

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: DREIKIKIR

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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PORT MORESBY - 1989..1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Dreikikir 1, 2, 3, 5

1957/58

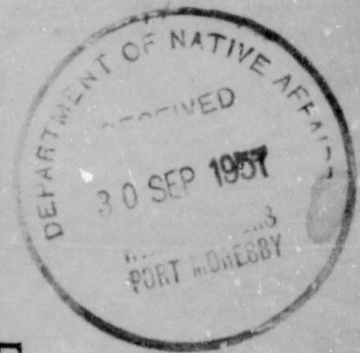
SEPIK DISTRICT

DREIKIKIR AND ANGORAM PATROL REPORTS 1957/58 -1958/59

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Dreikikir		
1-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Wam Census Div
2-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Urat Census Div.
3-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Gawanga Census Div.
5-1957/58	H.D. Donovan <i>OK</i>	✓ Urim Census Sub. Div
Angoran		
5-1958/59	R.L. O'Connell	Grass Div.
7-1958/59	G.F. Ball	Banaro Census Div.
8-1958/59	H.R. Dickinson	Kwongai- Chimbian



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....Sepik..... Report No..... Dreikikir No. I of 5./58

Patrol Conducted by..... C.A.Trollope Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... WAM census Division.....

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

Natives..... 4 Members RPs NGC.
I N.M.O.

Duration—From..... 8 / 8 / 19 51 to..... 16 / 8 / 19 51.....

Number of Days..... Nine.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / .. 6 .. / 19 .. 54

Medical / / 19 53..

Map Reference..... No..... 315, I. Manu. East. I. inch. Provisional Series.....

Objects of Patrol..... Routine Administration..... Census Area Familiarisation.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

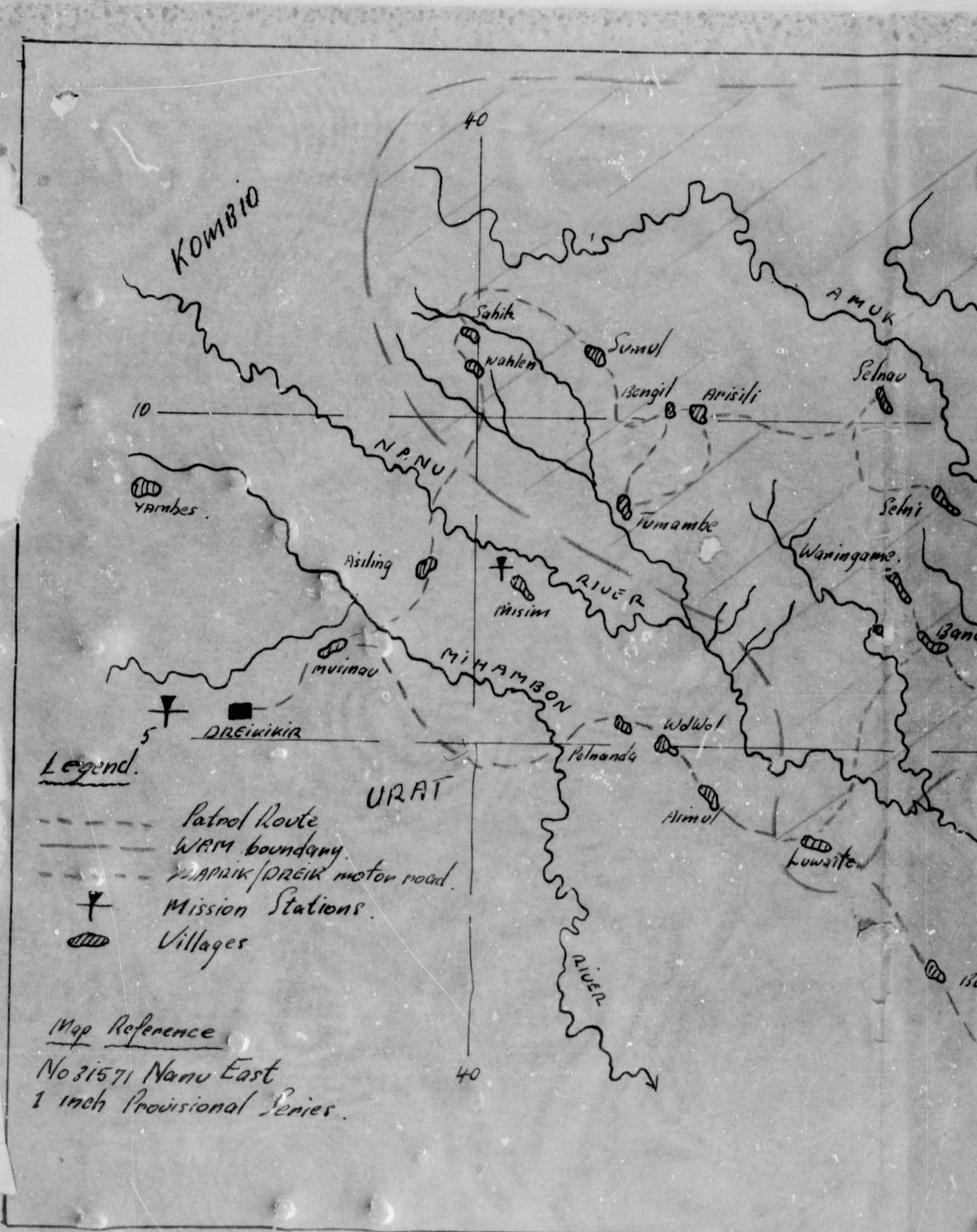
.....
District Commissioner

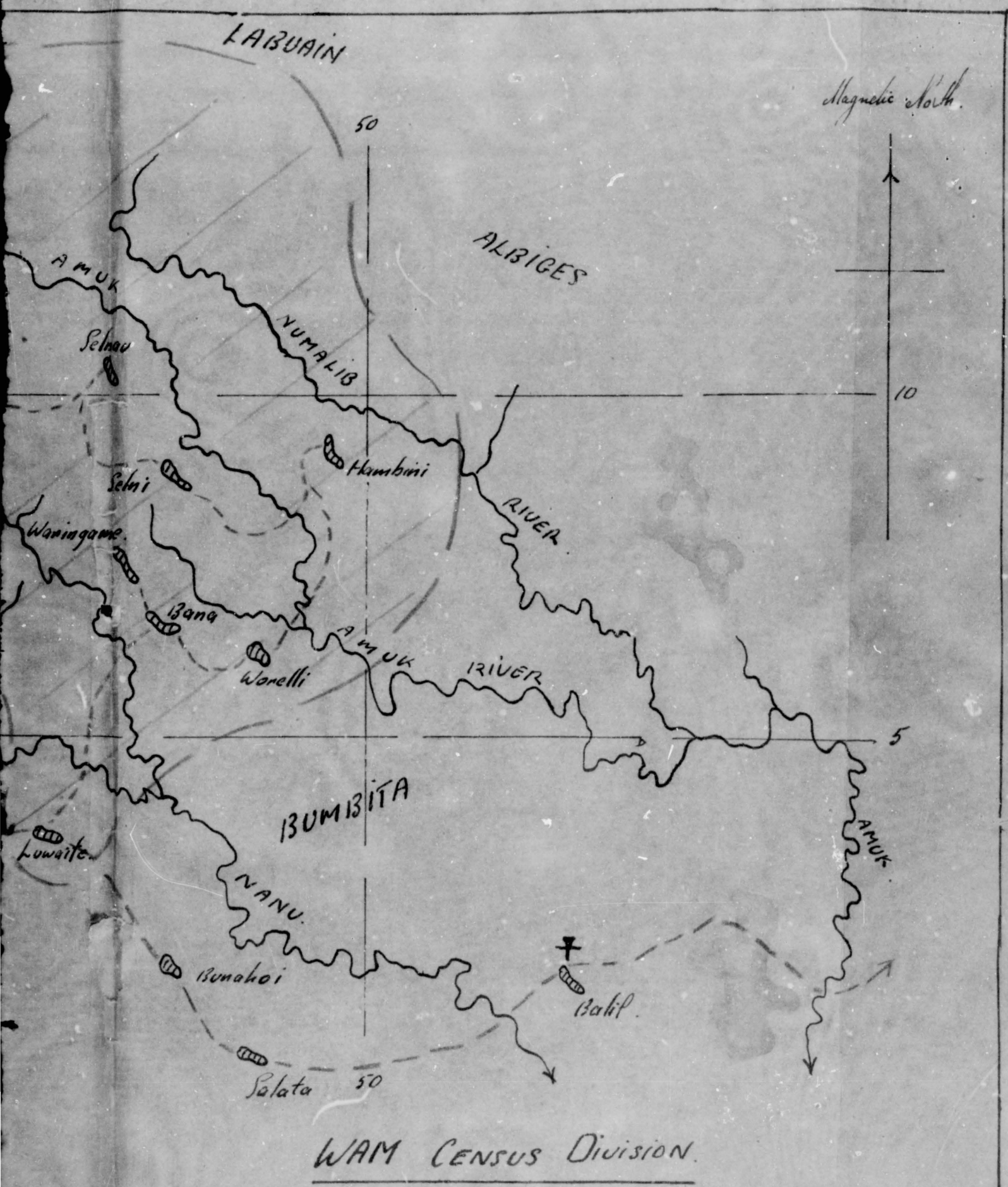
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

