

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WOSERA, 1972 - 1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Yangoru, volume 8.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

PATROL REPORT OF: YANGORU EAST SEPIK
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 8 : 1972/73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT

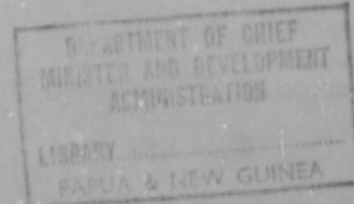
REPORT NO YANGORU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-25	E. L. KONU TPO	YANGORU CENSUS DIVISION	12	14.7.72 - 22.9.72
[2] 2 OF 1972/73	26-58	C. PALEU PO	SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION	12-13	24.7.72 - 4.8.72
[3] 3 OF 1972/73	59-101	E. L. KONU T.P.O	WINGEI CENSUS DIVISION	13	27.9.72 - 2.10.72
[4] 4 OF 1972/73	102-23	E. L. KONU T.P.O	NINDEPOLYE CENSUS DIVISION	13-14	23.10.72 - 2.11.72
[5] 6 OF 1972/73	124-135	C. A. BUTNER ADO	KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION	14	6.11.72 - 15.11.72
[6] 7 OF 1972/73	136-138	E. L. KONU TPO	SEPIK HIGHWAY	14	4.12.72 -
[7] 8 OF 1972/73	139-141	W. B. KAWI TPO	PART SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION	14	4.12.72 - 8.12.72
[8] 9 OF 1972/73	142-147	E. L. KONU PO	KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION	14	14.2.73 - 20.2.73
[9] 10 OF 1972/73	148-150	B. P. BISAMBI TPO	KABOIBUS CENSUS DIVISION	14	12.3.73 - 16.3.73
[10] 11 OF 1972/73	151-154	P. J. F. YOUNG PO	YANGORU ADMIN AREA	14	12.4.73 - 30.4.73
[11] 12 OF 1972/73	155-158	B. P. BISAMBI TPO	SEPIK PLAINS	14	MAP 29.5.73 - 30.5.73
[] WOSERA					
[12] 3 OF 1972/73	159-160	J. R. BLYTH PO	NUGWAIA - WOSERA RESETTLEMENT	14	30.10.72 - 2.11.72
[13] 4 OF 1972/73	161-168	F. M. BAKOUS PO	NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION	14	25.10.72 - 14.11.72
[14] 5 OF 1972/73	169-171	J. R. BLYTH PO	" " " "	14	27.11.72 - 15.12.72
[15] 6 OF 1972/73	172-176	L. M. YIMITEN TPO	NUNSWAIA - WOSERA RESETTLEMENT	15	7.1.73 - 18.1.73
[16] 7 OF 1972/73	177-216	J. R. BLYTH ADO	NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION	15	MAP 26.2.73 - 23.3.73
[17] 8 OF 1972/73	217-249	J. R. BLYTH ADO	SOUTH WOSERA " "	15-16	10.5.73 - 17.5.73
[] DREIKIKIR					
[18] 1 OF 1972/73	250-285	J. R. GALVIN ADO	URIM CENSUS DIVISION	16	MAP N.A.

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

YANGORU



<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	E. L. KONU	YANGORU C/D
2-72-73	C. PALEU	SEPIK Census Divison
3-72-73	E. L. KONU	WINGEI Census Divison
4-72-73	Missing	-----
5-72-73	E. L. KONU	NINDEPOLYE Census Divison
6-72-73	C. A. BUTNER	KUMUN Census Divison
7-72-73	E. L. KONU	SEPIK Highway
8-72-73	W. B. KAWI	Part SEPIK Census Divison
9-72-73	E. L. KONU	KUMUN Census Divison
10-72-73	B. P. BISAMBI	KABOIBUS C/D
11-72-73	P. J. F. YOUNG	YANGORU Admin area
12-72-73	B. P. BISAMBI	SEPIK PLAINS
<u>WOSERA</u>		
1 to 2-72-73	Missing	-----
3-72-73	J. R. BLYTH	NUGWAIA-WOSERA Resettlement
4-72-73	Missing	-----
4A-72-73	F. M. BAKOLES	North WOSERA Census Divison
5-72-73	J. R. BLYTH	North WOSERA Census Divison
6-72-73	L. M. YEMIPEN	NUNGWAIWA-WOSERA Resettlement Scheme.
7-72-73	J. R. BLYTH	North WOSERA Census Divison
8-72-73	J. R. BLYTH	South WOSERA Census Divison
<u>DREIKIKIR</u>		
1-72-73	D. R. GALVIN	URIM Census Divison
2-72-73	Missing	-----

(2)

3-72-73	R. G. BRAY	KOMBIO/URAT/GAWANGA & WAM
4-72-73	D. R. GALVIN	Part WAM C/D
5-72-73	D. R. GALVIN	KOMBIO & WAM Census Divison
6-72-73	R. G. BRAY	Part HRAT, Part URIM & Part GAWANGA
7-72-73	Missing	-----
8-72-73	R. G. BRAY	GAWANGA Census Divison-jacket
9-72-73	R. G. BRAY	URAT

DA 67-8-31
HQ.

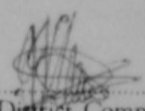
PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. 3 72/73	Objects of patrol: Inspection of Hingwain - Jawanga road and Wosera resettlement Scheme
District: East Sepik	Station: Wosera
Patrol conducted by: J.R. Blyth P.O.	Subdistrict: Maprik
Area patrolled: Hingwain - Wosera Resettlement	Designation: Routine
Duration of patrol: 30/10/72 to 2/11/72	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: 4/8/72 to 6/8/72	Number of days: Four
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: 1200
Map reference: Milinch Kubalia Pournil Wewak	Council area: Wosera
	House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui Open

DEPUTY
The District Commissioner,
EAST SEPIK District,
MAPRIK.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 59 To 64, (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 10/11/1972.

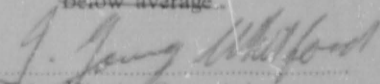

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....
Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / /19


Deputy District Commissioner

67-0-31

15 January, 1973

The Deputy District Commissioner
C/- Sub-District Office
~~XXXX~~
East Sepik District

AGRIAL REPORT NO. 3 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of the 12th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol to the HUNDA re-settlement area, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.S. Wynn, Patrol Officer.

The suggestion that blocks in the resettlement area be now made available for each cropping (not merely subsistence agriculture) will be taken up in separate correspondence.

s.o. District Commissioner
~~XXXX~~
East Sepik District.

C.G. LITTLE
s/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Report number: OLG No. ^{4A} 472/73	Objects of patrol: Conducted Wosera Council Election
District: East Sepik District	Station: Wosera
Patrol conducted by: P.M. Bakoles P.O. A/A	Subdistrict: ^M Marik
Area patrolled: North Wosera Census Div.	Designation: TRAFFIC PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 25/10/72 to 11/11/72	Personnel accompanying: I.M. Yindon T.P.O
Last D.D.A. patrol: 10/1/72 to 20/5/72 (not continuous)	Number of days: 21 Days
Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A	Total population of area: 15,396
Map reference: Milneba Subdist	Council area: Wosera
Parish: Milneba	House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera-Garf Oyon

DEPUTY
The District Commissioner,
EAST SEPIK District,
MARIK

In respect of this patrol, I attach:

Field Officers Journal Entries to to	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1-4	(✓)
Patrol notes,	()

DATE: 20/12/1972

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach:

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's 1-4	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	Average
	Below average

Date: 27/1/1973

[Signature]
District Commissioner

WNJ:LM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-8-48

6th February, 1973

The Deputy District Commissioner
Maprik
East Sepik District

WOSERA PATROL NO.4B OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-6-1 of 17th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of NORTH WOSERA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by MR. L.M. YIMITEN, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Has anything been done about the Assistant District Commissioner's last paragraph? As an officer still undergoing training Mr. Yimiten should be given every assistance possible.

Ordinary Patrol Reports are not required at this Headquarters and therefore a copy is returned for your records.

C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary

c.c.
The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

DWA 67-8-48 (8)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Sub district Office P.O. Box 69
MAPRIK

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-6-1

17th January 1973

The Secretary
Department of the Administrator
KONEDOBU

WOSERA PATROL REPORT NO. 4(b) OF 1972 1973

... Please find enclosed the above patrol report and one copy.

I have no further comments to make.

R.I. BECKE
a/Deputy District Commissioner

c.c. The District Commissioner Wewak

(7)

Wosera Patrol Report No 4 of 72/73

INTRODUCTION

(1) The North Wosera Census Division is a river bound low-land area of approximately 104 square miles within a gentle terrain of undulating hills and flats. The main vegetation is kusa scrubland varying to the vast rainforest areas to the south-west of the Census Division. The current population of this census division is 15,395. The Amuk, Amogu and Nani rivers run through the Census division and meet the Sepik in the South.

(2) The North Wosera stretches to the Naprik administrative/ Sub-District boundaries in the Tendegum area near Hayfield and as far as the Gwanga area to the South-west. The Wosera Patrol Post is about 17 miles by road from Naprik and now all weather access is available through the Amogu-Womb:sa-Kumufigum road. This area lies approximately 3 miles from the main Naprik-Pagwi road.

(3) The people of this census division have a cult thinking and at present, approximately 37%-45% of the adult male and female population of the North Wosera area particularly in areas adjacent to the Naprik-Pagwi road, are adherents to the Mt. Turu cargo cult.

POLITICAL

(1) Local Government

(a) Wosera Local Government Council was formed in 1963 and it has been operating since. Nevertheless most people, especially the middle-aged and the old-aged ones do not understand what the Local Government is and its major function.

(b) All they understand is that there is a council and the councillors to enforce law and order and council rules.

(c) The main complaint the people have in mind is that they have been paying council tax for some years now but they never got anything in return.

(d) During the patrol we went to great effort explaining to the people the ways the Wosera Council spends the money and the other queries as stated above.

(e) More is accepted when major council projects are accomplished.

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS:

(a) The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct the Wosera Council Election of the North Wosera Census Division. The councillors, villages and the wards are attached in appendix "A".

(b) The previous councillors were inefficient. Most of them did not enforce council rules, especially the Road Maintenance and the Agriculture Hygiene Rules. Most of the former councillors were just too backward in their ideas about Local Government.

<u>COUNSELLORS</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>WARD NUMBERS</u>
* Glawie	Tendogum, M'kau 1 & 2	1
* Tony Takusa		
Kambelapwi	Bomugua	2
* Langu Malapagu	Kvanehandu, Kaug'ak	3
* Kupnas'k John		
Seni Kasanda	Kvanyungu 1 & 2	4
Mungwa'tas Dongin	Tatusba Kavan'gum 3	5
Petau Pub'ambel	Bapandu Kaitungu	6
Kwarupae	Isogum, Nsumbaka	7
Anenbanre	Talangu, Balampta	8
* Markus Anguataaba	Subugum 1, 2, 3 & Gwairaru	9
* John Jame		
Kaugalak Balagu	Twa'k'ie, Abusit 2-	10
Muk'si Fukaso'	Gwinyung'-and Abusit 1	11
Joseph Petau-	Kunjang'ni 1 & 2 & Mul	12
Wimbara Man'wer'	Katjamaga	13
Yang' Weso	Naungu-	14
Guben	Tugak'ie Kaug'ia Mission	15
Gwambuli Gasania	Yendi'ko, M'kau (less Langu)	16
David Frangic	Kausugu, Palge, Yek'war, Pat'ko	17
* Whisky Yekwen	Kala, Kupnabit Mangul	18
* Falik Walembe		
Gurat Daba	Serangwantu Mongungu	19
Yek'as Banag'ile'	Na'nda	20
Pu's Manjang	Pukago-Kwanjama 1 & 2	21
Wang's Sipagan	Hungwa'ge	22
Tul's Bagaman	Jipmago, Yamb'go, Benglego	23
John Mat'ik	Wamb'sa Wab'indugum	24
Malemale-Ba'gu	Kwatmagum Gulak'ie	25
Langu Ba'yu	Stap'gum	26
Nusbe	Ser'gum	27
Malhan Nend'meambe	Jamb'tanga Langu	28
Nig'it' Lagunda	Umuroko	29
Thomas-Wasambu	Wab'indumagaka-	30
Banang'li' Nande	Jibako, Hanfu'kwaru'	31
Nusbe Nawak	Apamb' Kwar'nga'	32
Ny'ig'd' Lagunda-	Pa'appuwa Jibak'ie	33
M'aka Ambambuli	Ugutagwa	34
Kwato Kas'	Wekhor-	35
Hua'jala Hapukwa	Bungwa'a	36
Ba'sal Kut'amb'it	Tokonjo, part Kange, Kut'gum	37

Note * Wards 1, 3, 9 and 18 have 2 counsellors each.

(3) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

(a) The people think that the House of Assembly or the present government is still under the Australian Government's control whereby all the decision is made by the Australian Parliament. They do not realize that the House of Assembly and the Party in power is the government and the decision making body.

(b) During the patrol there was a question raised at Kufjeng stating, who is Mr. Michael Somare and what is his main roll in relation with the present government and the country as a whole. We had to explain the matter to the people.

(4) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER

(a) The House of Assembly member for this area is the member for the Wosera-Gaw Open Electorate, Mr. John Matik. He was elected in this year's (1972) National Election.

(b) During the patrol there were no complaint raised against Mr. Matik M.H.A.

(c) Mr. Matik does go around his electorate and visits his people and collects their worries and returns he discuss with the people what's said in the House.

(5) POLITICAL EDUCATION

(a) There should be a regular amount of political education patrols either by the Political Education Officers or the Field Officers into the area. (Wosera in general)

(b) Seeing that most of the people, especially the widaged and the oldaged ones do not understand what Self-Government and Independence actually mean.

(c) The average person here does not understand politics. He has no interest.

B. ECONOMY

(1) GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Coffee is the main cash crop in this census division. Much of the coffee in the area is produced mainly around the south-west - Mungwara, Ugutawa, Jambanga, Jabak, Jabak, Wekor and Wabandamagak due to the fact that there is no land shortage problem.

(b) There is very little coffee grown around the North-east of the census division despite the land shortage and the soil unsuitability with kuni and scrubland vegetation. If they have small bars for them as in this area, particularly adjacent to the Naprak-Pagui road, the people are so much engaged with the Mt. Turu activity.

(c) The approximate number of coffee trees in the North Wosera Census Division is:

	214,000 mature coffee trees
	4,000 immature coffee trees
Total	218,000 trees

(2) PROCESSING AND MARKETING

(a) The Sepik Producers Co-operative Association is the main coffee purchasing organization and bought at least 80% of coffee produced in the area. Mr. Tom Cole, a Newak buyer has operators in the area and also purchased approximately 10-20% of the produce.

(b) Both the Co-operative and Mr. Cole have the bulk stores at Hayfield near Naprik, from which the coffee is transported to Newak and thence to Lae.

(3) ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING DEPTS:

(a) The D.A.SF has done a great deal for this area. In the previous year or so it has given all the necessary assistance to the people in establishing cattle projects.

(b) At present there are four stocked cattle projects operated in the holding about 36-40 head. There is another cattle project in Nungwata which is at a varying stages of development and this developing department is giving a lot of assistance and support towards the projects.

(c) We should be most grateful to have such a department operating.

C. SOCIAL

(a) There are seven schools operating in the area, two Administration and five Mission. These schools take in most of the children from the area.

(b) The Nungwata school has standards 1A and 3 and Kwosengwa 1 and 2. I strongly believe that these two schools should be improved. It can take in more school aged kids in that section of the census division who do not have the opportunity to attend school.

(c) Apart from Nungwata and Kwosengwa schools, I strongly recommend that there should be another school constructed in that area, for the reasons as stated above.

(d) At present there are three schools that go up as far as standard 6. After completion of Standard 6 only a very small number of successful students attend the High Schools.

