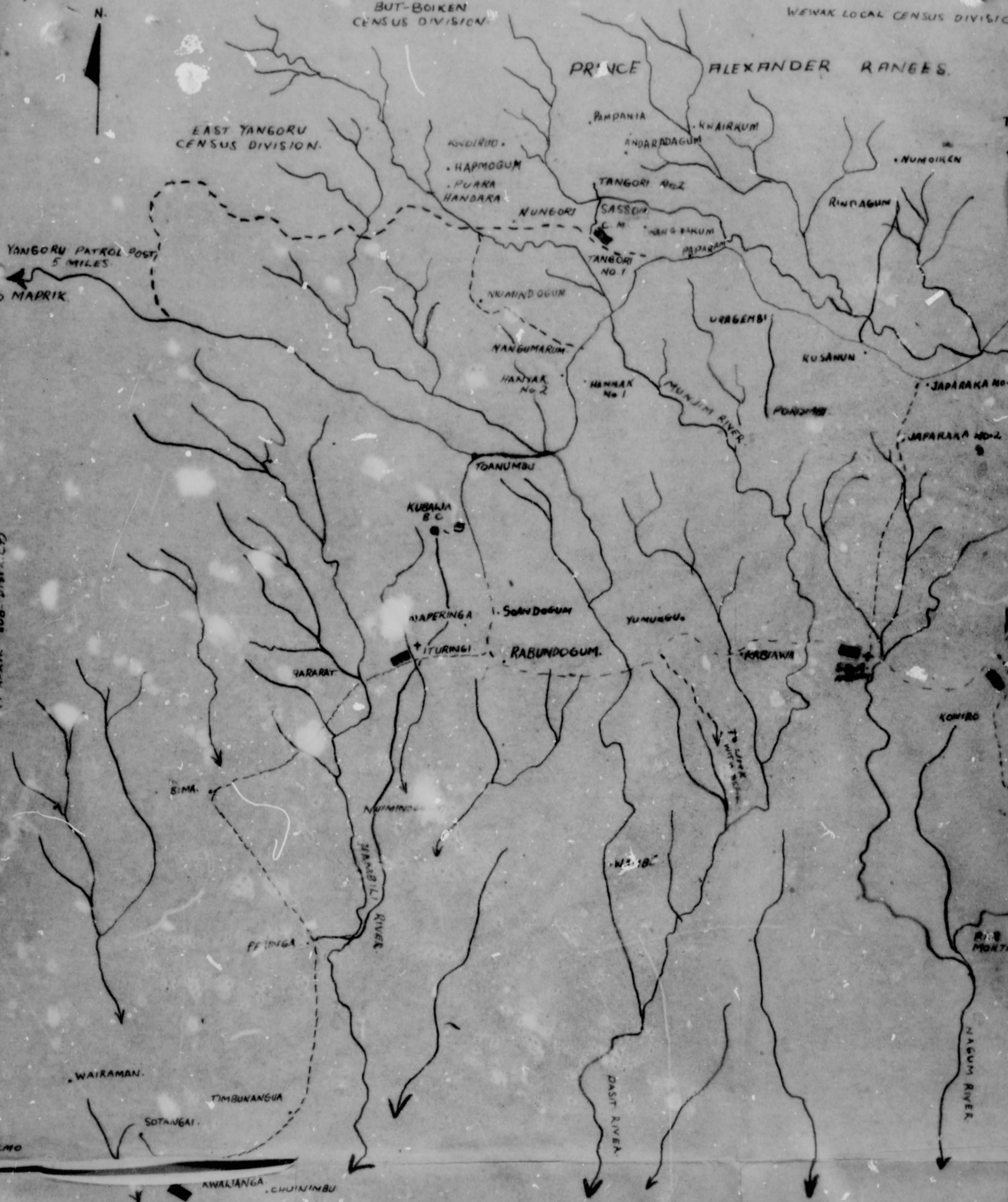
AWAKTANGA

CHUINIMBU

SEPIK PLAIN

KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION
(ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT)

SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION
(APRIE SUB-DISTRICT)



BUT-BOIKEN
CENSUS DIVISION

WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

KUBILIA PATROL NO 2, 1968-69

PRINCE OF ORANGKAYA RANGE

WEWAK INLAND CENSUS - DIVISION

21.3.69

SCALE 1" = 2 MIL.