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





Attachment P/R No 1 of 57/58 Daak.

Phillips 24/8/67

30/11/94

9th October, 1957.

The District officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT No.1, 1957/58, DREIKIKIR

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

The native attitude is amazingly good. Every effort should be made to retain the good will of these people divert their energies into profitable channels.

Always ensure that native leaders are not, in fact, confidence men.

Ensure that no further communal plantings of cash crops occur.

Well meaning individuals such as KOKOMO can cause endless trouble. "Do gooders" are, I find, more troublesome than a scoundrel.

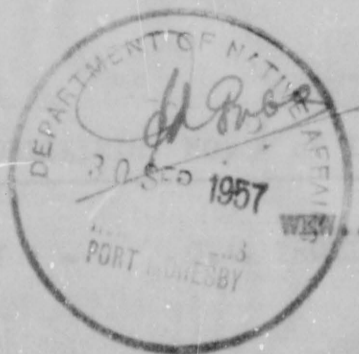
The contents of the report is most interesting and I shall be pleased to hear of further development, particularly of roads and cash crops in this area.

The Patrol has been well performed but is poorly presented - I again request that you instruct officers to ensure that reports should have as attachments, notes on anthropology, agriculture, police etc.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

G
F
Females
in Child
Births

20/11/94 ✓



CGL:HOM.

WEWAK..DREIK.P/R.1-57-58/942.

25th September, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
MARIK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No.1 of 57/58.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

Considering that the last patrol to this area was in 1954, the native situation appears to be good. Every effort should be made to have a follow-up patrol within six months.

Native Labour: Please discuss the situation with the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir and have him introduce "1/3 control method" that operates in your area.

Agriculture When encouraging the planting of ground-nuts it must be stressed that their market value may drop any time and that is a risk the people will have to take.

The District Agricultural Officer will be asked to make available vegetable seeds for the area.

Mr. Trollope has submitted a good report.

(Handwritten signature)
(T.W. Ellis)
a/District Officer.

WEWAK - 25th Sept.. 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Please find attached Dreikikir Patrol Report No.1 of 57/58 Camping Allowance claim submitted by Mr. Trollope.

(Handwritten signature)
(T.W. Ellis)
a/District Officer.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1956/57
PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO. 1 of 1956/57.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- C.A. TROLLOPE P.O.

THURSDAY 8th August 1957

AREA PATROLLED :- WAM Census Division.

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision.

To SUMIL - 1 hour

Revision and Visit to
Area Familiarisation.

SATURDAY 10th August 1957

On to HENGLI

DURATION OF PATROL :- 8th August 1957 - 16th August 1957

SUNDAY 11th August 1957

NUMBER OF DAYS :- Nine.

MONDAY 12th August 1957

Departed for HENGLI

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Four Members R.P. & N.G.C.

One Native Medical Orderly.

TUESDAY 13th August 1957

To HAMEINI - 3 hrs. Gro.

and inspected. On to WARELI - 4 hrs. Gro. and inspected.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :- Mr. F. Martin P.O. 6/54.

WEDNESDAY 14th August 1957

To HAMEINI - 3 hrs. Gro.

and inspected. Revised census. Routine Administration.

THURSDAY 15th August 1957

APPENDICES :- Report on Police.

Census Statistics.

FRIDAY 16th August 1957

Sketch Map.

To DREIKIKIR - 2 hrs. Gro.

Patrol completed.

PATROL REPORT NO. I of 1957/58 - DREIKIKIR.DIARY.

The WAM census division lies to the north-east of DREIKIKIR and is an easy access. Neighbouring groups are from east to north, KONTOS, URAT, HUMBUN, and ALBICHI; a small area lies between the KONTOS and HUMBUN ranges. The people are now included.

THURSDAY 8th August 1957.

Departed DREIKIKIR for first WAM village of WAHLEN. Proceeded on motor traffic road to MUSINAU thence ASILING, both URAT villages, and thence WAHLEN. - 2 hours. MIHAMBON and NANU rivers crossed en route. Censused and inspected WAHLEN and adjacent SAHIK.

FRIDAY 9th August 1957.

To SUMUL - 1 hour. Inspected site of SAHIK en route. Census revision and village inspection.

SATURDAY 10th August 1957.

On to BENGIL hamlet of TUMAMBE village - 30 mins. Census revision and inspection. To TUMAMBE - 40 mins. Steep descent to village site at stream edge of NANU tributary. Revised census and inspected and departed for ARISILI - steep climb of 50 mins.

SUNDAY 11th August 1957.

Completed census for ARISILI commenced previous afternoon. Inspected. Observed.

MONDAY 12th August 1957.

Departed for SELNAU - 20mins. Censused and inspected. To SELNI - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected. Heavy rain showers afternoon.

TUESDAY 13th August 1957.

To HAMBINI - 40 mins. Crossed AMUK river en route. Revised census and inspected. On to WARELI - 40 mins. Inspected Aid Post site en route at edge of AMUK river. Census revision and inspection and on to BANA. - 10 mins.

WEDNESDAY 14th August 1957.

To nearby WARINGAME. Revised census and inspected. Returned BANA - censused inspected. Departed p.m. for LUWAITE - 1 hour. Crossed NANU en route. Slept.

THURSDAY 15th August 1957.

Revised census and inspected LUWAITE. Native Affairs p.m. and visit to URAT village BMUL.

FRIDAY 16th August 1957.

To DREIKIKIR - 2 hours 20 mins. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION.

The WAM census division lies to the north-east of DREIKIKIR and is in easy access. Neighbouring groups are from west to north, KOMBIO, URAT, BUMBITA, and ALBILES; a small and sparsely populated area between the TORRICELLI ranges and the WAM is the LABUAIN whose people are now included in the AITAPE sub-district. The WAM is a compact area and population is evenly distributed; the greatest population concentration occurs in the BANA/WARINGAME area where some 900 people have settled in three close communities.

Population is divided into two language groups. Pocketed between the WAM proper, URAT and KOMBIO areas are three villages of WAHLEN, SUMUL, and SAHIK who converse in a dialect of their own known as SAHIK. It is apparently unrelated in its pure context with neighbouring languages but has become, because of necessary liaison with numerically superior groups, an admixture of these languages. The other language group, WAM, is more recognised and extends over a greater population and into the LABUAIN area.

Local topography is typified by the prominent ridge which divides the NANU river from the AMUK river. This ridge comprises the bulk of WAM territory although several villages in the lower WAM possess fairly large land tracts on the northern slopes of the AMUK valley. The AMUK has a greater catchment area than the NANU and normally carries a larger and swifter flowing volume of water. The fact accounts for the more extensive levelling at stream level. Both rivers have their headwaters in the middle and eastern sections of the TORRICELLI ranges and are subject to severe flooding. The range effectively divides the WAM and LABUAIN from the coastal and hinterland SUAIN peoples. The total WAM area is for the most part heavily wooded.