(2)

HEALTH

(a) There are a few Aid Posts in the area that were built by the Wosera Local Government Council. These Aid Posts treat the small illness, sores, colds etc. The serious ones are brought either to Wombisa Rural Health Centre or Kaprik Hospital.

(b) Although health services continue to improve, there is a need for regular Medical patrols throughout the area. The people still have a poor appreciation of what type of illness or injury is serious and continually 'worry' medical staff with trivial scratches, where as they may let persons stay in the village for weeks with malaria.

(c) There are at least 30% of the population suffering from skin diseases, mostly tinea imbricata (grillé).

(d) The improvement in village hygiene and personal washing habits need to be increased before skin diseases are to be overcome.

(3)

LAW AND ORDER

(a) Since this census division is in the close contact with the administration, therefore law and order is not too bad.

(b) People bring their big problems either to the Police Station or the Patrol Post. The minor matters are settled by their respective councillors in the villages.

(4)

MISSIONS:

(a) There are three mission groups operating in the area, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Assemblies of God Mission and the South Seas Evangelical Mission.

(b) The Catholic Mission has stations at Kunjangan, Bakul, Raugia and Ugutawa. The Assemblies of God group have a station at Jambitanga and the S.S.E.M at Nungwaia.

(c) These missions are doing alot for this area in a way of education and health.

CONCLUSION

(a) The general situation in the North Wosera Census Division appears to be improving with regards to the maintenance of law and order.

(b) Secondly I strongly recommend that there should be a mount of regular Political Education patrols into the area (and Wosera in general).

[Signature]
.....
L. N. Yantien
Trainee Patrol Officer

PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. 5 72/73	Objects of patrol: Routine Administration, Political Education
District: East Sepik	Station: Wosera
Patrol conducted by: J. R. Blyth P.O	Subdistrict: Maprik
Area patrolled: North Wosera Census Division	Designation: Routine
Duration of patrol: 27/11/72 to 15/12/72	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: 10/1/72 to 20/5/72	Number of days: 15
Last O.L.G. patrol: 25/10/72 to 14/11/72	Total population of area: 15,395
Map reference: Milineb Kubalin Poumtil Wewak	Council area: Wosera Local Government Council
	House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui Open

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 53 To 64 ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1-6 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 10 / 1 / 1973 .

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-6	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....	Above average Average Below average

Date: 15 / 1 / 1973 .

[Signature]
District Commissioner

AS:RW

P.O. Box 2396
KONNOCBU

67-8-49

5th February, 1973

The Deputy District Commissioner
Maprik
East Sepik District

WOSERA PATROL NO. 5 of 1972/73

Reference your 67-6-1 of 17th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 6 arising out of the above patrol of NORTH WOSERA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.R. Blyth, Patrol Officer.

The following are my comments.

. The view expressed by Mr. Blyth in the last paragraph of Sitrep No.1 should not be lightly dismissed as there could be some element of truth to it.

. I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner that a change of name does not conceal the true identity of the Mt. Turu movement, however we should not off handedly dismiss the peoples effort to convert to a political association. It could perhaps be that such a move is necessary as one way of regaining their respectability.

C.G. Little
C.G. LITTLE
a/Secretary

c.c.

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

JDA 67-849
13



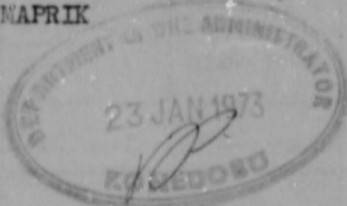
DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Sub district Office P.O. Box 69

NAPRIK

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
if calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-6-1



17th January 1973

The Secretary
Department of the Administrator
KONDORU

WOSERA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1972 1973

... Please find enclosed two copies of the above patrol report.
I have no further comment to make.

R.I. BECKIE
a/Deputy District Commissioner

c.c. The District Commissioner Newak

JWK:SU

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-8-54

1st March, 1973

The Deputy District Commissioner
Sub-District Office
P.O. Box 69
MAPRIK

WOSERA PATROL NO. 6 of 1972/73

Reference your 67-6-1 of 15th February, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the NORTH WOSERA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. L. YIMITEN, Trainee Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report contains only general information and accordingly no specific comments are warranted.

It is pleasing to note your comments in respect of the improvement in the standard of Mr. Yimiten's reporting.

C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary



67-8-54
⑤

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Sub-District Office, P.O. Box 69,

MAPRIK.

In Reply
Please Quote

Telegrams
Telephones
Our Reference 67-6-1
If calling ask for
Mr.



15th February, 1973.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

WOSERA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1972/73
NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

... Attached please find Situation Report I compiled
by Mr. L. Yimiten, Trainee Patrol Officer, together
with appropriate assessments.

I am pleased to see that Mr. Yimiten's standard of
reporting has improved.

R. I. BECKE,
a/Deputy District Commissioner.

[Faint handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page.]



4

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
Division of District Administration
Wosera Patrol Post.

Telegrams
Telephone 67-141
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

15th January, 1973.

Mr. L. Yimiten
Trainee Patrol Officer
Wosera Patrol Post.

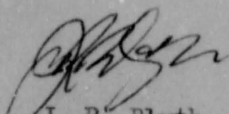
Wosera Patrol No. 6 - Wosera Resettlement Scheme.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol on the 17th January 1973. You will proceed from Nungwaia to the Wosera Resettlement Scheme and return to Nungwaia on the afternoon of the 18th, when I will arrange for transport to pick you up.

This is a Special Purpose Patrol and is mainly to familiarize you with the area. You should report to me on the progress on the road and the general situation at the resettlement scheme at present. Please hold talks and discussions with settlers and determine the actual number of settlers currently resident.

You will prepare a brief Special Purpose report and any Situation Reports you consider necessary and submit the completed reports to me on the 24th January together with your F.O.J's, camping allowance claim and acquittal of patrol advance. Please use quarto paper for all reporting from now on and special Situation Report Pro-formas as available.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.


J. R. Blyth
Officer-in-Charge



(4)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Division of District Administration
Patrol Post
WOSERA.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

24th January, 1973.

The Officer in Charge
Patrol Post
WOSERA.

Futher to your letter of 15/1/73, Ref. No. 67-1-1 refers.

Enclosed are my, ~~one~~ Situation and one Special Purpose Reports, F.O.J's, camping allowance claim and the acquitt~~an~~ce of patrol advance.

For your information, please.

L. Yimit
L.M. Yimiten
Trainee Patrol Officer.

42 JRM 67-8-65

PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. 7 72/73	Objects of patrol: Revision of Census, updating of
District: East Sepik	Station: Area Study
Patrol conducted by: J.R. Blyth A.D.O.	Subdistrict: Maprik
Area patrolled: North Wosera Census Division	Designation: Routine
Duration of patrol: 26/2/73 to 23/3/73	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: 27/11/72 to 20/5/72	Number of days: 27
Last O.L.G. patrol: 25/10/72 to 14/11/72	Total population of area: 16,196
Map reference: Milinch Kubania	Council area: Wosera
Fourmil Wewak	House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui Open

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak.....

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1-8 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: 15/5 1973 .

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

[Signature]

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1-3, 6, 8	(✓)
4-5-6-7 deleted as no HQ	()
<i>Value</i>	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average ✓
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 21 / 5 / 1973 .

[Signature]
District Commissioner

(Jacket inside left flap inside right flap)

North Wosera Census
Feb. & March 1973

Grand Total

POPULATION

Date of census	Village	Totals Excluding		Absentees		Absentees Resident outside Electorate				Grand Total
		Child (Under 15) years		Adult		Child (Under 15 years)		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
21/3/73	Abusit	89	71	72	69	7	5	19	8	340
15/3/73	Balampta	44	30	35	40	7	8	15	4	183
14/3/73	Bapandu	60	46	64	66	4	4	15	3	282
19.3	Bobmagum	87	79	94	93	2		7	2	364
"	Chigiangu	80	93	86	78			9		346
7/3/73	Gulakin	93	68	78	79			21		339
15/3/73	Gwairaru	42	45	56	53	14	12	43	13	288
21/3/73	Gwinyingi	42	42	31	36	3		10	3	167
9.3	Isogum	87	74	93	99	18	27	58	23	479
5.3	Jamhitanga	105	116	97	98	3	3	31	7	460
28.2.73	Jibakim	45	52	46	64	10	7	54	19	297
1.3.73	Jibako	80	72	53	77	7	9	58	16	372
23.3.73	Kango	80	75	57	51	2		7		282
17.3.73	Kangiak	58	69	87	84	3	1	10	1	313
14.3.73	Kalungu	10	11	24	20	5	6	6	5	67
12.3.73	Kamunigum 1	77	79	88	85	13	13	37	19	411
"	" 2	50	53	51	71	14	13	40	14	306
22.3.73	Kanjingini 1	46	26	39	36	4	3	16	7	177
"	" 2	39	35	37	40	2	2	9	3	167
23.3.73	Kattigum	108	84	93	102	13	5	47	12	464
17.3.73	Kwanobandu	149	152	186	162	3	2	13	3	670
7.3.73	Kwamagur	90	93	104	107		1	28	1	424
1.3.73	Mahjukvarui	64	50	43	54	3	3	30	12	259
16.3.73	Maundu	118	103	98	113	15	6	46	10	509
20.3-73	Mikau 1	115	101	96	97	5	6	26	2	448
"	" 2	37	47	32	34	2		10	1	163
22.3.73	Mal	77	58	63	64		4	17	10	297
23.3.73	Nala	55	52	57	56			5		225
9.3.73	Numamaka	40	36	47	64	16	16	41	16	276
27.2.73	Nungwaia	160	151	145	148	13	2	31	9	663
28.3	PaSappuma	46	40	40	49			16		191
16.3	Rabugum 1	18	34	37	28	9	12	8	6	152
"	" 2	41	31	37	42	3	3	15	6	178
"	" 3	34	38	42	52	8	6	24	7	211
8.3	Saragum	172	138	139	181	5	4	63	5	707
"	Stapigum	95	96	106	107		1	28	1	434
15.3	Talanga	27	21	28	28	6	11	17	7	145
14.3	Tatumba	42	49	64	75	1	4	25	2	262
20.3	Tendegum	70	78	71	68	2	2	7	2	300
21.3	Tugaikim	125	124	113	137	17	9	73	16	614
9.3	Tuwaikim	103	84	86	97	4	1	25	3	403
28.3	Ugutagwa	108	116	85	125	12	4	64	17	531
2.3	Umnoko	57	50	97	115	6	5	37	11	378
2.3	Wabindamakag	139	128	136	167	10	14	86	33	713
17.3	Waigamaga	108	99	101	115	13	14	49	18	517
27.2.73	Weikor	100	104	85	99			33	1	422
	Total	3512	3293	3420	3745	288	251	1329	358	15,196

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
P.O. Box 72
WENAK

9th July, 1973.
67-8-65
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

WOSERA PATROL NO. 7-1972/73

Reference 67-6-1 of 15th May, 1973, from the Deputy District Commissioner, Maprik.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 and 8 arising out of the above patrol of NORTH WOSERA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. J.R. BLYTH, Assistant District Officer.

Comments have been noted and indicate that Mr. BLYTH is closely involved with the day to day life of the people.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary



40

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Sub-District Office, P.O. Box 69,
MAPRIK.

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-6-1

15th May, 1973.

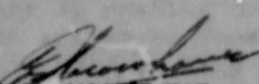
The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Wosera Patrol Report No. 7 of 1972/73:
North Wosera Census Division.

... Attached please find the above-mentioned Report and
Updated Area Study submitted by Mr. J. Blyth,
Assistant District Officer.

It is pleasing to note that political, social, and
economic development are progressing hand in hand
at a slow but constant rate. To a large extent
Mr. Blyth is responsible for this healthy situation.

Mr. Blyth's recommendations at the conclusion of
his Area Study will be attended to from this office.


D.E. MOORHOUSE,
Deputy District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

0.180
0.182
0.183
0.184
0.185
0.186
0.187
0.188
0.189
0.190
0.191
0.192
0.193
0.194
0.195
0.196
0.197
0.198
0.199
0.200
0.201
0.202
0.203
0.204
0.205
0.206
0.207
0.208
0.209
0.210
0.211
0.212
0.213
0.214
0.215
0.216
0.217
0.218
0.219
0.220

4

AREA STUDY

NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION:

This report is an updated Area Study based on Wosera Patrol Report No. 2 of 1971-72 as written by myself last year.

(a) The North Wosera Census Division is a river-bound lowland area of some 144 square miles within gentle terrain of undulating hills and flats. The main vegetation is kunai grass and scrubland verging into isolated areas of primary rain forest. The main forest areas are in the south-west areas of the census division, near Nungwaia, where there is no land shortage problem and minimal areas have been cleared and utilized in the past for subsistence agriculture. The Amuk, Amogu and Nanu rivers form the main drainage pattern, which flows to the Sepik.

As the area has only approximately 500' above sea level and predominantly kunai scrubland the climate is generally hotter than areas to the north and north-east in the Maprik area and the average rainfall is 72.02 inches per annum, taken over the last three years.

(b) Only since late 1971 has the Wosera area been reasonably accessible by vehicular transport. The construction of the Amogu and Nanu river suspension bridges has been an integral factor in opening up communications and transport in both the north and south Wosera and has given considerable impetus to development in this area. The North Wosera area stretches to the Maprik Sub-District boundaries in the Tendugum area near Hayfield, adjacent to the Tamaui and Wera Census Divisions and as far as the Gawanga area to the south-west. The Wosera Patrol Post is approximately 23 miles by road from Maprik and now is accessible via the Amogu-Wombisa-Kumunigum and Kamgei-Kaugia roads, both recently upgraded as Rural Development projects and basically all-weather routes. The administrative centre at Wosera is about three hours drive from Wewak and can

Introduction (contd)

be reached by single-engine aircraft operated by Wirui Air Services which have scheduled flights to Kaugia, Babmu and Kunjingini Catholic Mission Stations on Wednesdays.

Areas west of the Nanu river within the North Wosera Census Division extending as far as Nungwaia can be reached by road, however four-wheel drive vehicles are necessary to negotiate these roads in all but extremely dry conditions.

(c) In mid-1971 the administrative centre was established as such within the North Wosera area on land purchased by the Administration covering 42.78 hectares at Kumunigun. Previously officers had been stationed at the Wosera Local Government Council Chambers as adviser-cum-generalist officer and this system was largely ineffective.

The first known European contact was by Richard Thurswald in 1914 (see Thurswald 1914), however he mainly travelled north on the eastern side of the Amogu river. No further contact was made until the 1930's, when brief patrols came from Pagwi and south from Aitape. Around 1936-37 the Catholic Mission station at Kunjingini was established and it was not until the 1950's that the Administration effectively contacted and controlled the area.

The Wosera people have, more so in the past years, been a troublesome lot and are continually preoccupied with land squabbles, sorcery, cargo cult activities and general infighting. With the advent of closer Administration control and influence there appears to be a decrease in the above-mentioned activities, nonetheless this group remain extremely volatile and continue to be preoccupied with land squabbles and the more undesirable aspects of traditional culture.

The main features of the Wosera area in general and more particularly the North Wosera is the excessive population density and resultant land shortage problems. The current population density in the area overall varied between 98 and 112 persons per square mile, however these figures are not realistic as vast tracts of unoccupied land to the west are considered in the ultimate area of the census division.

Introduction (contd)

The most densely populated region is the Central Nanu area, including Sulakim, Saragum, Stapigim, Numbingei, Isogum, Nruanaka and Bapandu. The population density in this region is between 300-400 per square mile. This North Wosera area is thus, I think, the most densely populated rural area in Papua New Guinea and in fact is comparable to the rural population densities in the Ibo of Nigeria and parts of Ganda.

The people have a history of cult thinking and at present some groups are involved in the Mt. Turu cult.