FOUR MILE WEWAK

MILINCH: SASSOIA

PATROL ROUTE

MISSION SCHOOL +

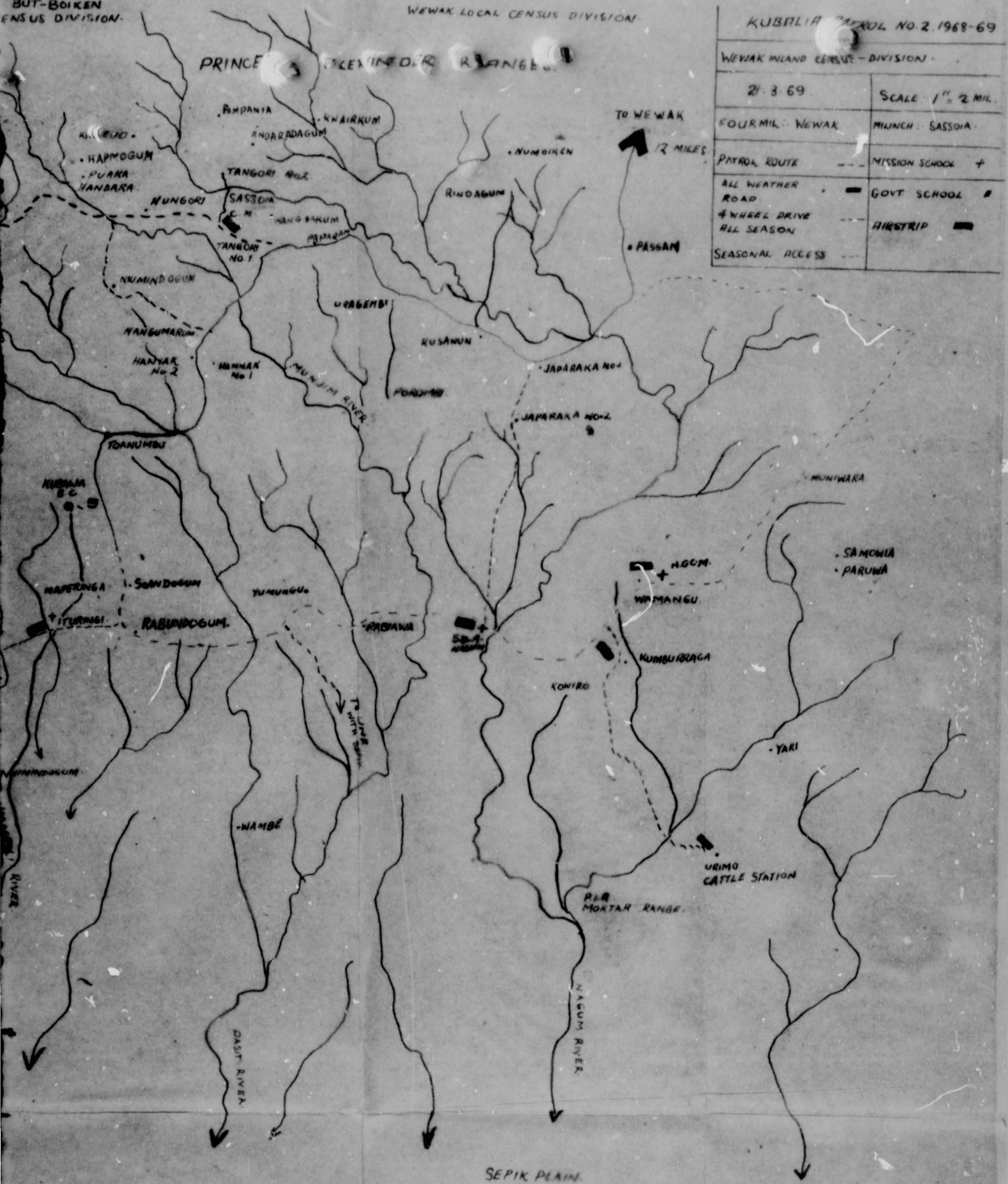
ALL WEATHER ROAD

GOVT SCHOOL #

4 WHEEL DRIVE ALL SEASON