Dry weather was experienced, it being the dry season, rendering conditions pleasant for the patrol. The more elevated villages are probably in the vicinity of 2,000 feet and enjoy bracing climates. Cold winds blowing off the slopes of the TORRICELLI are a regular feature.

The last Native Affairs patrol was conducted by Mr. F. Martin P.O. in June 1954 for routine administration and war damage payment. Dr. Babica conducted the last medical patrol in 1954.

Objects of this patrol were census revision, routine administration and area familiarisation.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Little contact has been had with WAM people since the writer has been in this area. Officials reported to DREIKIKIR in the first instance as a matter of courtesy and very few were seen again until the patrol. Various reports from natives of neighbouring areas seemed to indicate that the WAMs were indifferent to Government influence and authority. The patrol proved the impression wrong however, as the people were found to be law-abiding and willing to accept Administration advice and censure and the general native situation could be said to be quite satisfactory. Friendliness and co-operation were features throughout making routine work in the area easy and a pleasure.

If these reactions can be taken as a gauge together with manifestations of willingness to assist in various undertakings such as reconstructing and maintaining the motor traffic road between MAPRIK and DEIKIKIR, then attitudes towards the Administration could be said to be encouraging. The people impressed as being more forthright and honest in character than their KOMBIO neighbours, adepts at glib speech, proved to be. Neglect, whether material in the case of housing and sanitation, or moral in the case of failure to report illness, was readily admitted without pretext. No great effort was necessary to establish the facts surrounding complaints.

Stage of development can perhaps be measured in terms of the effect of migratory labour, possibly contact with more advanced peoples on the coastal side of the TORRICELLIS, and of recent years, the introduction of Rural Progress Societies. Education, although ~~part~~ part of mission endeavour in the area, is of a very fundamental form and cannot be said to have significantly influenced any advanced thought that may be present. The people are still predominantly preoccupied with the traditional patterns of activity however. Considering this situation, it is not surprising that the introduction of new institutions such as Progress Societies, simple in function and constitutional set-up as they may be, ~~have~~ have been attended by certain abuses in their operation. The history of the Progress Societies, centres of which are established at BURUGUM in the GAWANGA and SUPARE in the BUMBITA area, is well known to you. WAM peoples are associated with either one or the other centres. With the more recent establishment of the BURUGUM Society, some WAM communities already financial members of the SUPARE Society, ~~joined~~ subscribed to this because of the lesser distance it involved in human portergae of products. Certain individuals; attendants with the introduction of the Societies, arose as sort of pseudo-leaders to promote the interests of the Society. In the early stages these leaders, all ex-policemen, were apparently primarily responsible for arousing interest in the Societies among DREIKIKIR peoples. Some, considering the general ignorance of the people, saw an opportunity to transform Society interest to their own, and had to have their activities curbed for a period. Directions from officers of Native Affairs and Agriculture departments have apparently remedied any abuses and from the sketchy account of present activities obtained from various individuals, including the aforementioned leaders, it would appear that these activities are within the intended framework of operations. Leaders referred to are KOKOMO of AIMOL, HAUGEN of SUPARE, and ANSON of MUSEWDAI, all from outside the WAM area. KOKOMO has the most influence with WAM people. Another native WANGU of WARINGAM E, has a good deal of influence with his own people and it is suspected uses them to promote his own interests. He owns trade stores and has planted fairly large areas of rice and peanuts probably by co-opting the services of villagers. Communal rice plantings were undertaken initially by communities belonging to the Societies but because of the confusion involved with record keeping and payment these were advised against in favour of individual plantings. This was apparently an agricultural direction and a wise one. Throughout the patrol encouragement was given to extend plantings and emphasis placed on the advisability of individual production at this stage. The people are still feeling their way towards understanding and assessing these Societies and any more advanced and complicated organisation of production should not be attempted until they have been interpreted correctly by the people.

Interest in rice and peanut planting is expanding and production will undoubtedly increase in the near future. Close supervision of activities in the area by agricultural staff is essential and warranted. Many of the people accept out of hand directions by Society leaders and it would be easy for the latter to commit further abuses unless supervised.

A number of communities have an excess of absentees in employment outside the District and this has had the usual unstable effects on village life. Villages concerned are, SELNAU, SELMI, WAREMI, and WARINGAME. Consideration to prevent further recruitment in these villages is recommended. The usual requests by kinsfolk and officials were made to have labourers returned.

The WAM area is famous among other native peoples of the MAPRIK sub-district and even further afield as the centre and claimer of the peculiar SANGUMA type of sorcery. As could be expected SANGUMA plays a major role in the lives of the people, but it would appear nowadays that its influence is not accepted ~~by~~ willingly. The older generation endeavour to maintain it in its full significance but many of the younger men profess disbelief and regard it as something evil belonging to the past. It is significant that none attempt to speak publicly against it however. Authority of officials is undermined to an extent but in many instances it was learned that the official was the SANGUMA specialist of the village. Two individuals, KOKOMO of AIMUL and a L/Corporal attached to MAPRIK detachment have carried on what amounts to an anti SANGUMA campaign over the last year or so. Their effect has been considerable it is believed ~~ix~~, and their names were often associated with denials in the belief. These latter denials were made without reason i.e. not ~~xx~~ in answer to questioning or suchlike, and would seem to indicate that the Administration has been painted as awrathful avenger to those found practising the belief, by the campaigners. Increased economic activity and effort will probably result in the waning of the belief.

Few complaints were heard by the patrol and these mainly concerned sorcery practices. Information has reached you concerning a local unsavoury custom that has been extended to and is being carried out in RABAUL by WAM natives in employment there. It is understood that further investigation will result.

Overall the situation presents no immediate problems and development particularly in the economic field should be a future feature. It is surprising ~~that~~ when considering the three year lapse between Native Affairs patrols, ~~the~~ the situation remained static. More regular patrolling by Administrative field staff would do much towards effecting improvements.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

General health at the time of the patrol was good. A minimum of cases were directed to DREIKIKIR hospital for treatment. Included among these however were four cases of measles contracted by children. These were despatched to DREIKIKIR and placed in isolation; the instances were found in one village ~~xx~~ SELNAU, and a close scrutiny of the rest of the population revealed no others.

Medical patrolling has been fairly regular in the WAM and this constant contact has contributed to good health among the population. Bracing climate is probably also a factor.

An Aid Post has been established at MONGITE between HAMBINI and JORELLI villages and is under the charge of Native Medical Orderly MANGO. The Aid Post is in an attractive setting on the edge of the NANU river and in proximity to an excellent rock swimming pool. Four good wards have been built and some 40 patients were in attendance when visited.

A large proportion of deaths are apparently attributable to dysentery and pneumonic outbreaks. Vague symptoms of cause of death related by natives make it difficult to make any accurate assessment in this respect.

Sanitation and hygiene are not all that could be desired but would be in keeping with the usual village standard. The freedom allowed to pigs detracts from the general picture. Water supplies are adequate and near at hand although silty in some instances.

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and did valuable work throughout.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As in other DREIKIKIR mountain areas, villages for the most part follow the ridge pattern. Most of the settlement is along the previously mentioned one prominent ridge. Most villages have their scattered hamlet groups in either the NANU or AMUK valley areas. Sites have been changed by some villages on the advice of field officers; one such is TUMAMBE which migrated from the main ridge to the edge of a small tributary of the NANU river. Another village SELNAU moved down the slopes of the ridge because of the danger present from land slides. This latter is a real threat in the case of the highest village APISILL which is situated along a considerable length of ridge top no more than ten yards wide in places. Sites are typified by tall coconut groves extending throughout village confines. Erosion is a menace in most villages and assisted by the practise of clearing the village area of all grasses. Where building space is limited housing has become consequently clustered. Generally villages were clean although any continuity in this respect is probably due to the effects of the elements.