Due to the characteristics and problems of the area much has been written about the social structures, land problems, and other aspects of Wosera life. The following is a limited list of references on the Wosera area:-

- Corrigan, J.C. "A Summary of Native Affairs in the Wosera".
Report to A.D.O. Maprik File No. 67-3-5.
- Corrigan, J.C. "Analysis of Social Structure and Land Tenure, Nanu villages, North Wosera Census Division its application to Land Titles and Resettlement".
Report to A.D.O. Maprik File No. 25E1/167.
- Ferge, J.A.W. "The Wosera, its present position and problems".
(Unpublished). Report to A.D.O. Maprik.
- Lea, D.A.M. "Abelam Land and Sustenance".
(1964) (Unpublished).
- Lea, D.A.M. "Report on the Wosera Resettlement Scheme".
- Oxer, R. "The Socio-cultural effects of culture contact and land shortage in the Wosera Census Division in the Sepik District".
(1966) Report to the Department of District Administration.
- Whiteman, J. "A Study of the dietary habits of a North Wosera village".
File 54-14-10 P.H.D. Port Moresby.

28

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Appendix 'A' is attached - village population registers as revised. The population of the area is now 16,196 persons, an increase of 5.1% on last year's figures of 15,395. Of this increase 4.04% are new births, the remaining apparent increase being attributed to the recording of previously unrecorded persons. This situation has come about as some labourers have returned home to the village after some years absence and have had their enlarged families recorded en toto. Also in many cases names of wage earners families resident outside the electorate have been updated on local information.

The neo-mortality rate is approximately between 25% and 28% and continues to decrease as health standards improve and the people become more confident with respective infant welfare clinics. The death rate is now 1.01% and the natural rate of increase is 3.03% per annum.

(b) All villages in the area can be reached by tracks and most can be reached by four-wheel drive vehicles, particularly in the dry season. See attached.

(c) There are a total of 1329 adult males working outside the electorate. In addition to this there are 355 adult females and 288 and 251 male and female children who are resident outside the electorate. Thus of the total adult male population of the North Wosera 38.9% is resident outside the district, mostly employed as wage earners. A considerable number of absentees are, however, at the Cape Hoskins oil palm project in West New Britain, and in most cases have taken their wives and families with them. These settlers are mostly from the central Nanu area and a total of 64 adult males are block holders at the scheme.

Rabaul and Manus Island are the main centres in which Wosera labourers seek employment. In these centres and others such as Wewak, Madang and Lae, there are extensive squatter settlements comprised of Wosera labourers and other unemployed males from this area.

It is interesting to note that some groups in the North Wosera area appear to be more interested in working on territory centres, one rather than another. For example, there are 53 resident male adults at Jibako and 58 more are absentees working mostly in Manus and Rabaul. This village is situated in the Kwosengua

Kwosengua

Population Distribution and Trends (contd)

confederacy who are the main group whose adult males work for varying periods outside the electorate. In comparison, at Babmagum there are 94 resident adult males and only 7 absentee males working outside the electorate. In the same area are the villages of Kwanebandu and Chigangu whose adult resident male populations are 186 and 86 respectively and absentee adult males number 13 and 9 in each case.

These groups adjacent to the ~~Waka~~ river, Babmagum, Kwanebandu, Kaugiak, Chigangu and Tendegum are generally apathetic towards change and have little initiative, whereas basically the Kwo sengwa group to the south-west of the Manu are more outgoing and interested in economic development, and would be the most affluent group in the census division.

20

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

(a) The Wosera group are members of the Abelam tribe, but because of land shortages and traumatic culture contacts there are severe social and ecological stresses evident in the Wosera which are not significant elsewhere in the Abelam area.

Although all Wosera groups speak the Abelam language there are four distinct groups of dialects within the North Wosera area and for the purpose of definition, four distinct social groups.

The Kwoengwa group, comprising of Nungwaia, Weikor, Ugutagwa, Jibako, Maujukwarie, Jibakim, Wabindamagak and Umonoko village groups. This group speak the Kwoengwa dialect.

The Jambi group is located in the Pa'appuma area near Ugutagwa. The Pa'appuma group are the only group speaking this dialect in the area, all their social and language alliances are with the Yubanaker and Apangai groups in the Dreikikir and Maprik areas adjacent to the boundaries of the North Wosera.

The Bugu group are located at Tatumba near Kumunigum adjacent to the Wosera station. Like Pa'appuma the Tatumba group is the only group in the North Wosera who speak the dialect known as Bugu and most social alliances are with the Moi people of the Maprik area.

The largest social group can be defined as the Wosera group who have a basic dialect apparently varied slightly from area to area, and boundaries for 'sub-dialect' groups can be locally defined. This group occupy the remaining area of North Wosera and social alliances overlap to areas of the South Wosera and the Tamaui census division of the Maprik area.

There are two sub-dialect groups within the maximal social group known as Numbundu (mountain men). The first group speak the Kamu sub-dialect of the Wosera group dialect. Villages included in this dialect alliance include Jambitanga, Sulakim, Kwatmakim, and the Central Nanu and Kaugia villages. This Kamu group extends also to adjacent areas in the South Wosera. The second group speak a sub-dialect known as the Sisi. Included in this group are the Babandu, Kumunigum, Kwanebanu, Rabugum, Bobmagum, Chigiangu, Gwawaru, Balampé, Talangu, Masedu and Kulungu villages.

Social Groupings (contd)

The group known as Yamanipmu (yam and knife men) speak the Yakayak sub-dialect of the Wesera tongue. Included in this group are the villages of Abusit, Kunjingini, Mikam, Tendegun, Gwinyingi, Waigunaga and Tugaikam of the North Wesera area.

The Wei people from Nala speak the Momukai sub-dialect.

It is stressed that there is minimal difference between these sub-dialect tongues from the main-stream of the Wesera group dialect and that also often villages confederacies break across the component villages of a sub-dialect group. Nonetheless the social groups as described are generally one and the same as the village confederacies, which is a loose alliance of groups with some feeling of group sentiment, and thus probably the result of the sub-dialects being within the Wesera group dialect.

Within these distinct component social groups as described are the more finite and basic units which consist of a number of village segments. Each village segment in turn consists of a number of almost contiguous hamlets separated from other villages by gardening land, fallow and bush. The village segment is the largest autonomous groups which usually consist of one clan with some immigrant elements.

(b) Residence is patrilocal. The patrilineal system of inheritance is existent and is generally adhered to. The Social Unit is the extended family.

(c) Membership of the various totem groups is determined by birth, although quite a lot of adoption does occur. However, this is generally within the totemic clan groups. Inter village migrations do occur, however this situation also closely follows clan-totem lines. Clan group representatives can also be members of different villages or larger village groups as the traditional fluidity of social contacts is considerable.

(d) The component social groups are as mentioned in most cases village confederacies, and have some loose social alliance, which has been developed with the influence of western contact and the resultant increase in social intercourse between village groups. Outside the component social group or confederacy any alliance is generally through marriage only. The main political unit is the village group which can comprise of village segments and immigrant groups. This unit will co-operate with council work and house building etc.. For more customary issues the

28

Social Groupings (contd)

largest autonomous group is the village segment itself. The parent village is knitted together by common origin and usually has clearly defined village boundaries, with some outlying areas located within the boundaries of other village areas. The village segments have been caused by clans breaking away from the parent villages and forming new groups of hamlets. The village segments often equate the 'villages' as given in the 'village directory'.

(e) Relationships with other component social groups within the North Wosera area are mainly established through marriage or a long period of residence. Relationship with other areas outside the area are less common, but do occur for the same reasons.

although his primary responsibility is to the village he has had a developing role in the community.

There are men such as Thomas Kampano of Imitingim and others who have good leadership potential, but are not truly accepted as their own people's leaders, mainly because of their young age and limited experience. Unfortunately, the most intelligent and well-rounded characters are the young men who have left the area. Most high school leavers show great potential and many are well behaved and have good character. There is one young man who is studying law who does have good potential, but he is not considered by his village group as leadership material. Leadership within the village is generally determined by age, fighting ability and skill as well as other factors.

27

D. LEADERSHIP:

(a) The incumbent Member of House of Assembly, Mr. John Matik, is the only Wosera who has any real leadership influence. There are quite a few younger men in the area who have leadership potential, however an unfortunate local trait is to suppress leadership, particularly since the breakdown of the traditional leadership system. Furthermore, traditional leaders only have influence in customary issues and with regard to social discipline and behaviour most young men ignore the elders.

(b) Mr. John Matik is actually from the Wombisa in the South Wosera and has worked as a plantation labourer and has held the presidency and vice-presidency of the Wosera Local Government Council. He is a Roman Catholic and is basically illiterate. His leadership is hereditary although his forceful personality in local administration matters has had a developing effect on his leadership influence.

(c) There are men such as Thomas Yaunjang of Kunjingini and Brother Lasaman of Nala who have good leadership potential, however are not truly accepted by their own people as being capable and astute leaders, mainly because of their pro-Administration and Mission attitudes. Unfortunately, the less-astute, more beligerantly hotheaded characters are the hallmark of parochial Wosera leadership. Most high school leavers show no leadership potential and many are less well behaved and have poorer attitudes than their parents. There is one young man attending U.D.N.G, studying law who does have good potential but it is unlikely that he will return to his area and certainly at present he is not considered by his village group as leadership material. Leadership within the village is generally non-hereditary and is acquired by age, fighting ability and skill as an orator and yam grower.

26

E. LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) Rights to land are generally held by the clan (kem), although in the Wosera, because of frequent use of land and fragmentation of groups, rights held at sub-clan (djambu) level are most significant. Men attach themselves to sections of land which they or their fathers have used before, although land is conceived as clan or sub-clan property. The system of inheritance is patrilineal and through use of clan land a man is associated with the land in sentiment only and gives him a vague pre-emptive right to utilize the land within the sub-clan. He must always be consulted by other men who want to use that land, however major decisions concerning the disposal or leasing of land are taken by the sub-clan as a whole and in larger sub-clans by the traditional leaders. Land and sago rights are often given to the sons of daughters who have married immigrants though sons usually become members of the mother's 'kem' or 'djambu'.

Land is inherited by the eldest son and is utilized by him until younger brothers begin using land and thus lay a tentative claim to land. A man can inherit land from close agnates or other members of his 'djambu' who die without heirs.

In the Wosera there is some equality of land ownership through movement between clans in childhood and later life, however due to the land shortage problem this movement and resultant equality of land holdings is not as significant as in other parts of the Abalam where land is not in such short supply. Woseras are generally afraid to lend or allocate land to anyone but their closest associates as they have not enough land of their own.

All trees are owned separately from the land. A clansman plants trees such as betelnut or tulip on land owned by his 'djambu' and has full rights to these trees. Often such trees are grown surrounding hamlets and on ridge tops and do not interfere with land for gardening.

All swampy land is reserved for planting sago palms. Disputes arise regularly in such areas and particularly where sago palms have been planted along creeks, boundaries between contiguous village groups. For this reason ridge tops are the best boundaries between villages.

Land Tenure and Use (contd)

Clan land is concentrated within the village segment with some outlying areas in neighbouring village segments. There are generally numerous outlying areas within the village segment amongst land owned by other clan groups. Thus where a man is using land within the boundaries of another village segment or another clan group within his village segment his affiliations with that group often lead to him ultimately joining that group. These sorts of situations are further reasons for the fluidity of relations between differing 'kem' or 'djabu' groups.

(b) There are no groups that hold land on lease from the Administration. The Gawanga settlers hold settlement land under a Section (84) Land Ordinance allocation which renders this land as native land. Because of the lack of disputes over boundaries the groups recognise the advantages of legal tenure, however with customary land they are generally loathe to mark boundaries, probably because of the inherent restrictions of such boundaries and the inevitable disputes that would arise if land was demarcated.

Where customary land is concerned local groups are not interested in any other system of tenure.

(c) Originally many coffee groves were planted on a communal basis, however in recent years economic trees have been planted individually and some individual plots have been subdivided to individual owners. As pointed out previously often the land is owned separately from the economic trees, however always within the clan or sub-clan.

With the establishment of rice as a viable cash crop, there are repeated instances of communal effort, generally the sub-clan, clan or even village segment, working on an individual area of land owned by a sub-clan. With rice and other temporary crops communal effort of this nature cannot be encouraged enough.

24

F. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) Throughout the area the central government is well respected, however as local groups do not as a general rule fully understand the aims and functions of the Administration; and whether or not they appreciate government institutions as viable establishments is doubtful. Although there has been an improvement in the understanding of such issues as self-government many local groups remain confused on such matters. In the eastern areas of the census division local groups have the Administration's version of self-determination and the utopian existence as portrayed by the Pele Association.

(b) Political education talks have been somewhat more successful this year and local groups for the most part seem more attentive on crucial national issues. There remains a need for political education at village level, however more attention should be spent on political education, such as by seminars at village level by Councils and in turn 'enlightened' community representatives could distribute political education information at village level.

(c) Groups throughout the North Wosera area are generally pro-Administration, however individuals in cult-influenced villages adjacent to the Maprik-Pagwi road have a somewhat dubious attitude towards the government and individual government officers. Law and order has not suffered due to cult influence.

(d) Most people see the Administration as having unlimited wealth and have mercenary attitudes towards any assistance rendered by and to the Administration.

(e) All ex-gratia payments have been completed to luluais and Tultuls. Ex-officials and local groups thus have renewed confidence in the local administration.

(f) Most constituents do not fully appreciate their local member, Mr. J. Matik, as being a member of the coalition government. Local groups still see the administration as 'European' and the fact that public servants are responsible to Ministers of the Coalition is not fully appreciated. The House of Assembly is still appreciated as some far-off meeting house where elected members air their peoples' grievances against and to the Administration.

22

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Although the general standard of living in the area is fairly low there are signs that health and living standards are improving. Most villagers continue to live in their traditional style houses. I have been active in encouraging local groups to build houses off the ground and it is pleasing to see that a number of such dwellings have been built in some villages. In one village, Wombisa, there are a large number of houses built off the ground and other village groups are following their example. Mr. J. Matik, M.H.A. is also active in encouraging local groups to build better houses. With continued patrolling and Council inspections, village sanitation has improved considerably, however pigs run freely in some villages, particularly in Abusit near Kungingini. There has to date been no enforcement of the Wosera Council 'Pig Rule', which forbids pigs to be allowed to run freely in public places.

Most people have European style clothes, which are generally filthy, and children run around naked most of the time as they have few clothes, if any at all.

The usual European artifacts such as axes, bush knives, spades, saucepans, plates, spoons are owned by most householders. More sophisticated villagers have soap, mirrors, hair oil, radios and even shoes and socks and perhaps a necktie, which inevitably has been received from some Mission handout.

(b) The staple diet is mami and yams in the dry season and sago, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, tulip and suchlike in the wet season. Introduced crops such as corn, beans, tomatoes are eaten when available.

Only in post-war years has taro been eaten by local groups. Villagers returning from service pointed out to Wosera residents that taro as grown wild in the area (taro kong-kong) was edible.

Tinned fish and meat, rice, sugar, biscuits, tobacco, tea etc are purchased regularly by local groups. Also there has been an increase in trading for fish with the Sepik river people. This has been a direct result of the increased number of P.M.V.'s in the area and the improved road network. As a result there has been a considerable improvement in the overall health of local villagers, attributable mainly to the increased consumption of high protein food.

Standard of Living (contd)

(c) There are no community centres in the area. A Women's Club of sorts operates at the Kaugia Catholic Mission. There is an urgent need for community education and adult education courses. Women have a low place in Wosera society and are very unsophisticated, in relation to hygiene, cooking methods and their general disposition.

There are many idle youths in villages throughout the area. I have undertaken action to promote interest in sport and groups now play basketball and a soccer club has been formed which will receive assistance from the Sports Development Board.