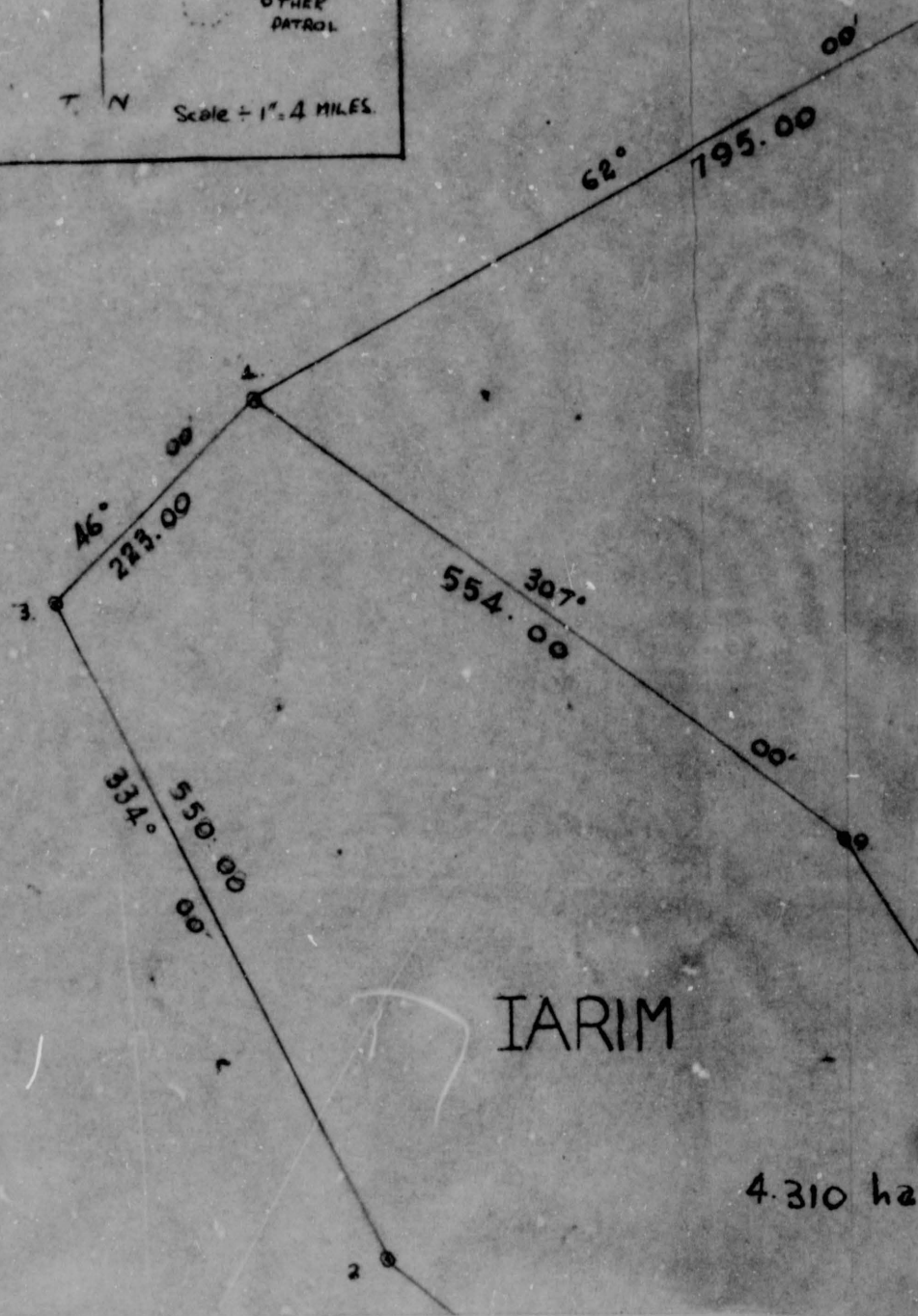
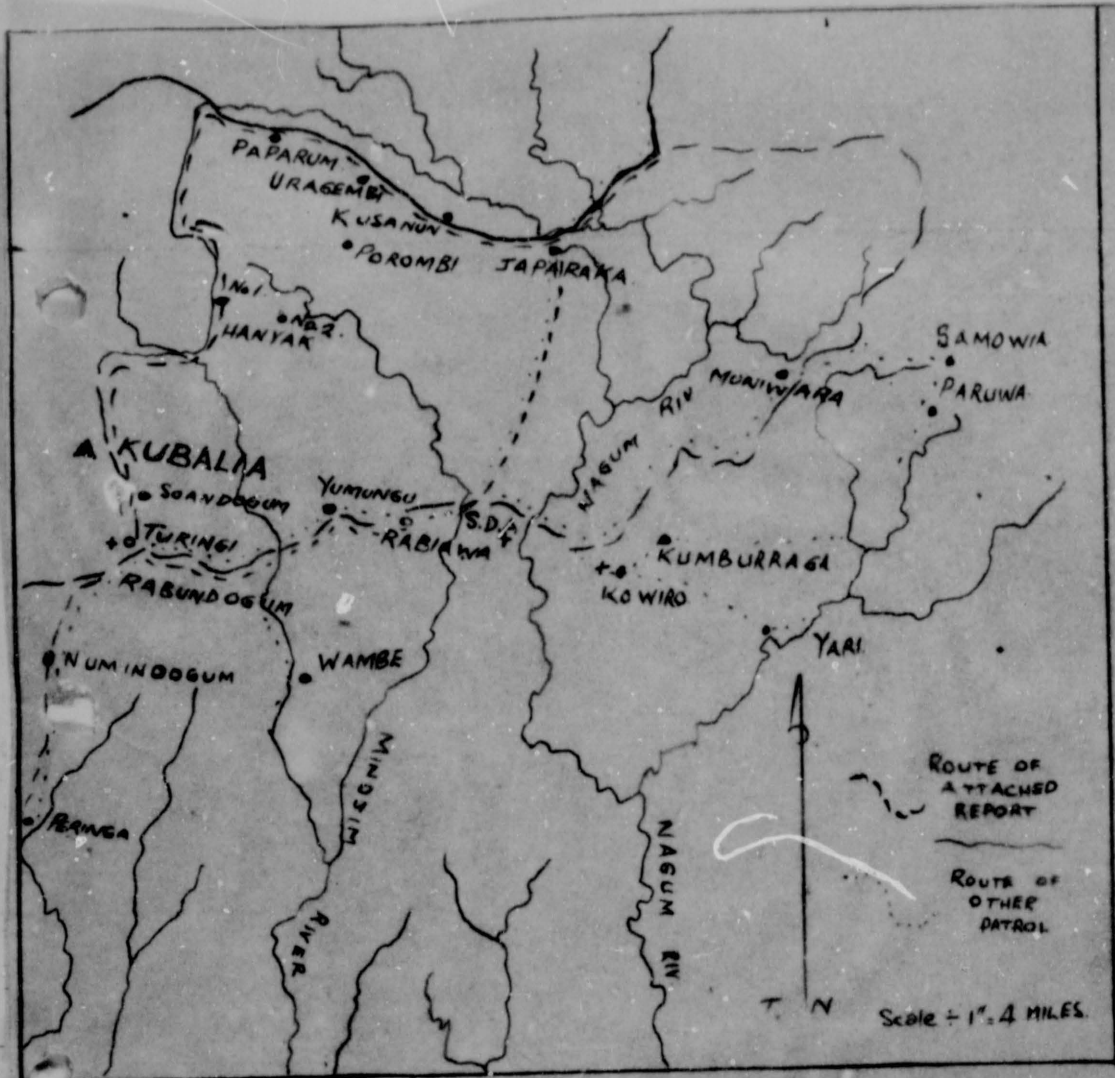
FIRST TRIP