In the SAMIK and upper WAM areas, housing is mainly of the raised floor variety. The lower WAM persists in the earthen floor, sloping roof variety found commonly in the MAPRIK area. Construction is usually not as tall or roof slope as pronounced as the typical MAPRIK house however. Materials used are as in other DREIKIKIR mountain areas, the main ones being sago palm leaf for thatching, sago palm stalk and various bush timbers. For the most part houses are of sturdy and durable construction.

Rest houses and police quarters were satisfactory.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

No outstanding official was in evidence. Most however have a reasonable control over their communities helped in some instances by the aforementioned SANGUMA knowledge and power. An ex-paramount luluai, MAHITA of

WARINGAME was not present in the area at the time of the patrol but it would seem that he still wields considerable influence throughout the WAM and adjacent groups. He was reported to be ill and at an Aid Post in another area. The true picture of village control is suspected to be a compromise between catechists, Society leaders, officials, and the usual behind-the-scenes powerful village personalities. The pretence by officials of absolute control during the presence of a patrol is a worthy performance which probably backfires when the patrol departs.

Vacancies through death and resignation were not so difficult to fill although seeking a hat in some instances suspect.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The area is nominally Roman Catholic but has not been strongly influenced by this belief. The upper WAM communities are much more catholic conscious than the lower WAM where little effort has apparently been made to spread and consolidate the doctrine. Catechists in the area impressed as zealous workers and but for their efforts Catholic Mission influence would undoubtedly wane. Control is exercised from the Mission of the Divine Word at DREIKIKIR under the charge of Father YEUNAMAN. European missionary visits are rare. Compounds and churches have been established at several villages. A recent station established by the South Seas Evangelical Mission at MISIM in the URAT area has three Europeans in attendance and is under the direction of Mr. John Pierce. This mission exerts considerable influence in several WAM villages, notably TUMAMBE and ARISILI.

Education within the area is nonexistent aside from several catechist schools which emphasize doctrinal teachings. An excellent school at MISIM has a number of WAM students in attendance. One male from the area is at the Government school at MAPRIK. The usual hunting and fishing activities result in catches that provide protein additions to the diet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

For the most part roads are wide, well graded and in good condition. Settlement is evenly spaced and distances between villages slight, necessitating little effort in road maintenance. Between WARINGAME and WORELII natives have constructed approximately a mile of vehicular road that could at some future date, when economically warranted, be linked to the main motor traffic road. Motives for the building of the road would seem to have stemmed from Society influence.

The main rivers are crossed by fording, bridges being nonexistent. Much effort and time would be required to bridge the NANU and AMUK rivers, and this would probably be wasted when considering the frequent raging flood waters.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence farming carried out under the traditional shifting agricultural pattern provides the people with an abundance of staple foods. Staple crops in order of importance are, YAM, TARO, MAMI, SUGAR, and BANANA. YAM provides the necessary standby in the period which awaits the bearing of new gardens. Natives are energetic in their garden undertakings and plant always in excess of their minimum requirements. Surpluses in season are usual although little of this finds its way to DREIKIKIR for monetary repayment, mostly it being used ~~as~~ for feeding livestock. Many varieties of native vegetable, various edible species of tree leaf, etc., contribute to a wide and well balanced native dietary range. Apparent good soils of the area are responsible for above average growth standards in the staple commodities. Food shortages are a dim memory to the older generation, and would appear to have been caused by some climatic anomaly. The stability and sufficiency of the agriculture is undoubtedly a contribution to good health.

The area produces little in the way of imported vegetable types and fruits. Tomatoes, onions, beans, cucumber and oranges were seen in small evidence only. European vegetables should do well in the area and would be distributed if available.

Territory owned by WAMM communities varies a great deal in area. Upper WAM villages possess enough land for present purposes but any future requirements would mean encroaching on the land of adjacent groups. Population in this area is denser and land is limited because of the converging demands of the heavily populated URAT area to the west. Increasing population and economic activity will create the need for additional land, and if the present agricultural methods continue, pressure problems will result. Lower WAM villages have on the other hand large land tracts which should be sufficient for many years.

Livestock ~~xxx~~ is confined to pigs, dogs, and a few poultry. The former two are kept in large numbers. The pigs seen were of the true native variety and no attempts have apparently been made to improve strains by importing better breeds as in the KOMBIO. The usual hunting and fishing activities result in catches that provide protein additions to the diet.

ANTHROPOLOGY "A".

The importance and significance of the units within the kinship system is much the same as that in the KOMBIO (vide P/R No.4 of 56/57). Sister exchange is the basis of the marriage pattern and to a lesser extent the payment of bride wealth. An upset in the marriage pattern is caused by an excess of absentee males from the village. An instance is the breakdown of the betrothal system where the betrothed of a male, absent for an excessive period of time is married off to another often already married native. The incidence of polygamous marriages is not widespread and has the latter as one of its causes. Marriage is patrilocal, and affiliations extend to adjoining groups.

APPENDIX "A"

Enquiries made in an effort to understand something of the SANGUMA belief were not enthusiastically answered, and little beyond ~~the fundamental framework of the belief~~ knowledge of the fundamental framework of the belief was achieved. Any detailed analysis of the belief and its ramifications would involve a lengthy study; this may be attempted and results submitted in a subsequent report. There is little doubt that the belief is still firmly ingrained in the lives of the people and will be a deterrent factor to possible eventuation of progressive thought.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.I.A. 1950. 4100. X

ANTHROPOLOGY "B".

L/Cpl. SAISIA Reg. No. 6379 - Captain and intelligent N.G.O. No items worthy of collection were seen. Art and craft forms were similar to those of the KOMBIO.

Const. ABBUJOI " " 4410 :- Senior and experienced policeman who performs duties satisfactorily.

CENSUS.

Const. DEYANA Total population recorded 2275. Figures are not available from the last census but an increase of 22 should be a fairly accurate approximation. Births exceed deaths by 35, the great majority of deaths occurring among the aged group.

Lines were orderly and little trouble was experienced in respect of ignorance of recorded names. This was a feature of the KOMBIO census. Few absentees were recorded and most of these were found to be in attendance at local or other Aid Posts in the area.

The incidence of over recruitment has been mentioned under Native Situation. If labourers absent at places of work within the District are considered in assessing over recruitment then more villages would be affected. Labour statistics have been forwarded to you.

G. H. Trollope

[Handwritten Signature]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO. XI of 1957/58.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

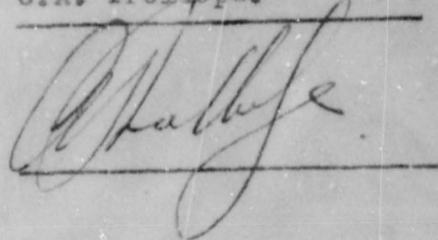
L/Cpl. GATSIA Reg.No. 6379 :- Capable and intelligent N.C.O.
Continues high standard of
work.

Const. ABENJOI " " 3410 :- Senior and experienced policeman
who performs duties satisfact-
orily.

Const. DIKAMA " " 9441 :- Will improve with additional
patrol experience. Eager to
im press.

Const. DEAVI " " 9348 :- Another young member who
shows signs of developing into
a valuable worker.

C.A. Trollope. P.O.