(d) Although health services continue to improve, there is a need for regular medical patrols throughout the area. The people in some areas have a poor appreciation of what type of illness or injury are serious and continually 'worry' medical staff with trivial scratches, whereas it is common that persons seriously ill and with bad infections are allowed to stay in the village until the various afflictions are well advanced.

The incidence of tinea imbricata (grilli) appears to be decreasing, but last year I estimated that 27% of the population suffered from skin diseases and I would estimate that only 18% now suffer with such ailments.

There needs to be an improvement in village housing, personal hygiene and village water supplies before skin diseases become less prevalent.

I. NON-INDIGENOUS:

(a) There is no non-indigenous enterprise within the North Wosera area. Owing to limited communications and the shortage of land it is unlikely that any alienation will be undertaken in future years.

(b) There are perhaps 20 local workers, domestic servants, labourers, drivers and store keepers employed by the missions and Administration personnel within the area.

(c) Not applicable.

The Pangvula road, which extends across the Nam river at Fossil, is the main road route to areas west of the Nam river and as far as Namwala, approximately 20 miles to the north-west. From Namwala in the Koroanga area, about 5 miles on the eastern side of Namwala, the Pangvula route has been upgraded by 444-445 units, who are constructing the Kalif-Longue road as an access route for oil drilling operations to be undertaken in blocks in the Orange Grove Division of the Koroanga area.

This year it is planned to construct an access route to the Orange Grove Division from Namwala, and a Rural Development project of 13,000 for this project has been applied for, with a further 10,000 to be allocated in 1974/75 for upgrading and graveling the latter route. Local groups in the area have been working on a self-help basis on this project, which is sponsored by the Orange Local Government Council. Once this project is completed I anticipate that considerable development of the Orange Division Development Scheme can be undertaken. This is the only area in the Orange Division which without road access. All other villages are no further than one hour's walk from road access.

Sections of the Pangvula road in the Koroanga area are steep and will need to be re-graded in future years as the Orange Council intends to eventually upgrade the Pangvula road in its entirety.

The sections of the road between Fossil and the Orange Grove Division will be upgraded this year or next as under separate agreement. This will be done by the Orange Council utilizing an allocation of 10,750 (Council funds).

20

J. COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) The road network in the North Wosera has seen considerable improvement in the past year although the present excessive wet season has contributed to the deterioration of the upgraded roads. Nonetheless both upgraded roads, the Amogu-Wombisa-Kumunigum and the Kamgei-Kaugia are suitable for dry weather two-wheel vehicles and can be easily traversed by four-wheel drive vehicles or dual wheel heavier vehicles in any conditions.

These two roads are the main routes to the east of the Nanu river and serve large population concentrations and are essential routes for marketing and transport of cash crops.

The Nungwaia road, which extends across the Nanu river at Wombisa, is the main access route to areas west of the Nanu river and as far as Nungwaia, approximately 20 miles to the south-west. From Pa'appuma in the Kwosengwa area, about 8 miles on the eastern side of Nungwaia, the Nungwaia route has been upgraded by Off-Shore Venezuela, who are constructing the Balif-Bongos road as an access route for oil drilling operations to be undertaken in Bongos in the Gawanga Census Division of the Dreikikir area.

This year it is planned to construct an access route to the Wosera Resettlement Scheme from Nungwaia, and a Rural Development grant of \$5,000 for this project has been applied for, with a further \$5,000 to be allocated in 1974/75 for upgrading and gravelling the latter route. Local groups in the area have been working on a self-help basis on this project, which is sponsored by the Wosera Local Government Council. Once this project is completed I anticipate that considerable development of the now basically moribund Resettlement Scheme can be undertaken. This is the only area in the census division wholly without road access. All other villages are no further than one hour's walk from road access.

Sections of the Nungwaia road in the Kwosengwa area are steep and will need to be re-routed in future years as the Wosera Council intends to eventually upgrade the Nungwaia road in its entirety.

The sections of the road between Wombisa (Nanu river) and Jambitanget will be upgraded this year as soon as the dry season commences. This will be done by the Wosera Council utilizing an allocation of \$3,250 (Council funds).

Communications (contd)

The Hayfield-Kuminigum road which extends approximately 8 miles west of Hayfield airstrip to Wosera Patrol Post, traversing both the Amuk and Amogu rivers has been upgraded this financial year and is dependant on the two levels of the rivers as to trafficability for four-wheel drive vehicles or heavy duty dual wheel vehicles in both wet and dry conditions.

All other roads in this census division are of a secondary nature and few, if any, warrant upgrading. The Wosera Council is now over-committed in construction and maintenance of more important routes in the area.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There are five mission airstrips in the area. The Nungwaia S.S.E.M. airstrip has been upgraded by Off-Shore Venezuela gratuitously and remains open to mission single engine aircraft which make bi-weekly flights to Nungwaia.

The Catholic mission has airstrips at their stations at Babmu, Kaugia, Kunjingini and Chigwangu. On Wednesdays the Wirui Air Services fly to the three former stations. The Chigrangu strip is used infrequently. The airstrip at the A.O.G. mission station at Jambitanget was closed by D.C.A. last year due to the poor aircraft approach.

(d) There are no navigable rivers in the area. The Amuk joins the Amogu at Kunjingini and is joined by the Nanu at Nungwaigo in the South Wosera and continues on to join the Seru river near Avatip.

18

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

There are a total of 1329 adult males working outside the electorate. Most of these men are unskilled or semi-skilled. There are 24 trained teachers and several policemen and warders from the area. Mr. M. Bande from Waigamaga is the Secretary of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Association. There are about 50 drivers from the area and numerous semi-skilled tradesmen and overseers.

The attitude towards the ideal of a better life is not universal. Many people in general are sceptical. Some people do not understand the aims of either. Some people feel that such can be recognized. They are not a lot of people who are actively trying; however they are very much interested in the progress of the area which is being developed.

The former local Government Council covers both the north and south of the electorate divisions and is the main body for local affairs and administration. The Council is discussed at Council meetings and works in connection with general Council meetings; however, occasionally members touch on national issues, such as development.

Outside the village confederacy there are some people who are fragmented. On the surface they appear to be very friendly and co-operative, however deeper they are not even in the same way. In relation to land acquisition, money and trade and warfare. These confederacies are usually based on kinship and disputes and rights develop.

I have closely watched the situation in the electorate creating social disturbances and a lot of people are in fact more in the younger to middle age and are interested and develop education. Although the traditional leaders are often received and supported by the people, they are more active and belligerent and are inevitably the cause of any attempt at land acquisition, money and development.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The North Wosera Census Division and furthermore the Wosera area in general is at an early stage of political development. Both the Administration and the missions have had considerable influence in the area; nonetheless the area is restricted by tradition, fear and superstition and the traumatic culture contacts of the past and the continuing preoccupation with land squabbles. Aspects of social, economic and political development are subservient to the 'old ways' of the average Wosera village.

The attitude towards the Administration and non-indigenous persons in general is acceptant. Nonetheless most inhabitants do not understand the aims of either. No anti-European feeling as such can be recognised. The people expect a lot and can be extremely trying; however they do not bear any malice or resentment against non-indigenous persons when disappointed.

The Wosera Local Government Council covers both the north and south Wosera census divisions and is appreciated as a developing forum for local affairs and administration. The main topics discussed at Council meetings are works programmes and general Council business; nonetheless occasionally members touch on national issues, some controversial.

Outside the village confederacy, Wosera society remains fairly fragmented. On the surface many groups are seen to amicably co-exist, however deep-rooted fear and even hatred still exists mainly in relation to land squabbles, sorcery and traditional warfare. These antagonisms occasionally become vented and disputes and fights develop.

I have closely watched the situation with regard to individuals creating social disturbances and attempting to usurp land. In most cases it is the younger to middle aged men who perpetuate and develop animosities. Although the traditional leaders are often recognised sorcerers the younger men appear to be more active and belligerent and are inevitably the instigators of any attempt at land acquisition, sorcery and minor fighting.

The Stage of Political Development (contd)

Although the average Wosera is apathetic about matters of political significance, he is gradually appreciating that such matters as self-government and independence are going to affect his way of life and although he may not understand the issues involved in self-determination he is most interested in learning and to this end some more astute groups and individuals now have a basic understanding of the meaning of self-government and self-determination and the usual cult inspired appreciation of self-determination and the common fear syndrome about the lack of Australian financial and technical assistance, are heard on fewer occasions.

Nonetheless, many people see the Administration as a 'European' institution and many cannot appreciate the aims and responsibilities of administration agencies and in this context seem to visualize some non-government form of existence should self-determination be realised. What is needed is to educate people at village level as to their role in the pattern of Papua New Guinea society and the functions and viability of administrative institutions and that self-government and independence are synonymous with internal responsibility at all levels of society.

Many Councillors have been to various Council conferences and training courses in the past. Councillor Vinamaina of Waigamaga went to Australia with the P.I.R. in the early 1950's. Mr. J. Ma'ik is the Member for the Wosera-Gaul open electorate and has an exceptional understanding of government, and although he is illiterate he has carried out his duties to date as M.H.A. in a competent and genuine manner.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) There are a total of approximately 221,639 coffee trees in the area; 35,460 of this number have just come or are about to come in bearing. These figures are in accordance with the east coffee census figures collated in 1969. I would estimate that there would be a further 11,000 trees (5%) which have not been recorded. The figures for coffee plantings, village by village, are as follows (1969 census):-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
Abusit	2,363	879
Balampta	71	577
Bapandu	399	42
Bobmagum	841	674
Chigiangu	856	72
Gulakim	1,535	238
Gwairaru	1,159	1,440
Gwinyingi	1,333	nil
Isogum	1,844	417
Jambitanga	8,170	117
Jibakim	7,537	98
Jibako	10,618	1,902
Kange	1,500	700* estimate only
Kaugiak	1,058	nil
Kulumgu	1,521	55
Kununigum 1	4,559	2,221
" 2	1,054	645
Kunjingini 1		
" 2	3,423	277
Kutigim	1,793	485
Kwanebandu	1,417	3,633
Kwatmagum	1,743	217
Manjukwarui	4,022	nil
Maundu	2,087	nil
Mikan 1		
" 2	4,063	281
Mul	4,000	1900 * estimate only
Nala	Unknown	Unknown - few if any
Numamaka	2,135	1,128
Nungwaia	17,307	1,659
Pa'appuma	2,792	51
Rubugum 1	754	nil
" 2	1,158	nil
" 3	1,594	126
Sawagu	4,976	2,270
Stapigum	2,108	1,644
Talangu	510	34
Tatumba	1,580	2,279

The Economy of the Area (contd)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
Tendegum	1,793	nil
Tugaikim	3,357	635
Tuwaikim	1,779	81
Ugutagwa	12,581	1,681
Umonoko	4,686	2,541
Wabindamagak	21,511	1,565
Weikor	9,616	2,012
TOTALS	186,179	35,460

(b) The total production, on current methods, of these trees is approximately 600,000 pounds per annum u.f.a. wholesale rate of 14 cents per pound, worth \$84,000.

(c) Should approved agricultural and processing techniques be fully utilised production could be increased by up to 50%.

(d) Local vegetables and other produce are grown for market at the Wosera Council Chambers, Kunjingini, Wombisa, Bainyik, Maprik and Pagwi. Generally the income derived from market produce is 60% internal. Most vendors at respective markets would earn between 50¢ and \$1.50 on a market day. Total income from market gardening operations in the North Wosera would be approximately \$10,000 per annum.

(e) Cash earnings from wage labour in the area would generally remain stable; about \$2,000 per annum. Most workers are store workers, labourers, drivers and domestic servants. A further \$2,000 was paid to casual labourers in the Kwosangwa area this year by the General Crude Oil Company, who are constructing a route from Balif to Bongos for oil exploration activities. Cash sent by workers working outside the electorate is limited. As most workers in urban areas are unskilled and semi-skilled workers there are low wages and they are generally fully expended. Agreement workers do save some of their wages as a rule. Approximately \$3,000 was sent to some villages in the area by workers outside the electorate.

(f) Most coffee growers in the area are members of the Tamau Co-Operative Society. The people are as a rule keen to sell their coffee to the Society and private buyers are not popular. Complaints on poor dividends are often heard. The present return is about 5%.

The Economy of the Area (contd)

The total share capital invested in the Sepik Producers Co-operative Association by members from this area would remain approximately \$30,204.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs.

(h) There are approximately 500 savings accounts held by individuals from this area. The average balance is about \$30.00, however some passbook holders have perhaps three or four hundred dollars in their accounts.

(i) Some individuals, particularly young and old men, have some difficulty in meeting their tax obligations. Both groups, in many cases, do not have coffee groves and basically no source of cash income. Traditional 'rings' and pigs are sold to get cash to pay tax in such cases. In many areas of the central Nanu, residents are loathe to plant permanent economic crops for fear of utilising gardening land.

Many taxpayers should make application for exemption from taxation in genuine cases of hardship, particularly older men. Young men, although they may not have coffee gardens, have no excuse to warrant tax exemptions. In most cases those who cannot meet tax payments, default and risk prosecution. The average Wosera villager is not aware of the lawful provisions in government systems and anything smacking of organisation is generally beyond comprehension.

Little rice was grown this year. Producers from Nala and Wabindamagak earned a total of \$3,000 on one crop. 23 growers at Nala had marketed their rice at the time of the patrol and had received a total of \$1,150, an average of \$50 per grower.

(Ib) A total of \$2,500 per annum is gained through sale of artifacts and clay fired pots. Markets for the local arts have been arranged in the past and are being developed.

(j) The level of cash income varies considerably throughout the area. Possibly the Ningwaia and Wabindamagak groups would be the most affluent. However, the average income varied from other parts of the census division when it was derived from cash cropping and was lower. Per capita income has increased nonetheless from last year's figures. This is due to the improved coffee production. The average per capita income is \$6.50 per annum.

The Economy of the Area (contd)

(k) Marketing facilities continue to improve with the upgrading of the road network and the completion of the Nanu and Amogu river bridges.

The Sepik Producers Co-Operative Association is the main coffee purchasing organisation and purchased 80% of coffee produced in the past year. Mr. T. Cole has buyers in the area and also purchased sizeable amounts of coffee.

Both the Co-Operative and T. Cole have bulk stores at Hayfield from which coffee is transported to Wewak, processed and then shipped to Lae.

(l) Cattle is in an early stage of development in this area. There are only 6 established projects, with a total of head of stock. Nonetheless, there has been considerable development of cattle projects in the past year and there are a further 8 projects at varying stages of development (See: Possibilities of expanding the economy).

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) In most of the North Wosera and more particularly the Central Nanu region there is insufficient arable land to be available for the extension of permanent tree crops. Most local groups in land short areas have appreciated this problem in the past and have limited the planting of permanent economic tree crops. In the south-west areas of the census division around Nungwaia there are extensive areas of rainforest which could be cleared for the development of permanent tree crops.

Should approved agricultural and processing techniques be used by local coffee producers production would be considerably improved. Local growers look upon economic trees as a 'bank' and as money is required so crops are harvested, processed and marketed. Probably between 20% and 40% of cheery falls to the ground and rots.

(b) At present market gardening produce is sold at local markets and at odd times to the Maprik High School, the Catholic mission, Kairuru Island and traded at Pagwi and Maprik markets. The production of sweet potato, yams, mami and other vegetables could be considerably increased to cater for marketing to institutions such as high schools and hospitals in the district.

(c) At the present stage of development it is unlikely that wage earning within the census division could be increased. However, if oil is found in commercial quantities in the Bongos area wage earnings by local groups will inevitably increase.

Although urban strife may be a problem on a national level, the continual movement to other areas in the Territory by land-short Wosera labourers alleviates the land shortage problem to a considerable extent particularly where workers take their wives and children with them. Should absentee North Wosera inhabitants return en masse to their home villages there would be further strains on land availability and resultant food shortages and in-fighting.