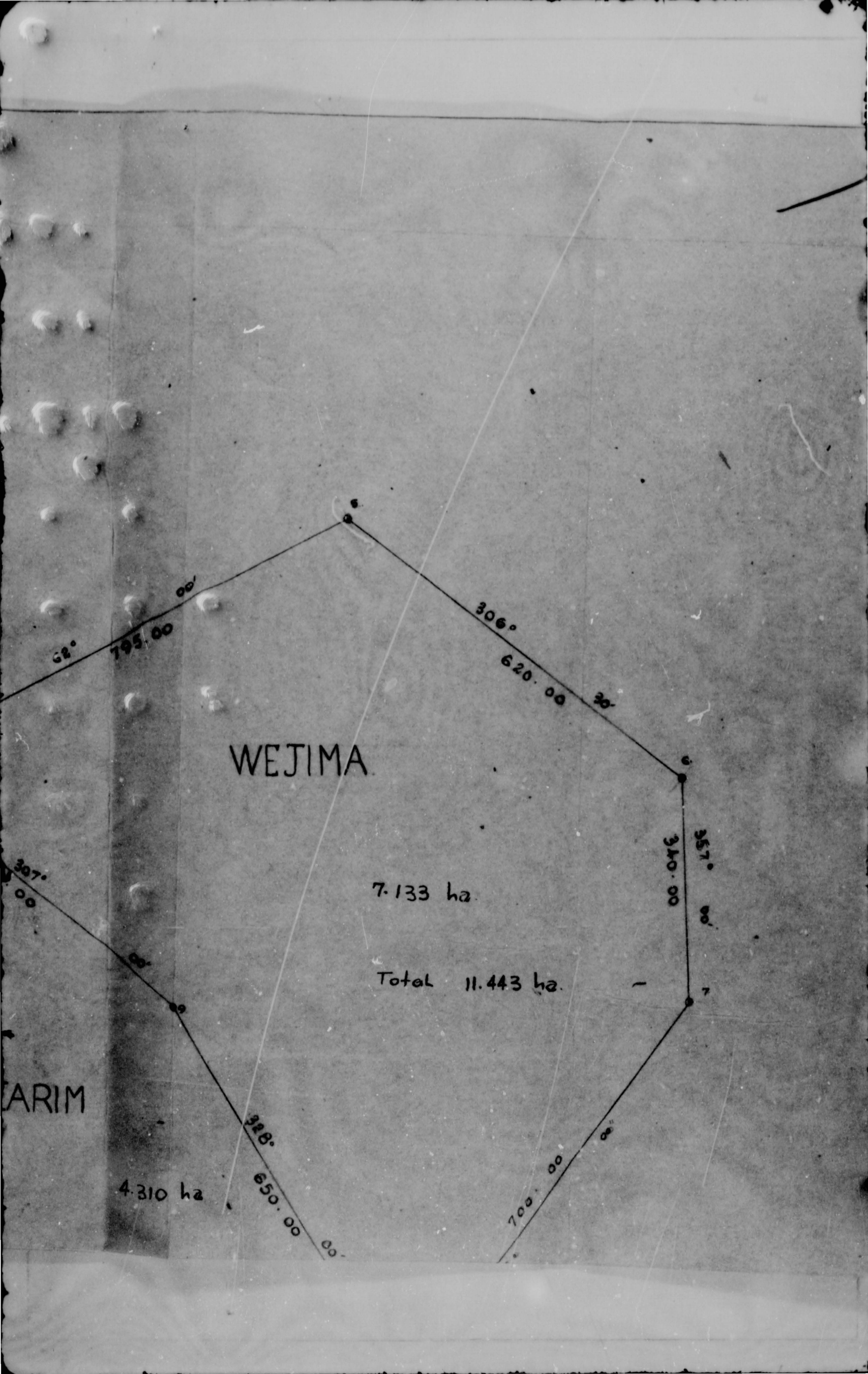
SEASONAL ACCESS



KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION
(ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT)

Dominic Vele Tau
Inam - Assistant Field Officer





WEJIMA

7.133 ha.

Total 11.443 ha.

ARIM

4.310 ha

Sub-District Ref. 35-1
District Off. " 35-1/42-5-10
Lands " 68/2.
TYPE OF MARK Kwila (H.W.P.)
TYPE OF SURVEY Chain & Compass
Survey by Dominic K. Fou
Date Survey 18-3-69
Minich SASSON Fournil Wenek
Scale: 1:5000