VILLAGE POPULATION REPORT

Year 57/58

WAM CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM WORK									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
WAHLEN	8.8.57	7	6												6	3			2	3			2	6					9
SAHIK	"	4	5	I				I							5	2	I		2	3	I	I							3
SUMUL	9.8.57	3	5	I										I	6	6			2	4	3	7							4
BENGIL	10.8.57	4	3												3	2			I			I							
TUMAMBA	"	5	2					I		I					6	5			2		4	4							4
ARISILI	11.8.57	15	9	2					I		2				3	5			I	I	3								9
SELNAU	12.8.57	6	8	I	I			I		I					5	6			2	5	I	I	3				II		I
SELNI	"	18	12	I	2				2	3	4				6	10			4	8	4	9					2I	2	
HAMBINI	13.8.57	15	20					3	I	I	3				10	9	I		3	8	3	10					II		
WARELI	"	2	5						2		2				7	4			2	2	3						II		
WARINGAMBI	14.8.57	21	22	4	I			I	I						11	11	I	I	3	3	13	4					29	2	
BANA	"	12	11	I	I										4	3			3		I	I							7
LUWAITE	15.8.57	8	8	I	I					2					4	4			3		14	1					13		
TOTAL		120	116	12	6			7	7	6	13	1			76	70	3		15	44	18	54	26				135	4	I

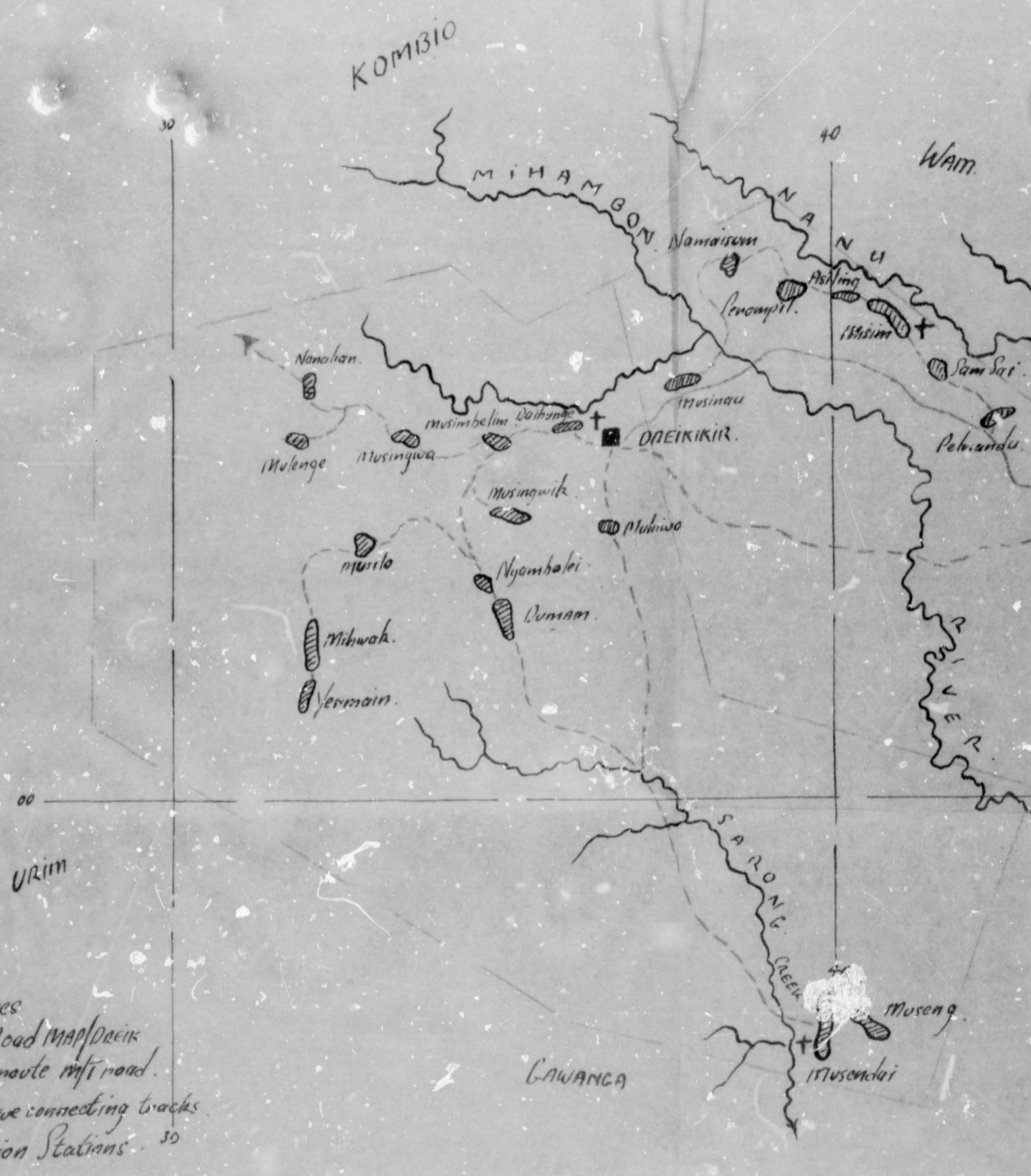
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

WAM CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX P.R. NO. I of 57/58 (DREIKIKIR)

G.F. Papua-1047/12.47

DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adult		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M		F	M	F
						6	3		2	3	2	6			9				5		20	29	12	14	3	16	3.5	33	34	40	41	168
						5	2	I	2	3	I	I			3						4	27	8	21	4	26	3	16	17	31	41	198
			I			6	6		2	4	3	7			4						9	19	13	11	2	13	3.5	14	26	28	25	104
						3	2		I			I									9	6	12	10	I	10	3	17	6	13	17	54
	I					6	5		2		4	4			4						10	22	5	14	I	14	3.5	24	15	30	31	108
	I		2			3	5		I	I	3				9						17	33	17	19	5	24	4	48	37	68	61	223
		I				5	6		2	5	I	I	3		II		I				15	21	21	14	3	20	4	31	39	27	39	151
2	3	4				6	10		4	8	4	9			21	2			I	24	31	26	21	I	24	4	36	36	45	64	268	
I	I	3				10	9	I	3	8	3	10			II				I	22	36	21	24	4	31	4	62	62	61	66	26	
2		2				7	4		2	2	3				14					9	18	5	9		9	3	16	17	20	26	93	
I						11	11	I	I	3	3	13	4		29	2			I	39	52	32	32	6	38	4	86	85	99	112	418	
						4	3		3		I	I			7					4	29	9	18	2	21	3.5	26	34	44	41	153	
		2				4	4		3		14	1			13					10	34	12	21	2	25	3	25	34	46	46	164	
7	6	13	I			76	70	3	15	44	18	54	26		135	4	I	8		19	23	57	18	32	28	34	27					4614705606102275