(d) Should coffee be fully maintained and rice production increased considerably, the economy of the North Wosera would be much improved.

In other developing countries such as India, mechanical rice production at village level has proved successful. For example, it may be possible for say D.A.S.F. to prepare land, sow and harvest, extensive village rice plots and debit producers for the hire of equipment or a percentage of crop returns. The

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (contd).

There has been inspiring interest in cattle development in the past twelve months. There are now 6 stacked projects from 40-90 acres in area with a further 6 at various stages of development. Most of the projects are being developed with Development Bank finance.

Once an access route is completed to the Wosera Resettlement Scheme from Nungwia more Central Nanu villages will move to the scheme and dependant on Land Development Board will undertake a communal cattle project and rice production. There is an extensive area of grassland adjacent to the Resettlement Scheme, however the landowners from Masalaga, in the Dreikikir area and from Nungwaia are not interested in selling or leasing the area and have indicated that once the route is completed to the Scheme they (the Nungwaia group) may undertake an extensive cattle project.

There has been little rice grown in the area in the past twelve months. This has been due to the market price for the drop and marketing difficulties experienced in the past. Nevertheless I anticipate that much more rice will be grown this year, due to the increased return to the grower. The only group who grew rice this season were the Nala group in the eastern part of the census division and a group from Wabindamagak in the Kwosengwa area. The Department of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries, in conjunction with the Kaugia and Nanu Primary Schools have established a rice project on Administration land in their area and this has created much interest at local level and other groups are aware of the good return which was had by those groups who harvested rice since the price was increased.

D.A.S.F. have also undertaken a pilot rice scheme at Nainda in the South Wosera area adjacent to the North Wosera Census Division boundaries. The result of this particular project will create a precedent on the economics of Development Bank finance for rice production.

There are extensive areas in the eastern and south-western areas that could be planted under rice.. However, in future years it is unlikely that the price of rice can be subsidized to the same extent as at present and in which case local producers will lose interest in cultivating rice by hand. In other developing countries such as India, mechanical rice production at village level has proved successful. For example, it may be possible for say D.A.S.F. to prepare land, sow and harvest, extensive village rice plots and debit producers for the hire of equipment or a percentage of crop returns. The

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (contd)

production of rice by hand alone has little prospect of success and on present figures I would imagine that Papua New Guinea producers would be incapable of producing enough rice to satisfy internal consumption on existent methods and rice will have to be imported indefinitely.

In accordance with land availability in the east and south-western sections of the census division there are possibilities of developing further cattle projects. At present D.A.S.F. staff are actively engaged in the extension and development of cattle projects in the area. In future local marketing and processing facilities will be required in the Sub-District should the cattle industry continue to develop.

There are vast tracts of primary rainforest in the Nungwaia which may be a source of timber supply. A technical survey would be required to establish the feasibility of timber development.

Some local groups are interested in cocoa growing. I am aware that it is D.A.S.F. policy not to promote local cocoa production. If local groups were well enough organised and undertook extensive plantings there may be prospects with this crop.

Most pig projects in the area have proved unsuccessful. Local people have little understanding of pig husbandry and feeding on a commercial basis.

There is scope for the development of a few small poultry projects as a source of cash income and meat protein.

It is pleasing to note the interest shown by some groups in cattle development and the need for hard work in rural cash crop production. Many groups have shown renewed interest in agricultural development in line with political education on community development and economic self-sufficiency.

Nonetheless groups involved in cult activity are generally disinterested in agricultural ventures, including hard work, and rely on minimal amounts of coffee, trade store and P.M.V.'s as a source of income.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (contd)

There are 14 motor vehicles owned by local groups throughout the area, an increase of 100% on the number of vehicles in the area at the time of compilation of last year's Area Study. 9 of these are P.M.V.'s and 5 are not licensed. These unlicensed (P.M.V.) vehicles are allegedly used as 'hire cars'. I have discussed this matter with the Officer-in-Charge, Police, Maprik and policemen have been alerted to apprehend drivers taking fare-paying passengers.

A well-organised P.M.V. operator could make good profits, however most units in the area run at a loss, for one reason or another.

Attitudes towards Local Government (contd)

C. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) The Wosera Council has had many problems in the past year with its proposed Capital Works Programme. The task of construction and maintenance of Rural Development roads has proved considerable and there have been the usual problems associated with Council administration and staff.

Although the local people could hardly be called pro-Council, for the most part they recognise the system as a developing forum for local affairs and one gradually they are appreciating, what it is all about.

Nonehteless, This situation does not mean that local groups are complying with Council legislation. Generally Council rules, particularly the 'Road Maintenance' and 'Pig Rule' are openly flouted. In most cases this is the fault of individual Councillors and their ineffectual approach and lackadaisical attitude towards their responsibilities and their preoccupation with trying to be popular with their constituents. It is generally essential to personally direct individual Councillors to a task at hand, for example, road maintenance, who in turn will exhort his constituents to fulfill their responsibilities with threats of prosecution and much haranguing.

(b) Attendance by Councillors at monthly meetings is generally good, although their conduct at meetings and attitudes are generally poor. There is also a breakdown in communication from the Council to the people at village level. This is due to the fact that a) the Councillor is not interested in informing his constituents and b) his constituents are not interested in being informed and c) the Councillor and people may be interested but the Councillor may have or distribute erroneous information.

Both Councillors and constituents are generally unfamiliar with administration and procedures within the system. Many local groups, having been wrongly informed, labour under various misapprehensions about Council policy and capital works programmes. The people are nonetheless somewhat disillusioned about the return for their tax contributions. With regard to cult adherence the following statement is often heard: 'Well, we pay our Council tax and lose money at trade stores and get nothing, why shouldn't we put our money in the Pele Association, we've got nothing to lose'.

(c) The Councillor is seen as a modern-day *Maluai* cum village representative cum roadwork supervisor etc. In most cases he is not a traditional leader and is almost without exception weak with limited influence. The system of prosecution of Council rules defaulters

Attitudes towards Local Government (contd)

is poor, however does from time to time show signs of improvement. In most cases Councillors are loathe to prosecute defaulters and the Council administration is inefficient in their processing of complaints.

The following are the main reasons for the poor state of affairs in the local government departments. The main reason is the lack of interest and initiative on the part of the Councillors. They are not interested in the work of the Council and do not take any part in the decision-making process. They are also not interested in the progress of the Council's work and do not take any part in the monitoring and evaluation of the Council's performance. The second main reason is the lack of resources. The Council does not have sufficient funds to carry out its work and is therefore unable to provide the services that are required by the community. The third main reason is the lack of staff. The Council does not have enough staff to carry out its work and is therefore unable to provide the services that are required by the community. The fourth main reason is the lack of training. The staff of the Council do not have the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out their work effectively. The fifth main reason is the lack of communication. The Council does not communicate effectively with the community and is therefore unable to provide the services that are required by the community.

P. MISSIONS:

(a) There are three mission groups operating in the area - the Roman Catholic mission, the Assemblies of God and the South Seas Evangelical mission.

The Catholic mission has stations at Kunjingini, Kaugia, Babmu, Ugutagwa (Duningi) and Chigwangu. The Assemblies of God group have a mission station at Jambitanget and the S.S.E.M. at Nungwaia, which influences only the immediate population in the area.

Immediately adjacent to mission stations local groups tend to identify with that mission; however further away one village may be influenced by several faiths.

There is no conflict between village groups as to who are adherents to differing missions.

(b) The services provided by each mission are briefly as follows:-

Kunjingini Catholic Mission.

Evangelical, trading, clinic, school (day and boarding primary), and the newly established school 'anker'. Those employed are one expatriate priest, one expatriate lay worker, one expatriate nursing sister, four expatriate nurses, six indigenous teachers and three local workers.

Kaugia Catholic Mission.

Evangelical, Infant Welfare Clinic and hospital, trading, primary school and agricultural projects. Those employed are two expatriate priests, four expatriate lay workers, one expatriate nursing sister, six indigenous teachers, several local workers.

Babmu Catholic Mission.

Evangelical and primary school, trading. Those employed are one expatriate priest, six indigenous teachers and several local workers.

Jambitanget Assemblies of God Mission.

Evangelical, aid posts, clinic, trading, primary school. Those employed are two expatriate lay missionaries, one expatriate teacher, two expatriate nursing sisters, four indigenous teachers, one aid post orderly.

Missions (contd)

Chigwangu Catholic Mission.

Evangelical, non-registered 'school'. Those employed are one expatriate priest, two local untrained teachers.

Nungwaia S.S.E.M.

Evangelical, primary school, aid post. Those employed are two expatriate lay missionaries, three indigenous teachers.

I believe that there is an amount of anti-mission feeling at Kunjingini and all other mission stations to a lesser extent. It is hard to document individual instances which would support this situation, nevertheless I have over the past year paid close attention to matters at village level concerning mission bodies and from certain statements and attitudes manifested by individuals concerning local missions I am convinced that there is some anti-mission feeling in this census division.

Most people do not understand the motives and aims of missions in the area and have been disillusioned with the performance and benefits of the missions. In addition some groups appear to have extremely mercenary attitudes towards missions and are interested in what they can get and take for granted mission services. However it is true to say that attitudes towards the missions seem to be improving and complaints from missionaries about local groups, their behaviour and relations with the missions are not so commonplace.

The Roman Catholic mission is the most influential group in the area, followed by the A.O.G. mission and lastly the S.S.E.M. group, who have influence only in Nungwaia and Welker villages.

3

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES:

Accommodation is available at the following rest houses:-
Abusit *, Bobmagum **, Jambitanga ***, Jobako **, Kunjingini ***,
Kwawebandu ***, Maundu **, Mikan ***, Nala ***, Nungwaia ***,
Bubugum *, Saragum **, Tatum **, Tugaikim **, Ugutagwa ***,
wabindamagak ***, and Waigamaga ***.

*** denotes good condition.
** " fair condition.
* " poor condition.

There are aid posts at Ningwaia, Ugutagwa, Bobmagum, Jambitanga, and Infant Welfare Clinical aid posts at Kunjingini and Kaugia. There is a Rural Health Centre at Wombisa adjacent to the North Wosera area.

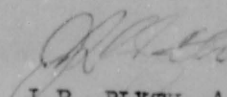
There are approximately 137 trade stores in the area, mostly poorly stocked. General items such as rice, fish, meat, tobacco, biscuits, sugar, clothing are sold at these stores.

Air transport is available from Kaugia, Babmu and Kunjingini; Chigiangu and Nungwaia also. Mission planes are operated by Wirui Air Services and the S.S.E.M. Mission.

All vehicle maintenance is carried out by Mr. M. Hovey, Hayfield, in the adjacent Tamaui Census Division. Motor spirit, spare parts and vehicles are sold at this establishment. One European mechanic and several local artisans are employed. Without this service all vehicles in the area would be grounded within one month. All local vehicle owners and drivers do not understand the basic principle of care and maintenance of motor vehicles and other machinery.

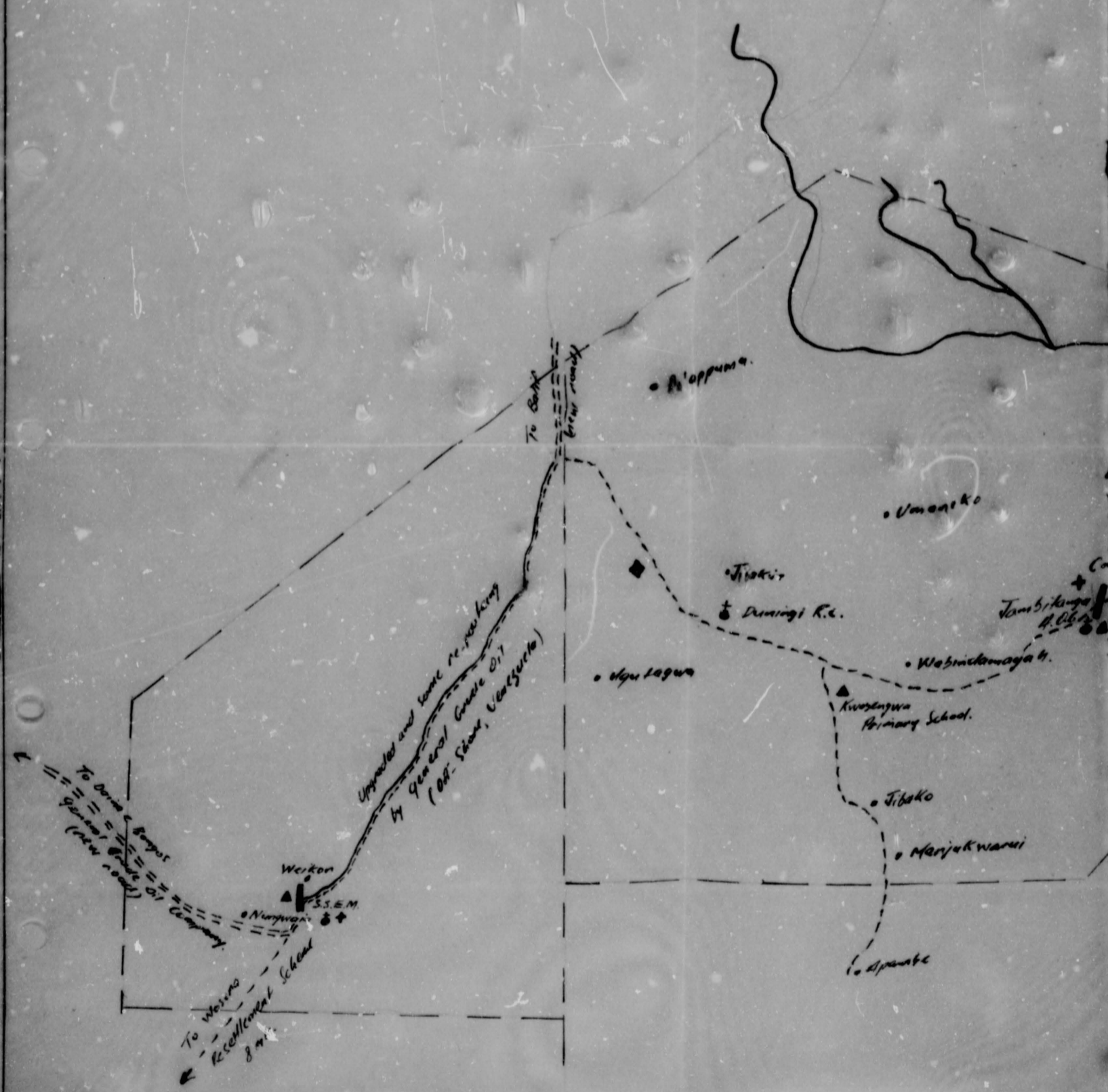
CONCLUSION - RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (a) Tugaikim (Numbingei) village is often confused with Tuwaikim village. In 1971 I recommended that Tugaikim near Kaugia be renamed Numbingei in the Village Directory. Once again could a recommendation be made to this effect.
- (b) The land shortage problem should be appreciated as such and concerted efforts made to provide incentive for Central Nanu villagers to resettle at the Wosera Resettlement Scheme. My 25-1-3-1 of the 20th March, 1973 refers.
- (c) More effective communication is needed between the Wosera Local Government Council and the people.
- (d) Further extension of rice and cattle as cash income ventures should be undertaken. Land is available in the Nala area to the east and Nungwaia to the south-west. Rice as a cash crop should be promoted in most areas of the census division.
- (e) A technical survey of timber resources in the Nungwaia-Gawanga area to the south-west of the census division should be considered.
- (f) More political education seminars should be undertaken involving Local Government Councillors and more astute members of the community.
- (g) No increase in the tax rate is justified.
- (h) Changes to the Local Government system should be considered to make Local Government more acceptable to people at village level.


J.R. BLYTH, A.D.O.
Officer-in-Charge,
Wosera Patrol Post.