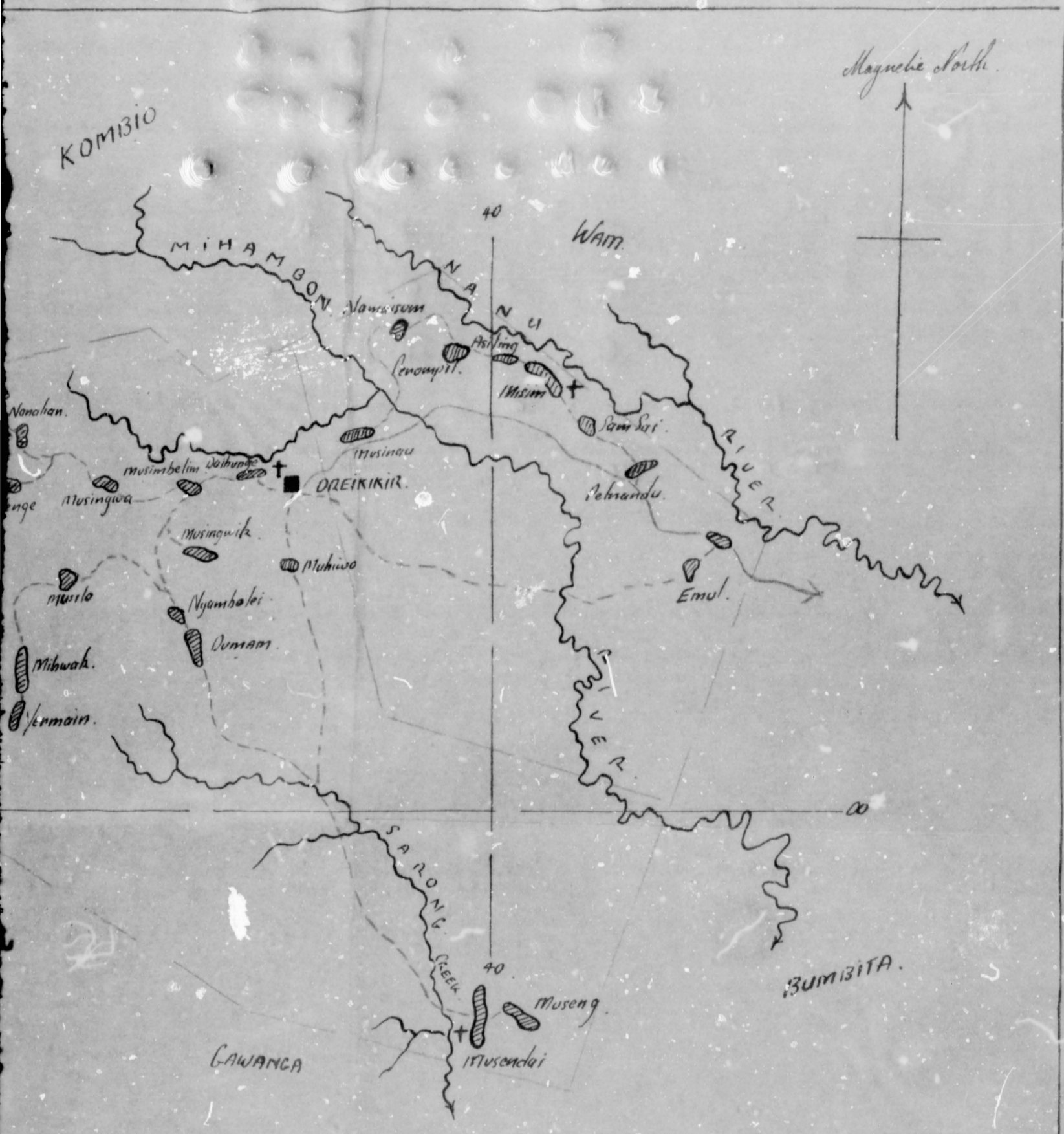


- Villages
- Mfi Road MAP/DREIK
- - - New route Mfi road.
- - - Native connecting tracks.
- + Mission Stations. 30

Map Reference.
 No 1571 NANU EAST 1 inch Prov. Series
 1354/55. NANU WEST " " " "

URAT CE
Attachment

Challenger 6/10/53



URAT CENSUS DIVISION.

Attachment 12/R. No 2 of 57/58 Dreikikir.

v. Series
"

Challala 6/10/57.

e Pop

Over 13		Females in Child birth
M	F	

WA.30-11-103

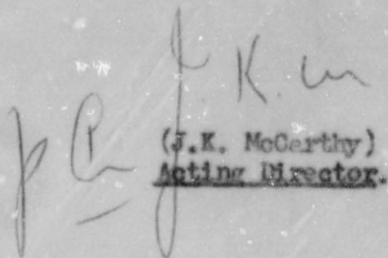
4th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAX.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 57/58 : DREIKIKIB.

Hereunder are remarks on the abovementioned patrol report from the Anthropologist, for your information, please.

"The only remedy for the situation described on p.3 seems to be the one recommended from many quarters, and in connection with many areas -- that is, to take positive action to reduce the monotony of village life by the introduction into the villages of new routines and interests. This, however, would involve intense work for several agencies: economic development, social development etc."


(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

NA.30-11-103
NA.34-10-8

28th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

NATIVE LAND SHORTAGE
URAT AREA, DREIKIKIR, SEPIK DISTRICT.

Your minute WSW, DREIK. P/R. 2-57/58/1245 of 16th December, 1957 refers.

2. We have at present no standard form of questionnaire to be used in the investigation of land population pressure problems, and to date the items for enquiry have been drawn up to suit the particular circumstances and area involved.

3. However, as a guide in your present investigation the following items set down for enquiry in the investigation conducted in the Chimbu Valley are repeated :-

- (a) Land Tenure System of area.
- (b) Acreage available to population unit as a whole.
- (c) Total acreage arable land available to population unit as a whole.
- (d) Acreage arable land available per head.
- (e) Acreage arable land available per family.
- (f) Any clan and/or other restrictions which might be a cause of inequality of distribution of available land.
- (g) Cultivation methods, crops, period of time before ground is again cultivated, etc.
- (h) The effect of this land use on the land.

4. In the case of the Chimbu Valley, where a survey of the whole area would have been too protracted, sample areas typical and representative of the whole were selected for investigation.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

10th January, 1958.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

File No. NA.30-11-103

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - BREIKIKIR.

Your attention is invited to pages 3 and 4 of this report, and notes on page 8.

I would be grateful for your comments, please.

J.K.M.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

C. of D. (Govt. & Research)
The only remedy for the situation described on p.3 seems to be the one recommended from many quarters, and in connection with many areas — that is, to take positive action to reduce the monotony of village life by the introduction into the villages of new routines and interests. This, however, would involve intense work for several agencies: economic development, social development, etc. *26/2.*

NA.30-11-103

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - BREIKIKIR.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

I note in particular the actions and attitude of repatriated labourers on their return to their villages. This attitude will only be overcome when we have provided them with sufficient economic and social interests in their villages. It is appreciated that we cannot perform miracles but the action being taken in your District will no doubt prove a means of making village life more interesting for these people in the future.

The contents under the heading "Native Situation" have been passed to the Anthropologist for his information and comment.

The Executive Officer (Lands) has been requested to provide you with your requirement.

J.K.M.
P.R.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/11/53 ✓

FPK/HOM.



WEW.DREIK.P/R.
2-57/58/1245.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

16th December, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR NO.2 of 1957/58.

This Report outlines a problem which, although at the moment pressing in the Urat Division, will eventually apply to most of the peoples living on the slopes of the Tonicellis. Police, military and labour repatriates have seen the progress made in other parts and their experiences are translating into tangible demands what was formerly perhaps unrelated and half-hearted desires for improvement. On present evidence the latter can only come from development of their agricultural potential but as this is strictly limited by the availability of land a balance has to be struck between the two. The achievement of an acceptable balance and the solution of the over-population problem is of paramount importance - but in order to plan for this more information is needed.

I am requesting the Director to forward me a proforma questionnaire to be used by officers patrolling any area where there appears to be a population problem. Using this as a basis and adding any further information which on-the-spot investigation reveals, we should be able to collate sufficient data to decide just how much land, if any, can be used for economic development and we should also be able to obtain guides as to the best measures for overcoming the excess population problem.

Mr. Trollope has carried out a good patrol and I note that you have written to him concerning the method of submitting reports. This officer impresses me by the grasp he has obtained of the situation in the Urat - my only criticism is that he should have given more space to what appears to be the main problem, over-population.

(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information please. Would the Executive Officer, Lands, please let me have the guide to investigation of population problems mentioned in my letter to the A.D.O. I understand that he was working on such a project last year for use primarily in the Chimbu area. Apart from the Urat, we have several other Divisions which appear to need such investigation. Camping Allowance Claim is also attached.

Y. Kaad
(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

*for transfer to A.D.O. for action
C. 1/30/57*

Tight Binding

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINING

FPK/HOM.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA

21-12/58
Sub District Office,
WAPRIK, P.R.
9th November, 1957

NEW.DREIK.P/R.
2-57/58/1245.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WAPRIK.

16th December, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
WAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR NO.2 of 1957/58.

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(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

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Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

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(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

Tight Binding

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File.30/3-186
Sub District Office,
M A P R I K. T.N.G.
9th November, 1957

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT - No 2 of 1957-58
URAT CENSUS DIVISION.. MAPRIK S/D

Forwarded in triplicate, please find report of a routine patrol covering the Urat Census division, in the Dreikikir area, submitted by Mr Patrol Officer Trollope, O.i.C.

Mr Trollope's comments under the heading of 'Native Affairs' are interesting and show that he has an understanding of the local problems. It is to be understood that repatriates, after an absence of two years find much to criticize in the home environment, but they must not be allowed to suborn the populations into worthless actions. In this area, which is rather hilly, and with, as pointed out by Mr Trollope, a near shortage of arable land, an impetuous swing to a cash economy must be avoided. This is necessary until facilities which would allow them the adequate use of money to bolster a declining subsistence pattern, are available. With a distance of 30 miles from a centre from which produce could be exported, over roads which allow a certain limitation of access, a fluctuating market, and no store facilities; there has been no pressure for the introduction of cash crops on a large scale. Those at present interested in a cash economy are being encouraged, and it is possible to backload produce from Dreikikir on vehicles carrying stores to that station. The failure or lack of interest in rice production is probably the result of the factors outlined by Mr Trollope. The eventual settling of a rice mill, Administration operated, at Dreikikir will probably do much to encourage limited rice production, whilst a first return from peanut crops in production, at the present price should bolster that line.

Mr Trollope has written a good report and has shown that he has a sound grasp of the situation in the area. He has been instructed to submit reports in conformance with DNA Headquarters instructions in the future.

For your information please.

Arthur T Carey
Assistant District Officer.

Tight Binding

PAGE I.

DIARY

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.2 of 1957/58.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- C.A. TROLLOPE P.O.

AREA PATROLLED :- URAT Census Division, DREIKIKIR P.O.

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision, Routine Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL :- 10th September 1957 - 5th October 1957.

NUMBER OF DAYS :- Fourteen.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Three Members R.P.&N.G.C.
One Native Medical Orderly.
Carriers - Village to Village.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :- Mr. W. Brown P.O. 1/57.
Census - Routine Administration.

APPENDICES :- Report on Police.
Census Statistics.
Sketch Map.

Tight Binding

PAGE 2.

DIARY

Tuesday - September 10th 1957

To DAIHUNGE. - 10 mins. Revised census and inspected village and returned DREIKIKIR afternoon.

Wednesday - September 11th 1957.

To MUSIMBELIM - 20 mins. Census revision and village inspection. Return to station p.m.

Thursday - September 12th 1957.

To MUSINGWA - 40 mins. Censused and inspected. To DREIKIKIR p.m.

Friday - September 13th 1957.

To NANAHAN - 1 hour 10 mins. Revised census and inspected. Slept.

Saturday - September 14th 1957.

To MUIENGE - 20 mins. Census revision, village inspection, and returned to DREIKIKIR late afternoon.

Monday - September 23rd 1957.

Departed for MUSINGWIK via MUSIMBELIM - 35 mins. Revised census and inspected and thence to DUMAN via NYAMBOLEI. Slept.

Tuesday - September 24th 1957.

Censused and inspected adjacent NYAMBOLEI thence DUMAM. Heavy rain prevented further activity.

Wednesday - September 25th 1957.

Departed for YERMAIN via MUSILO and MIHWAK. - 45 mins. Revised census and inspected these three villages, all in close proximity. Heavy rain showers prevented departure for DUMAM eventually reached late p.m.

Thursday - September 26th 1957.

On to MUSENDAL - 2 hours. Census revision and village inspection. Slept.

Friday - September 27th 1957.

Revised census and inspected adjacent MUSENG. Returned DREIKIKIR afternoon - 2 hours 10 mins along old route.

Saturday - September 28th 1957.

To MUSINAU - 10 mins. Census revision and village inspection. Returned to DREIKIKIR.

Thursday - October 3rd, 1957.

To NAMAISUM - 1 hour. Crossed MIHAMBON river en route. Revised census and inspected and thence on to PEROMPIL - 25 mins. Heavy rain delayed census, eventually postponed. Slept.

Friday - 4th October 1957.

Completed census for PEROMPIL. On to ASILING - 10 mins. Census revision and inspection. To MISTIM - 15 mins. Censused and inspected and on to PELNANDU - 15 mins. Slept.

Saturday - October 5th 1957.

Revised census and inspected PELNANDU. To EMUL - 20 mins. Census revision and village inspection. Returned to DREIKIKIR via PELNANDU - 2 hours. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION

The URAT comprises a comparatively small land area centrally situated within the DREIKIKIR district. The government station is established in URAT territory and located between the two groups that make up the URAT peoples. Those to the west of the Post identify themselves as a distinct group from those to the east, although one language applies to all. Different usages in inflection and intonation are apparently the only bases for differentiation. The absence of a specific land boundary, the sameness of customs, beliefs etc., suggest that for all purposes the groups can be considered homogenous.

Most communities possess enough land for requirements only; this particularly being the case along the one heavily populated ridge to the west. Shortages are apparent in some instances. The general vague knowledge of boundaries has been an opportunity for some to attempt land grabbing, giving inter-village dispute. This internal situation, has in addition led to encroachment on land of neighbouring WAM and KOMBIO communities. This land problem will be further aggravated with the growth of cash crop interest and any substantial population increase that may eventuate.

Terrain is generally hilly, ~~receding~~ receding from the high northern broken ridge country to the more undulating country around MUSENDAI in the south. The MINAMBON near the northern boundary, is the only prominent stream dissecting the URAT. The WANU river serves as the northern boundary and separates URAT from WAM territory. Several long and prominent ridges have been selected by the population for settlement. Vegetation of the mid-mountain type provides a wide and fairly general cover.

Frequent heavy showers were a hindrance to continuity of patrol work. A feature of the past few months has been the heavy and out of season rains which among other things has considerably upset native gardening routine.

The last Native Affairs patrol was conducted by Mr. W. Brown in January/February of this year. Contact with the area by Public Health personnel has been more regular because of the proximity of the population to the Post.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Practically the whole of the people are within one to two hours walk from the Post. The fact that control and supervision were effective and allows for more accurate assessments of native attitudes. Large numbers of URATs visit the station regularly, almost daily, and this constant contact has had some beneficial results on various aspects of the native situation. A greater conformity with the law and general orderliness should be indicated. This is not wholly so however. A disturbing element is present in the population and over the past six months incidents have been provoked by this group. The core of this element would appear to be made up of newly repatriated labourers; a group whose disrupting influences are well known Territory wide. Cliques are present in nearly every village and upsets in village stability can usually be traced to them. Restlessness and dissatisfaction with existence at a village level with its monotony and routine, have caused them on occasions to go out of their way to promote ill feeling between villages and villagers. After a period of time they usually of course become re-absorbed into village life or else become permanently absent in employment. One recent instance

of provocation by this element, occurred in an incident between MUSINGWA and NANAMA villages, over an issue that hardly justified the event. A group of four just repatriated MUSINGWA males revived a pig dispute that had been settled amicably between the parties concerned months previously. They convinced the MUSINGWA party that the other party from NANAMA had the advantage of the settlement and that he had been intentionally cheated. They eventually aroused the whole village in hostility towards NANAMA villagers who were verbally insulted at every opportunity. Feelings ran high before a group of NANAMA natives decided to report the situation to DREIKIKIR. They were obliged to pass through MUSINGWA village and in doing so were set upon by the population with spears and sticks. Reinforcements quickly came from adjacent NANAMA and the incident eventuated in a fierce brawl involving the greater part of both populations. Other occasions ~~xxxxxxx~~ in which this element have figured over the last few months have been evidenced in cero cult outbreaks and land disputes. Two minor outbreaks of the cult occurred in MUSINGWA and NYMASU villages and in both instances small groups of recent repatriates played a major part in endeavouring to revive cult interest. Fortunately, and despite the efforts of a few, activities were confined to the two villages only and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ interest quickly waned. The moving force behind land grabbing episodes ~~has~~ come from this element.

Generally, the population have shown their willingness in co-operation. Offences and complaints are readily reported in most instances and when requirements such as native foods are called for these are readily supplied. The bulk of the work in supplying building material and labour for the ~~xxx~~ construction of a new hospital and various outbuildings two years ago, fell on the URAT population. An station rebuilding programme has been in progress now for some six months and once again demands have been made on the population for building materials. An attitude, probably justified, arose in several villages that demands were becoming excessive, although paid for. They were told that no pressure was being brought to bear on them to supply materials. Failure to do so would not mean any sort of reprisal. They were for some unknown reason under this impression. An inconsistency in one aspect of co-operation is characteristic of the URATs. Very often, when requested to co-operate in various ventures, they will give assurances in the first instance of support, but then find a series of reasons to justify alternate changes of mind before this support is forthcoming. Little reliance in these cases can be placed on the spoken word. Impetuosity and a degree of fickleness are detectable in temperament and it would seem that little consideration is given an issue before action is taken. This explains in part the above incidents where village populations have been moved to commit indiscretions.