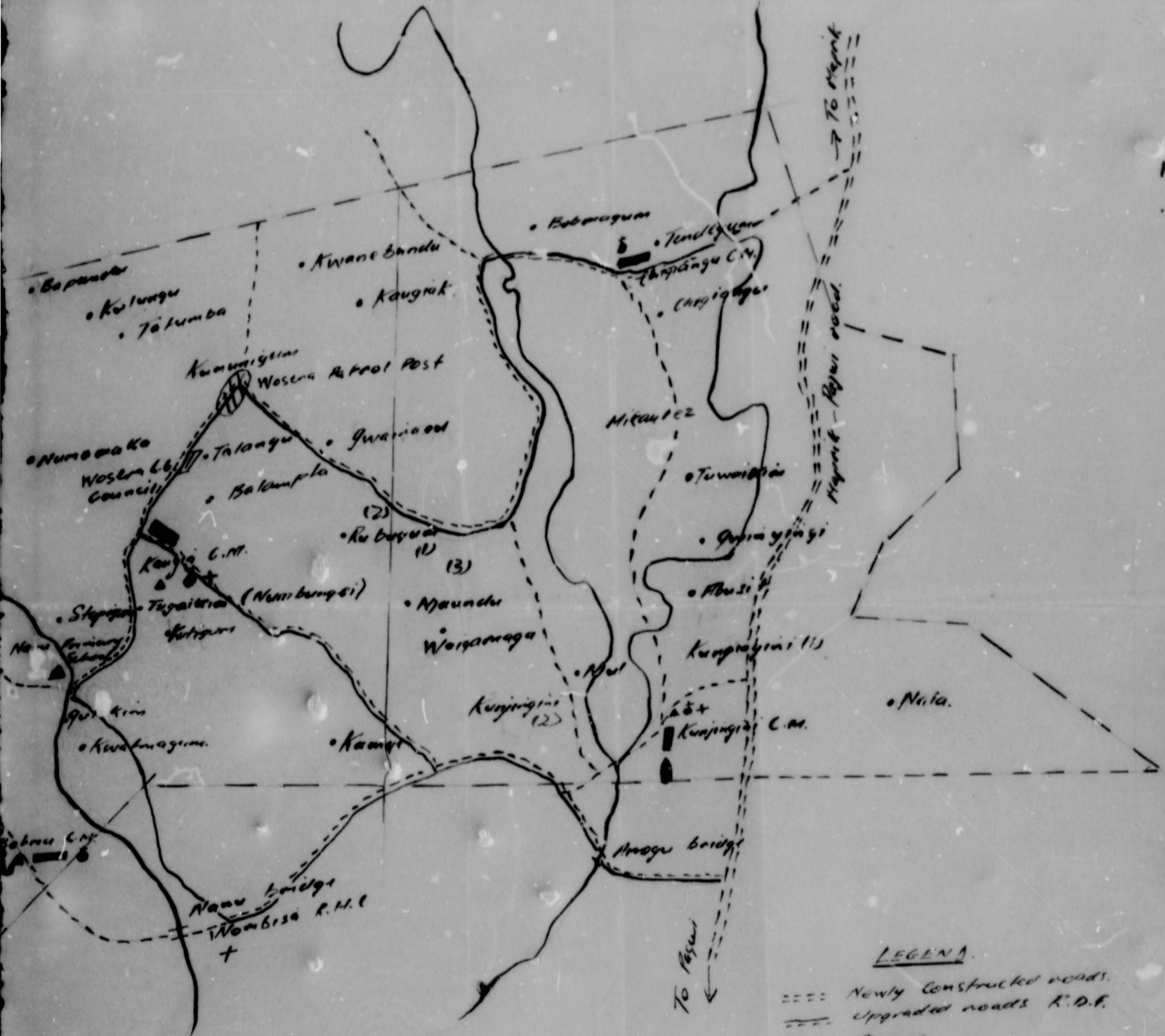
NORTH WOSERA CE

WOSERA PATROL M



VISION.

23.



- LEGEND.
- ==== Newly constructed roads.
 - ==== Upgraded roads R.D.F.
 - ~ Rivers
 - Secondary Roads.
 - ▭ Airstrips
 - ⊕ Missions
 - ▲ Schools
 - ⊕ Aid Posts.

Drawn by J.R. 15/4/70.
8/5/73.

HQ (1)

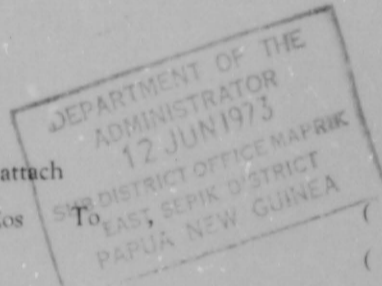
67-8-87

PATROL REPORT

Report number: NO. 8 72/73
 District: East Sepik
 Patrol conducted by: J.R. Blyth ADO.
 Area patrolled: South Wosera Census Division
 Duration: 10/5/73 to 17/5/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 14/6/73 - 27/6/73
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -
 Map reference: Milinch Kubalia Fourmil Wewak

Objects of patrol: Revision of census, Political Education, updating Area Study
 Station: Wosera
 Subdistrict: Maprik
 Designation: Routine
 Personnel accompanying: Nil
 Number of days: 7
 Total population of area: 5,702 Wosera
 Council area:
 House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui Open

The District Commissioner,
 East Sepik District,



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios ()
 Patrol Instructions, ()
 The Report and my comments, ()
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, (✓)
 Situation Reports No's 1-7, (✓)
 Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

Mae Sany...



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, (✓)
 Situation Report No's 1-7, (✓)
 District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report (✓)
 Above average
 Average
 Below average

M. M. ...

Date: 27/6 /1973

District Commissioner

Total

The District Commissioner
East Senik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

20th August, 1973.
67-8-87
R.C. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

WOSERA PATROL NO. 8/1972-73

Reference Minute from the Deputy District Commissioner, Naprik, of
25th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 7 arising
out of the above patrol of SOUTH WOSERA Census Division, together with
the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study arrangements, as sub-
mitted by Mr. J.R. BLYTH, Assistant District Officer.

Situation Reports have been referred to appropriate Headquarters Branches
for necessary action. I note that, where applicable, local action is also
being taken.

The Area Study is a comprehensive up-dating of the previous Area Study and
Mr. BLYTH is to be commended for same.

Generally speaking there appears to be a fairly reasonable state of affairs
existing in the area.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISIONINTRODUCTION:

This report is an updated Area Study based on Wosera Patrol Report No. 3 of 1971-72 as written by myself last year.

(a) The South Wosera Census Division is a lowland area of 125 square miles, drained by the Amogu and Nanu rivers which meet at Nungwaigo and then flow into the Sepik River. The area is generally flat to undulating and much of it is covered with kunai grasslands verging into scrub and isolated areas of primary forest in the south-west. Extensive river flat areas are located within this area and vast tracts of sage palm are located to the south-east, east and far south. The area is between 390 and 500 feet above sea level and the climate is hotter than areas to the north. The average rainfall is 72.02 inches per annum, taken over the last three years.

(b) The South Wosera stretches from Kupmabit in the east to the Patukwa area on the northern boundary, to Apambe in the south-west and Kwaringai in the far south. The recently upgraded Amogu-Wombisa-Kumunigum passes mostly through the South Wosera until turning to the north at Wombisa for the Kaugia area and Wosera Patrol Post, at Kumunigum. With the completion of the Amogu and Nanu bridges and upgrading of these roads, areas in the South Wosera west of the Amogu River are accessible all year round. These improvements have, of course, lent to the increasing development of this area.

The area is approximately 16 miles from Maprik on the northern boundary at Patukwa and about 39 miles to Apambe in the extreme south-west of the area. The general area is 2½-3 hours drive to Wewak. There are no operative airstrips in the area, however there are strips in the North Wosera close at hand.

All villages are accessible by four-wheel drive vehicles in the dry season.

Introduction (contd)

(c) In mid 1971 the administrative centre was established as that within the adjacent North Wosera area. Previously officers had been stationed at the Wosera Council Chambers as adviser-cum-generalist officer and this system was largely ineffective.

The first known European contact in the area was made by Richard Thurswald in 1914 (see Thurswald 1914), however he mainly travelled north on the eastern side of the Amogu. He noted extensive inhabitation in areas to the west, namely the Central Nanu area of the North Wosera. No further contact was made until the 1930's when brief patrols came from Pagwi and south from Aitape. Around 1936-37 the Catholic Mission station at Kunjingini in the North Wosera area was established. It was not until the 1950's that the Administration effectively contacted and controlled the area.

The population density of the South Wosera area is approximately 45.6 persons per square mile. Fortunately the history of contact with this area has not had the extensive pre-occupation with land squabbles and resultant rioting and in-fighting. Land squabbles remain common in this area, however are not as extensive nor as serious. Nonetheless, natives from this area remain a troublesome lot, more so in past years, and are preoccupied with cargo cult and sorcery. Although the area is fully controlled most groups remain volatile and pre-occupied with the less desirable aspects of traditional culture.

For the most part the South Wosera is generally at an earlier stage of social and economic development than the North. The average per capita coffee production is lower and there is only one primary school in the area. Many children have few opportunities for education. Agricultural potential is nonetheless generally higher than denser populated areas to the North.

Like the North Wosera, these people have a history of involvement in cargo cults, and at present about 16% of the adult population of the area are adherents to the Pele Association/M.T.C.D.A. Most studies of the Wosera have been undertaken on the denser populated areas of the North Wosera, such as the Central Nanu area.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Appendix 'A' is attached - village population register as revised. The population of the area is now 5,702 persons, an increase of 6.73% of last year's figure of 5,342. Of this increase 3.8% are new births, the remaining increase due to migrations and the recording of previously unrecorded persons.

The neo-mortality rate is approximately 20-25% and continues to decrease as health services improve and groups become more confident with the respective infant welfare clinics. The death rate is now .89% and the rate of natural increase is 2.91% per annum.

(b) All villages can be reached by road in the dry season by four wheel drive vehicles, or dual wheel drive vehicles.

(c) It is interesting to note the low absentee rate in this area compared with the North Wosera. There are a total of 199 adult males working outside the electorate in the South Wosera, only 3.5% of the adult male population, whereas 38.9% of the adult male population are resident outside the electorate in the North. This low absentee rate is indicative of the stage of social development in the area and land availability in comparison with the areas to the north.

C. SOCIAL GROUPS:

(a) The Wosera group are members of the Abelam tribe. Although these groups speak the Abelam language there are five distinct component social groups in the area being surveyed and three dialects of the Abelam tongue. Within the Wosera group dialect there are three marginally definable sub-dialect groups which follow social groupings and confederacies.

The members of the Apambe village are within the Kwosengwa group; all component village groups of which are located to the north outside the boundaries of the South Wosera Census Division. This group speak a dialect of the Abelam language generally known as Kwosengwa.

The Tamu group consists of the Nungwaigo, Kwaringai, Pukago, Kwanjuama 2 and Banglogo census units. Their ancestors apparently moved north from the Sepik area to settle these areas in traditional times. This group speak a dialect of Abelam known generally as Tamu or Tamukundi.

The largest dialect group is broadly known as the Wosera group, the majority of whom are resident in the North Wosera area. Within the South Wosera Census Division there are three distinct component social groups who speak the Wosera dialect, however these social groups have marginally definable sub-dialects which correspond with the social groupings.

The Wosera or Tamu group includes Patukwa, Falge, Kausaga, Yakiwar, Serengwandu, Kwaunjama 2 and Nainda. The people are generally referred to as the Wosera group or No. 1 Wosera. They speak the Wosera group dialect as referred to in the previous paragraph, however they too have a definable sub-dialect known by the group name Momo or Momukai.

The Nala group includes Kupmabit and Mangul; they also are within the overall Wosera group dialect, however have a marginally definable dialect called "gande".

The Kamu group includes Yindiki, Mikau, Wombisa, Wabindugum, Yambigo, Jipmago, and Walikum. This group speak the Wosera group dialect and are generally known as Numbundu people (mountain men). However within the Numbundu group there are two sub-dialect groups - Sisi and Kamu. The latter group speak

C. Social Groups (contd)

the marginally definable sub-dialect known as Kamu.

It is stressed that there is minimal difference between these sub-dialect groupings from the mainstream of the Wosera group dialect and that often village confederacies break across the component villages of a sub-dialect group.

As a general rule social groups are often one and the same as village confederacies, which are a loose alliance of villages with some feeling of group sentiment, and probably as a result the sub-dialect tongues are evident within the Wosera dialect.

Within these distinct component social groups as described are the more finite village segments. Each village segment in turn consists of a number of contiguous hamlets separated from other villages by gardening land, fallow and bush. The village segment is the largest autonomous group, which actually consists of one clan and some immigrant elements. Often these village segments equate 'villages' as in the 'Village Directory'

(b) Residence is patrilocal. The patrilineal system of inheritance is existent and generally adhered to. The social unit is the extended family.

(c) Aspects of the language pattern are discussed under (a) as related to social groupings. There is as stated marginal difference in language between sub-dialect groups within the Wosera dialects. However, both the Kwosengwa and Tamu dialects are considerably different. Most Wosera dialect speakers have difficulty understanding both Kwosengwa and Tamu, however apparently the Tamu dialect group is proficient in speaking both Kwosengwa and Wosera dialect. With increased social intercourse between social and dialect groups more people come to understand other group dialects.

Membership of various totemic clan groups within social groups or village segments is determined by birth, although quite a few adoptions do occur. However, this is generally within the totemic clan groups. Inter-village migrations do occur, however this situation closely follows clan totem lines. Clan group representatives can also be members of different villages or larger village groups as the traditional fluidity of social contacts is considerable.

Social Groups (contd)

(d) In many cases the component social group as mentioned are village confederacies. One exception that comes to mind is Pukago and Nungwaigo, who although members of the same social group, Tamu, are not bound within a village confederacy due to the fact that they are traditional enemies as a result of fighting over land. Nonetheless, village confederacies, as a loose social alliance, have developed with the influence of western contact and the resultant increase of social intercourse between village groups. Outside the component social group or perhaps confederacy any alliance is generally through marriage only. The main political unit in the village is the village segment and immigrant groups. This unit will co-operate with house building and Council work etc. For more customary issues the largest autonomous unit is the village segment itself. The parent village is knitted together by common origin and usually defined boundaries exist, with some outlying areas within the boundaries of other villages. The village segments have been caused by clans breaking away from the parent villages and forming new groups or hamlets.

(e) Relationships outside the social group are formed by long periods of residence and through marriage. Relationships outside the area are uncommon.

D. LEADERSHIP:

(a) Mr. John Matik, M.H.A., is the only Wosera with any real leadership influence. There are other young men who have leadership potential, however an unfortunate trait is to suppress leadership, particularly since the partial breakdown of the traditional leadership pattern. Traditional leaders still have authority on customary matters, however with regard to social discipline and behaviour most young men ignore the elders.

(b) Mr. Matik has worked on past years as a plantation labourer and a catechist with the Kunjingini Roman Catholic Mission. He has held the 'residency and Vice-residency of the Wosera Council. His leadership is hereditary, although his forceful personality in local administration have had a developing effect on his leadership influence.

The Incumbent Vice-President of the Wosera Council, David Frangible of Patukwa, has completed Form 2 and is currently attending an adult education course, studying to complete Form 3 level. He is a young man and seems to have a reasonable amount of influence and control of his constituents, at least 50% of whom are involved in cargo cult.

(c) Much the same quasi-leadership patterns as are apparent in the North Wosera area are evident in this area. Unfortunately the less astute, more belligerently hotheaded characters are the hallmark of Wosera leadership. Many High School leavers show no leadership potential or initiative and some are just plain trouble-makers. Leadership within the village is largely non-hereditary and is acquired by age, fighting ability, and skill as an orator and yam grower.

€ LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) It is interesting to note that all groups in the South Wosera have a different system of gardening from most groups in the North Wosera, particularly the Numbundu groups. The Kwosengwa, Tamu, and Wosera groups within the South Wosera plant two gardens. This system is known as 'wirik' or 'witik' "yami": groups planting two gardens plant yams and mami etc. in January in a newly prepared garden. In about May-June a second garden is planted in a newly prepared garden or often, depending on local circumstances, in the abandoned gardens in which the first garden was planted and harvested in the previous year. The first garden is harvested in about August to October and the second garden in about February - March of the following year.

Numbundu groups from the North Wosera plant only one garden. This system, called 'nagumak yami', is used in the main in land short areas, and the area is generally more hilly with soils less fertile, whereas in the river flat, lowland areas of the south and other less populated areas of the north, land is more fertile and land availability is not such a problem.

The people of the South Wosera also have an abundant supply of sago palm, and thus sago is one of the main sources of food. In short, most lowland groups and groups in the South Wosera have more food available for consumption, however it is noted that both Numbundu groups and South Wosera groups are much the same in stature and health. Availability of high protein food is restricted in most areas, in both the North and the South Wosera.

The system of subsistence is shifting bush fallow cultivation, although the lesser or second garden is often planted in the abandoned original garden area. The period of fallow varies from 6-12 years depending on local circumstances.

Generally land clearing for gardening and harvesting is on a clan basis; this system is a direct contrast to the Numbundu system where a man and his immediate family prepare, plant and harvest gardens and also harvested crops of yam and mami are stored, not distributed amongst others, and eaten frugally.

The rights to land are generally held by the clan. Men attach themselves to areas of land which they or their fathers have used before, although land is conceived as clan or in some cases sub-clan property. The system of inheritance is patrilineal

Land Tenure and Use (contd)

and through use of land as man is associated with an area of land in sentiment only and gives him a pre-emptive right to utilize the land within the clan or sub-clan. He is generally consulted by other men who wish to use that land and any decision to dispose or lend this land is taken by the clan or in some cases by traditional leaders.

Land is inherited by the eldest son and is utilized by him until his younger brother begins using this land and thus lays a claim to the area. A man can inherit land from close members of his clan or sub-clan.

There is some equality of land ownership through movement between clans in childhood and later life. However, most groups are conservative in lending or allocating land to anyone but their closest associate.

All trees are owned separately from the land. A clansman plants trees such as betelnut or tulip on land owned by his clan and has full rights to these trees. Often trees are planted alongside tracks, on ridges, surrounding the village etc. and do not interfere with land for gardening.

Most swampy and other lowland land in the area is reserved for planting sage palm. Disputes arise where sage palms have been planted along creeks, which are boundaries between villages. The best boundaries are ridge tops.

Clan land is concentrated within the village segment with some outlying areas in neighbouring village segments. In the South Wosera there are less outlying areas of land than in the North Wosera, and fluidity between village groups as a result of the inter-digitation of land areas ^{between} village segments is not as significant.

(b) There are no persons who hold land on lease from the government. There are no persons from this area involved in the Wosera Resettlement Scheme. All people in the area see customary tenure as sufficient for their needs.

(c) Originally many trees were planted on a communal basis, however in recent years economic trees have been planted individually and some communal plots have been subdivided into individual plots.

With the establishment of rice as a viable cash crop, there are repeated instances of communal effort, generally the clan or sub-clan or village segment working in an area of land owned by the clan.

F. LITERACY:

(a) There is only one Government school in the area, that is Serangwandu Primary School. The breakup of students and grades therein is as follows:

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	20	10	30
2	37	4	41
3	31	9	40
4	23	7	30
<hr/>			
Total	101	30	141

(b) At least 15% of the population are literate or semi-literate in the lingua franca; approximately 20% are literate in English, and 75% are fluent pidgin speakers. There are a total of 50 males, Standard 6 drop-outs, in villages in the area. Unlike such youths in the North Wosera this group seems to cause little trouble in the villages. There are 6 female Standard 6 drop-outs in villages in the area.

(c) There are no persons residing in the area who have any higher education. Most High School drop-outs or leavers are employed outside the area, nonetheless there are 3 male Form 2 drop-out/leavers resident in villages. One of this number is the incumbent Councillor at Patukwa and also the Vice-resident of the Wosera Council. There is one girl in Mainda village who is a Form 2 leaver. Enquiries re employment were referred to the Department of Labour.

(d) There are a number of students attending Brandi High and Maprik High Schools and some are at Form 3 and Form 4 levels. There is one student doing Preliminary Year at the University of Papua New Guinea at Waigani.

(e) There is at least one radio in each village, some villages have quite a number. Newspapers are not read very much, however are distributed from the Wosera Council when available. 'Wantak', 'Nius bilong Yumi', 'Our News' etc are often seen in villages. Radio Wewak is the only station listened to by groups with radios.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Although the standard of living is fairly low there are signs that hygiene and living standards are improving. Most villages continue to live in traditional style houses built on the ground, however, there are more people constructing new houses raised off the ground. With continued patrolling and Council inspections village sanitation has improved considerably, however pigs run freely in most villages and there has been no enforcement of the Wosera Council 'Pig Rule', which forbids pigs to be allowed to run freely in public places.

Most people have European style clothes, which are generally filthy, and children run around naked most of the time as they have few clothes.

The usual European artifacts are owned by most villages. These items include axes, knives, spades, saucepans, plates and spoons. More sophisticated villagers have mirrors, hair oil, radio and even shoes and socks.

(b) The staple diet is sago, yam and mami. Bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, tulip and European vegetables and local fruit are eaten when available.

Tinned fish and meat, rice, sugar, salt, tobacco and tea etc. are purchased regularly by local groups. There has been an increase in trading for fish with the Sepik River people. This is a direct result of the improved standards of the roads in the area and the greater number of P.M.V.'s operating in the Wosera area. As a result of the increased consumption of fish there has been some improvement in the overall health of many groups, attributable mainly to increased consumption of high protein foods.

(c) There are no community centres in the area. There is a definite need for adult education courses. The people are at an early stage of social development and the women particularly are very unsophisticated in their general character, hygiene, and cooking methods.

There are an increasing number of idle youths in the area (See 'F' - Literacy). I had tried to promote interest in sport and groups in the area often play basketball, and a few are now members of the newly-formed Wosera Soccer Club, which is combined with groups from the Pagwi area. This organisation will receive financial assistance from the Sports Development Board.

Standard of Living (contd)

(d) Although health services continue to improve, there is a need for regular medical patrols throughout the area. As is common in many areas, the people have a poor understanding of what many of illnesses are serious and continually 'worry' medical staff with trivial matters, whereas a seriously ill person will be kept in the village until the illness is well advanced, and often the person is too far gone to respond to treatment.

The incidence of tinea imbricata (grilli) appears to be decreasing slightly. Even so cured persons often catch this skin disease again, due to poor hygiene and living conditions. Health education is the main cure needed for this problem. About 20% of the population suffer from skin diseases.

H. MISSIONS:

(a) There are no Mission stations actually located within the boundaries of the South Wosera area, however both the Roman Catholic Mission and the Assemblies of God Mission are operative in the area.

The Catholic Mission stations at Kunjingini, Kaugia, and Babmu serve the respective adherents in the adjacent South Wosera and are active in these areas. The Assemblies of God Mission at Jambitanga in the North Wosera have influence in some areas of the south, although the Catholics have the most influence in this census division.

(b) The services provided by each Mission are briefly as follows:

Kunjingini Catholic Mission.

Evangelical, trading, clinic (Infant Welfare), school (day and boarding), newly established 'Skulanka'. Those employed are one expatriate priest, one expatriate lay worker, four expatriate nuns, six indigenous teachers and three local workers.

Kaugia Catholic Mission.

Evangelical, Infant Welfare clinic and aid-post, trading, primary school and agricultural project assistance. Those employed are one expatriate priest, four expatriate lay workers, one expatriate nursing sister, six indigenous teachers, several local workers.

Babmu Catholic Mission.

Evangelical and primary school, trading. Those employed are one expatriate priest, six indigenous teachers and several local workers.

Jambitanga Assemblies of God Mission.

Evangelical, aid-post and infant welfare clinic, trading, primary school. Those employed are two expatriate lay missionaries, one expatriate teacher, two expatriate nursing sisters, four indigenous teachers, one aid-post orderly.

Missions (contd)

There is no apparent anti-Mission feeling in the South Mosera. Mission help appears to be synonymous with anti-Mission feeling, although the situation is not at all serious.

The influence and activities of the Christian Missions is not as extensive in this area as in the north, mainly due to the population concentration of the north and the distance from and aspect to respective stations in the North Mosera. With groups like the Fukago, Yambigo, Jipmago, Banglaga and Mulgwaigo, local Missionaries realise that soul saving is largely impracticable.

I. NON-INDIGENOUS:

- (a) There is no non-Indigenous enterprise within the area.
- (b) There are no local workers employed within the area.
- (c) Not applicable.

The main road through the North Sector area until it reaches ... where it turns north and extends to ... in the North Sector. This route is the main access road to the river-bank area, both in the North and South Sectors between the Congo and Kuba rivers. This road connects at ... adjacent to the ... road and crosses the recently constructed low-cost ... bridge constructed across the Congo River, and then extends about 5 miles to the ... health center. From ... the ... road, crossing the recently constructed ... bridge (the same bridge as that of the ...). The road that carries to the North Sectors ... and ... in the North Sector area.

There are other routes passing through the North Sector and extending to ... and ... in the East and another route extending to ... in the south-west.

From ... the road extends ... miles north to the north through ... and ... and extending as far as ... in the far south.

From ... adjacent to the ... road extends a road through ... and ... to ...

With the extension of the ... industry in future years the ... of these ... routes may be ...

(d) Not applicable.

(e) There is a ... structure at ... which is Structures were once constructed at ... and ... however the long ... have ... there are ... in the adjacent North Sector area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) There are a number of roads in the area, most of which can be traversed by two wheel drive vehicles in any conditions, however in wet conditions these roads can only be traversed by four-wheel drive vehicles.

(b) The recently upgraded Amogu-Wombisa-Kumunigum road passes through the South Wosera area until it reaches Wombisa, where it turns north and extends to Kumunigum in the North Wosera. This route is the main access road to the river-bound area, both in the North and South Wosera between the Amogu and Nanu rivers. This road commences at Patukwa adjacent to the Maprik-Pagwi road and crosses the recently constructed low-cost-high-risk bridge constructed across the Amogu River, and then extends about 5 miles to the Wombisa Rural Health Centre. From Wombisa commences the 'Nungwaia' road, crossing the recently constructed Nanu River bridge (the same design as that of the Amogu bridge). The road then swings to the north towards Babmu and Jambitanga in the North Wosera area.

There are minor routes passing through the North Wosera and extending to Kupmabit and Mangul in the east and another route extending to Apambe in the south-west.

From Wombisa across the Nanu extends a minor route to the south through Yambigo and Jipmago and extending as far as Kwaringai in the far south.

From Serangwandu adjacent to the Maprik-Pagwi road extends a road through Pukago, Kwaunjama 1 and 2 to Nungwaigo.

With the extension of the cattle industry in future years upgrading of these lesser routes may be warranted.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There is a Mission airstrip at Nainda, which is rarely used. Airstrips were once constructed at Pukago and Nungwaigo, however have long since become overgrown. There are five Mission airstrips in the adjacent North Wosera area.

Communications (contd)

(d) There are no navigable rivers in the area. The Amegu and Nanu Rivers meeting at Nungwaigo and flowing into the Sepik form the main drainage pattern.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

Most labourers working outside the electorate are unskilled or semi-skilled. There are 4 teachers, 4 clerks, 2 University students, 4 policemen, 2 apprentices and 2 P.I.R. members from the area. There are about 10 drivers from the area, many working locally.

I. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The South Wosera area even more so than the North Wosera Census Division is at an early stage of political and social development. Although the Christian Missions and the government have had considerable influence in the area the South Wosera remains restricted by tradition, fear and sorcery, and aspects of social and political development are generally too far removed from the intrinsic culture of the people, and thus are inevitably subservient to their 'old ways'.

The attitude towards the government and non-indigenous persons is acceptant. Nonetheless, most inhabitants do not really understand the aims and aspirations of either. There is, however, no evidence of any anti-European feeling. The people expect a lot and can be extremely trying, however they do not bear any malice or resentment when disappointed.

The Wosera Council covers the whole of the Wosera Administrative Area, and is appreciated by local groups as a developing forum for local affairs and debate. At Council meetings members are generally concerned with works programmes, parochial complaints and other general Council business, but occasionally national issues, sometimes controversial, are raised.

The South Wosera area has not benefited materially to the same extent as the North Wosera with the development of local government in the area, however this situation is not unreasonable taking into account population distribution and the four Council Health Centres-Aid Posts constructed in the area.

Outside the village confederacy, however, Wosera society, particularly in the South, remains fairly fragmented. On the surface many groups may appear to amicably co-exist, however deep-rooted fear and even hatred exists mainly in relation to land squabbles, sorcery and traditional warfare.

Inevitably it is the younger to middle aged men who perpetuate the old animosities and although the traditional leaders are often recognised, sorcerers, the younger men appear to be more active and belligerent and are inevitably the instigators of any attempt at land acquisition, sorcery, or minor fighting.

Most Wosera groups are apathetic about matters of political

Stage of Political Development (contd)

significance, nonetheless some groups are appreciating that such issues as self-determination and independence are going to affect their lives. To this end although he may not understand the machinery of government, the villager from this area is becoming increasingly interested and less apathetic about such issues and more astute groups and individuals from this area now have a basic understanding of self-government and the common fear syndrome about the lack of Australian assistance, or the cult-inspired version - riches when self-determination is obtained - are heard less frequently, and more specific questions and statements on the various issues surrounding sovereignty are brought up at talks on these subjects.

Nonetheless, most groups see the government (in their view, the Public Service) as 'European' and many think that self-government is some non-government sort of existence. Many do not understand the aims and aspirations and responsibilities of the government. What is needed is to sell the viability of a stable form of government and the necessity of the Public Service, and the fact that self-determination and independence are synonymous with internal responsibility at all levels of society.

Many Councillors have been to Council conferences and training courses in the past. Mr. J. Matik is the Member for the House of Assembly for the Wosera-Gauai Open Electorate and for an illiterate man has an exceptional understanding of government, and carries out his duties as M.H.A. in a responsible manner.

The Economy of the Area (contd)

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) There are approximately 45,000 coffee trees in this area, almost all of which are mature plantings. Figures for individual village plantings are unavailable.

(b) The total production of the above plantings is approximately 100,000 pounds valued at a wholesale rate worth \$17,000. These figures are calculated from information available from D.A.S.F. and estimates of coffee sold to private buyers is included.

(c) Should approved agricultural and processing techniques be fully utilised production could be increased by up to 50%.

(d) Local vegetables and other produce are grown for market at Wosera Council Chambers, Kunjingini, Wombisa and Lagwi. Generally the income derived from market produce is 60% internal. Most vendors at respective markets would earn 50¢ to \$1.00 on a market day, and total income from market gardening operations would not exceed \$4,000 per annum.

(e) There are no local people employed within the area on a permanent basis, although David Nilas of Nainda has employed about 20 casual labourers from the area in preparation of rice gardens. They have been paid a total of \$200. It is difficult to estimate the amount of cash returning to the home village in the South Wosera from absentee workers. I would estimate that no more than \$2,000 would be gained from these sources.

(f) There are many members of the Tamaui Co-Operative Society in the area. Most growers are keen to sell their produce to the Society and private buyers are in some areas not popular. The usual complaints about poor coffee prices and dividends are heard regularly.

The total share capital invested by the Tamaui members of the South Wosera area in the Sepik Producers Co-Operative Association is approximately \$15,000.

(g) There are no persons in the area who could be classed as outstanding entrepreneurs. David Nilas of Nainda, is, however, rapidly establishing himself as a 'businessman' and has a

The Economy of the Area (contd)

(g) Marketing facilities are improving. There has been more profitable trade store, a cattle project established on Development Bank finance which has been paid off, and has now established rice gardens in the area with the assistance of D.A.S.F. Depending on the outcome of this man's venture he could well become a successful local farmer.

(h) There are 157 savings accounts with the Commonwealth Bank held by local residents. The average balance is between \$5 and \$20.

(i) Some individuals, particularly both the younger and older men, do have difficulty in meeting their tax obligations. Some groups, for example the Mangul people, have very little coffee and rely on market gardening of betelnut, sago, pigs and the like as a source of cash income. This group have, however, this year received good income from their rice crop.

Many taxpayers who find genuine hardship in meeting their tax payments should make application for exemption, or partial exemption. This applies more particularly to the older men, the younger men, although they may have no mature coffee groves do not generally have any excuse to warrant tax exemptions. In most cases those who cannot meet their tax payments default and risk prosecution.

There was little rice grown in this financial year. The Kupnabit group were the only group to market rice this year. They had sold most of their crop at the time of the patrol. A total of 34 growers produced 148 bags of rice, worth approximately \$880, an average of \$25 per grower.

(ib) A total of approximately \$1,000 per annum is gained through sale of traditional art and artifacts.

(j) The level of cash income varies considerably throughout the census division. The Nainda and Wombisa groups are at this stage the most affluent, whereas other groups are considerably less well-off. The average per capita income is approximately \$4 per annum, showing an increase on last year's figure.

The Economy of the Area (contd)

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(k) Marketing facilities are improving. There has been more coffee buying traffic working in the area this year and growers find a ready market for their produce and are more interested in coffee production, in line with the recent increase in coffee prices. It is estimated that there would be 30,000 acres of arable land available for

The Serik Producers Co-Operative Association is the main coffee buying organization, and purchases about 70% of the coffee in the South Wosera. There are two main private buyers also operating in the area - Mr. T. Cole has an expatriate buyer operating in the area and Mr. R. Bowring is now buying coffee and marketing it through Wewak. There is one indigenous private buyer who has bought coffee in the area this season, however only in small amounts.

working outside the area coffee gardens are not cleared and a few also but All coffee buying groups have bulk storage sheds at Hayfield (S.P.C.A.) and Naprik (Tambaran Agencies) and R. Bowring's coffee is transported by road to Wewak and then shipped to Lae. S.P.C.A. have established a coffee mill in Wewak and are processing their coffee as well as the recent increase in

(l) Cattle is in an early stage of development in this area. There are only 2 established and stocked projects operating at Kwaunjama and Wombisa. The Nungwaigo group have gained \$6,500 on Development Bank finance and have established a very good project of some 250 acres. Stock is held at Bainyik and is awaiting delivery to this project. The Apembe group have also established a large project approximately 150 acres and intend to apply for Development Bank finance to purchase stock and fencing wire. There is a further project being developed at Nainda; this project is about 100 acres in area. There are further projects that are about to be established at Kupmabit and Pukago, and these groups are being assisted by D.A.S.F. At present there are only 25 head of cattle in this area on the two established projects. A further 50 will be delivered to the Nungwaigo project in due course.

(c) At present it is unlikely that wage earning in the area could be increased.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) Unlike the North Wosera there is land available in the South Wosera for extension of permanent tree crops. In the Spambe-Nungwaigo and Kupmabit areas I would estimate that there would be 10,000 acres of arable land available for the extension of permanent cash crops.

As mentioned under 'M', para. (c), should approved agricultural and processing techniques be used by local coffee producers production would be considerably increased. Although most gardens in the area are fairly clean, many trees are in need of pruning and some gardens have either too much or not enough shade. Often when growers are absent working outside the area coffee gardens are not cleaned and often also not harvested. Local growers have to date looked upon economic trees as a 'bank' and as money is required so crops are harvested, processed and marketed. As I have mentioned previously, growers are however somewhat more interested in processing their coffee in line with the recent increase in price. It will be interesting to note the full effect on production figures at the end of the season.

At present I would estimate that between 20% and 30% of cherry falls to the ground and rots. Local groups should be encouraged to purchase coffee pulpers on a communal basis. It was noted during the current patrol that some machines are unserviceable. Perhaps D.A.S.F. could have a Rural Development Assistant fully assess this situation and educate producers on elementary maintenance of coffee pulpers.

(b) Some market gardening produce is sold at local markets, and at odd times to Naprik High School, the Catholic Mission, Kairuru Island, and traded at Pagwi market for fish. Market gardening could be increased to cater for the needs of local institutions.

(c) At present it is unlikely that wage earning in the area could be increased.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (contd)

(d) Should coffee gardens be fully maintained and processing improved and the production of rice increased, the local South Wosera economy would be substantially developed.

See my 'M' para. (1). There has been an inspiring interest in cattle in this area in the last twelve months. D.A.S.F. should continue to promote cattle projects in this area where there is grassland and good river-flat land available for cattle development. In future local marketing and processing facilities will be required in the Sub-District, should the cattle industry continue to expand.

There is now a substantial interest in rice growing in the area. Only the Kupmabit group harvested rice this season, however other groups from Nainda and Serangwangu and Wombisa have gardens which will be harvested shortly. D.A.S.F. have undertaken a pilot rice scheme at Nainda, and are giving technical and financial assistance to one grower. The results of this project will create a precedent on the economics of Development Bank finance for rice production.

There are extensive river flat and bush areas available throughout the South Wosera for rice planting, however in future years it is unlikely that the government will be able to continue to subsidise this industry to such an extent as at present, and in which case local growers will inevitably lose interest in cultivating rice by hand.

The production of rice by hand alone has little prospect of success, and on present figures I would imagine that Papua New Guinea producers would be incapable of producing enough rice to satisfy internal consumption needs on existent methods, and rice will have to be imported indefinitely.

I am aware that in other developing countries such as India, mechanical rice production at village level has proved successful. It may be feasible that for example D.A.S.F. or S.P.C.A. prepare land, sow and harvest extensive village rice plots and debit producers for the hire of equipment or a percentage of crop returns.

Mr. J. Malik, M.A.A., has a 2 ton Toyota truck, which is on permanent hire to the Wosera Council. Both truck and P.M.V. operators could make a profit, if organised.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (contd)

Father Harman of the Marui Catholic Mission has spent many years in India and has considerable experience in dry rice production, involving primitive cultivators using both mechanical and hand production methods. It is an unfortunate fact that there are few people in Papua New Guinea who know much about rice and the development of the rice industry in this country has largely evolved through trial and error.

The government should, I believe, on the rice question seek credible technical advice from such experts, who are familiar with the problems of indigenous cash croppings in Papua New Guinea.

Nonetheless, I anticipate that they will see a dramatic increase in rice production, after the planting of the next crop, when the season begins in January, and local groups will be keen to utilize or purchase winnowers/threshers, a number of which are being built at present by D.A.S.F. at Bainyik.

Most pig projects in the area have proved unsuccessful. Local groups have little understanding of commercial pig raising. Councilors see themselves as pseudo public servants and have recently voted to increase their emoluments considerably.

It is pleasing to note the renewal of interest in rice and cattle as sources of cash income. Many groups have shown a developing interest in cash cropping, in line with community development education. The Councilor may distribute erroneous information.

Groups heavily involved in cult activity are generally disinterested in agricultural ventures involving work, and seem to exist on the sale proceeds of minimal amounts of coffee and market gardening.

There are two unlicensed P.M.V.'s in the area. I have discussed the matter with the Officer-in-Charge, Police, Maprik, and policemen have been alerted to apprehend drivers taking fare-paying passengers. It appears to be a trend that local groups purchase vehicles and operate them as 'hire' cars, and openly flout the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance, seemingly without risk of police prosecution. Mr. J. Matik, M.H.A., has a 2 ton Toyota truck, which is on permanent hire to the Wosera Council. Both truck and P.M.V. operators could make a profit, if organised.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) The Wosera Council has had many problems this year in carrying out its Capital Works Programmes. The task of construction and maintenance of Rural Development Roads has proved formidable and there have been excessive problems encountered with Council administration and staff.

The people in this area could hardly be called pro-Council, nonetheless they recognise that the Council is doing something for the area and that the system is a developing forum for local affairs.

The usual system with regard to the defaulting on Council Rules applies in this area. The Council Road Maintenance, Schools and Aid Post Maintenance and Pig Rule are openly flouted. In most cases this is the fault of respective Councillors in their attitudes and ineffectual approach to their responsibilities, and their preoccupation with trying to be 'wantoks' with everyone. Nonetheless, the Council has employed a Rules Inspector who should work closely with Ward Councillors and ensure that defaulters are prosecuted.

(b) Attendance at Council meetings by Councillors is good. However, most Councillors see themselves as pseudo Public Servants and only recently voted to increase their emoluments considerably. There is a breakdown in communications between the Council and people at village level. This is due to the fact that a) the Councillors are not interested in informing the constituents; and b) the constituents are not interested in being informed; and c) the Councillor may distribute erroneous information.

Both Councillors and constituents are basically unfamiliar with administration and procedures within the system as it stands. Many local groups have at times been wrongly informed and thus labour under a misapprehension about Council policy and Capital Works Programmes. In many cases pure administrative disorganisation and haphazardness has resulted in the protracted commencement of Capital Works Programmes, which does much to upset local tax payers. The construction of a hospital ward at Wombisa is a perfect example. The Council administration has estimated for this project since 1971, and still no action has been taken on starting this project - there is no excuse for this sort of thing, and local groups, particularly the Wombisa people, are angered by such inefficiency.

Attitude towards Local Government (contd)

The people are in many cases disillusioned about return for their tax contributions. With regard to cult adherence the following statement is heard - 'we pay taxes and lose our money at trade stores and get nothing why shouldn't we agencies try the Pele Association, we've got nothing to lose'. Improvement in understanding of matters such as self-government

(c) The Councillor is inevitable a 'front man' with few exceptions and had limited influence, and some such representatives have no influence whatsoever. The Councillor is seen as a contemporary road work supervisor cum village mouthpiece. Councillors rarely prosecute constituents and the Council administration is hopelessly inefficient in processing complaints. Groups, apart from Fakaga, Rangiroa, Rangiroa, Rangiroa and Rangiroa seem to be more attentive on crucial national issues. There remains a need for political education at village level, however more attention should be spent on seminars involving community leaders.

(e) Although cult influence is significant in areas to the east of the census division, most people are pro-government, although individuals in cult-influenced areas have mixed attitudes to and relations with the government and government officers. Nonetheless, the maintenance of law and order has not suffered due to cult influence.

(d) Most groups see the government as having unlimited wealth, and the concept of government revenue through forms of taxation is not appreciated. Most groups are secretary in any assistance rendered to the government.

(f) Most constituents do not fully understand the role played by Mr. John Matik as their local 'ambassador' and a member of the Coalition Government. Local groups still see the government as 'Australian', and the fact that Public Servants are responsible to Ministers of the Cabinet is not understood. The House of Assembly is generally seen as some far-off meeting house where elected members meet, drink beer, and air their grievances against and to the government.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

- (a) Throughout the area the central government is well respected, however most local groups do not understand the aims and functions of the government, and whether or not they appreciate government institutions and agencies as viable is doubtful. Although there has been an improvement in understanding of matters such as self-government many local groups remain confused on such matters. In cult influenced areas of the South Wosera local groups have the government's version of self-determination and independence, and the utopian existence as portrayed by the Pele Association.
- (b) Political education talks have been more successful this year and most local groups, apart from Fukago, Banglago, Yambigo, Jipmago and Nungwaigo seem to be more attentive on crucial national issues. There remains a need for political education at village level, however more attention should be spent on seminars involving community leaders.
- (c) Although cult influence is significant in areas to the east of the census division, most people are pro-government, although individuals in cult-influenced areas have mixed attitudes to and relations with the government and government officers. Nonetheless, the maintenance of law and order has not suffered due to cult influence.
- (d) Most groups see the government as having unlimited wealth, and the concept of government revenue through forms of taxation is not appreciated. Most groups are mercenary in any assistance rendered to the government.
- (f) Most constituents do not fully understand the role played by Mr. John Matik as their local member and a member of the Coalition Government. Local groups still see the government as 'Australian', and the fact that Public Servants are responsible to Ministers of the Cabinet is not understood. The House of Assembly is generally seen as some far-off meeting house where elected Members meet, drink beer and air their grievances against and to the government.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

Accommodation is available at the following rest houses:

Apambi ***, Kupmabit ***, Nainda ***, Nungwaigo **, Patukwa ***, Fukago **, Serangwandu ***, Wombisa **, Yambigo **.

*** denotes good condition
** " fair "

There are Aid Posts at Nungwaigo, Serangwandu, Kupmabit, and a Rural Health Centre at Wombisa.

There are approximately 63 trade stores in the area, all poorly stocked.

Air transport is available from Kaugia, Babmu and Kurjingini, in the adjacent North Wesera area, on Wednesdays of each week.

All vehicle maintenance is carried out by Mr. M. Hovey, Hayfield, in the adjacent Tamaui Census Division. Motor spirit, spare parts, and vehicles are sold at this establishment. One European mechanic and several artisans are employed. This business is an essential service, without which all native vehicles in the area would be grounded.

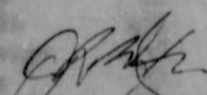
Resident District Officer

(Jacket inside left flap inside right flap)

South Wosera Area
May 1973

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (a) Changes to the Local Government system in an effort to make the system more workable and effective should be instituted as soon as possible, and preferably before self-government.
- (b) Further extension of rice and cattle as cash income ventures should be undertaken.
- (c) The Pukago, Banglego, Yambigo, Jipmago, and Nungwaigo groups should be more frequently visited by government field officers, and efforts to control sorcery practices should be continued.
- (d) No increase in the tax rate is justified.
- (e) The general situation in the South Wosera area appears to be improving, and law and order is well maintained. Local groups are showing an interest in cash income ventures.
- (f) At this stage there is no land shortage problem and land disputes are not frequently brought to notice.


J.R. BLYTH.
Assistant District Officer.

(Jacket inside left flap inside right flap)

South Wesera Census
May 1975.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	Totals - Excluding Absentees		Absentees		Absentees Resident outside Electorate		Grand Total		
		Child (under 15 years)		Adult		Child (under 15 years)		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10/5/75	Apenbi	45	47	57	58					
17/5	Bangloga	39	42	45	44	2	1	16	4	228
17/5	Jiyungu	33	33	30	33			12		180
15/5	Kunaga	45	36	44	45			2		151
14/5	Kuyabit	36	31	45	53			7	1	175
11/5	Kuringai	30	34	39	37	5		7	2	217
12/5	Kwanjama 1	39	40	33	39			2		169
12/5	" 2	36	32	31	37			9		160
14/5	Magunji	24	31	33	44		1	3	1	141
14/5	Mungul	22	20	21	24			5		139
16/5	Mikun	75	68	61	84			8	1	336
16/5	Moinda	114	112	92	99	15	8	19	7	388
12/5	Mungwaige	116	140	142	139	1	2	11	2	455
15/5	Pelgo	37	44	32	44	2	4	11	2	226
15/5	Petukwa	61	47	45	62	3	1	6	1	168
12/5	Pukaga	90	78	92	96	2	1	15	2	255
14/5	Serangwanta	100	109	92	99	4		9	1	370
17/5	Vabindigun	45	37	50	45		1	10	1	412
17/5	Walimun	28	29	33	31	2		8	1	186
17/5	Wambisa	105	120	104	115			5		184
17/5	Yambigo	61	49	53	66	3	5	25	9	484
15/5	Yakivar	32	35	32	33	1	3	5	3	241
16/5	Yindiho	50	42	36	44	1	2	5	1	161
	Total	1559	1536	1297	1415	41	34	199	41	5702