The extent of government influence is due in part to the efforts of several officials held in high esteem and respect by the population. The most notable of these is IILU, the paramount lulua of DUMAM Village. He is a strong supporter of the Administration and has done much towards promoting and maintaining good relations between his people and the Government. Until recently stricken with tuberculosis, he was of continual assistance in native affairs ~~work~~.

The population generally has little economic ~~work~~. The exception occurs in one or two villages. Only a small proportion of the people have attempted to plant cash crops and the apathetic attitude that predominates in this respect would not indicate any rapid widening of interest. The greatest activity in rice and peanut plantings to date occurred simultaneously with the establishment of Progress

Societies. Since then however, a decline in interest has resulted, primarily due to existing attitudes but assisted by ignorance of methods causing disappointing returns, and lack of supervision. Although distances to the nearest Society centre are not excessive this would appear to have been a contributory factor also. A few individuals have shown considerable enterprise and continued interest in plantings and have attempted to encourage their communities to large scale plantings. They have achieved a measure of success in this, but outside their own villages have had little influence. The District Agricultural Officer advises local policy should be to encourage peanut plantings to the expense of rice because of the unsuitable terrain for this latter crop and better economic prospects of peanuts. A quantity of peanuts stored for some months at DRBIKIKIR were recently distributed to natives for planting and most of the plantings seen during the patrol were of this crop. Encouragement to further plantings was given ~~to~~ to all village populations. Funds are to be made available to allow the purchase of locally produced peanuts at the station. A stimulus to cash cropping will probably be one of the effects of re-introduction of the head tax. A small cash income is available through the sale of native foods to meet station requirements and some probably make upwards of £20 per year from this work. In some instances separate gardens have been planted for the purpose. Two village trade stores operate in the area and recently DAIHUNGE and MUSINGWA villages commenced pit sawing ventures. Planks were purchased for station buildings until funds ran out.

The URAT has been heavily recruited in past years and at the time of census a number of villages were found to be effected in this respect. On the "third" basis, 8 out of 13 villages in the western URAT have been excessively recruited. No village is effected in the eastern URAT. It is believed that a number of repatriations are shortly due and should forestall any action as to possible closure.

In conclusion, the native situation can be stated as satisfactory but static. Encouraging signs of a desire for progress in economic or other fields are lacking. The situation is probably due to the population's pre-occupation with traditional customs etc. The two main social events of the year, a yam festival which is a modified version of old tamberan ceremonies, and a dance known as "YERINGHAI", at which the greater part of the younger population attend, take months to prepare and are probably thought about for the whole year.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the people appears to be good. Tropical ulcers, skin diseases, and other minor complaints are in small evidence only. The state of good health is attributable in a large part to the proximity of the DRBIKIKIR hospital and past regular medical patrolling. Good liaison has been established between the people and the medical authorities. The present European Medical Assistant runs a well organised hospital with an efficient staff, and because of increased patronage over the past six months found it necessary to construct additional wards and other outbuildings. XX A theatre and labour ward have also been added. Recent drastic staff cuts have unfortunately had an effect on remaining staff and nullified much good work.

P.H.

Sanitary facilities were adequate and of a fair standard in all villages. Drinking water is available from clean and constant water supplies in most instances. The people have little knowledge of personal hygiene. Goitre effected portion of the populations of PEROMPIL and ASILING villages. The District Medical Officer visited and examined these people recently and arranged for the majority of affected cases to visit NEWAK hospital for surgery, which was successful in all instances. Very little evidence remains in the villages of this disease.

No Aid Posts are necessary in the area. Medical tultuls are present in all villages but have ceased to function.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence farming practiced under shifting cultivation provides all staple foods. Supplementary crops such as sugar, are interspersed with the staple in garden. Principal staple crops are rice, Mani, Taro and Banana.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Settlement, as in other DREIKIKIR mountain areas, follows the ridge pattern. The bulk of the population are settled along two main ridges, one each side of the station, in communities separated from each other by short distances. In some cases the end of one village and the beginning of another are synonymous. Sites are readily identified by the preponderance of coconut palms throughout village confines. In most communities ridge width allows the building of two houses only. This narrowness has caused congested housing and long strung out villages. At PEROMPIL, a fire hazard is created by houses being built so closely to each other that they touch in some instances. Intense erosion has occurred in all villages. The only exception to the general settlement pattern is at MUSENDAL. This is the most removed village from DREIKIKIR and located in the lower and less broken country to the south. Approximately 1,000 people have settled in an area with adequate building space, in three villages, MUSENDAL, MUSENG and the GAWANGA village of APOS.

Housing is of two varieties; the raised floor type and an adaption of the MAPRIK type house shaped as an inverted "V" with earthen floor. This latter type is more effective in counteracting cold conditions and is in preponderance. Main building materials are sago palm for thatch, the sago stalk, bamboo, and various of the more durable bush timbers. Interior conditions are not improved by the practice of allowing pigs and dogs to share the house.

Villages were all swept clean and their overall condition was satisfactory. Many bush swellings exist at which no doubt, the greater portion of the year is spent.

Rest houses and police quarters were satisfactory.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

The outstanding official as mentioned, is the paramount luluai of KWAMAM Village, NIEU. Unfortunately he is languishing under advanced tuberculosis which has completely curtailed his activities. Several other officials are impressive as village leaders and Administration supporters.

The average official has no great appreciation of his duties though he approaches more to the true village leader than in some other areas where puppet appointments are often arranged. ~~Some~~ A few, not in the previous category, were obviously incapable of making decisions and moved back and forth with village opinions. In one community, the whole population including luluai and tultul, were completely dominated by a Progress Society leader. The sorcery "SANGUMA" is widely practised and has a major role in native life. It probably does act as a deterrent to officials to prosecute authority too vigorously.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence farming practised under shifting agricultural methods provides all staple foods. Supplementary foods in the native diet such as sugar, are interspersed with the staple in gardens. Principal staple crops are Yam, Mami, Taro and Banana. Sago provides the standby in the interval awaited for new gardens to bear. Food is plentiful and extensive gardens are general and essential to provide for requirements during the "YERINGHAI" dances and yam festivals. Prolific quantities are eaten on these occasions which last upwards of a month. A further impetus to extensive plantings is the opportunity for cash reward of garden products.

The large scale planting has been an aggravation to land shortage. A wide area of new gardens are visible on extremely steep ridge slopes in several areas and already substantial soil loss has been caused by erosion. If the desire for commercial cropping takes a general hold of the population at some future date, some communities may be tempted to divide their land in favour of cash crops to the detriment of subsistence crops and consequently living standards. This situation will probably arise, and adequate supervision and advice will be necessary to ensure a proper balance in the division of land.

A few imported vegetable varieties are grown throughout the area; principally cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, onions and pumpkin. These are in fairly large evidence and are part of native diet. A small quantity of seed potatoes were recently received from WEWAK Agricultural office and have been planted out in station gardens.

Livestock is confined to pigs and dogs. Both are present in large numbers. Some crossbreeds seen, presumably the result of crossing between Berkshires and native strains, were of good size and condition. Poultry seen were of a good standard but few.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All connecting roads were in good condition and well graded in so far as they generally follow the ridge tops. The short distances mean no hardships are met in maintenance. Bridging is not necessary. The largest river, the MICHAMBON, is easily forded at all times.

Several steep sections exist on the motor traffic road that are difficult for trucks to negotiate during wet weather. For this reason, the road has been re-routed from ALMUL village to DREIKIKIR, an approximate distance of eight miles. Objections to the new road were lodged by MUSIMBEIM and DAIHUNGE natives on the grounds that they would be deprived of hunting areas and probably have gardens

and valuable trees destroyed. They were assured of full compensation in these eventualities which would be avoided where possible, and they now appear to be agreeable to the project. Only a small section of the road passes through their territory. Work has commenced on the road at the station, but little major work can be done until picks, shovels, etc., requisitioned for, are forthcoming.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The area is served by two missions. The Roman Catholic Mission is established close to the Post at DAIHUNGE village, whilst the South Seas Evangelical Mission have representatives at MOSENDAL and MISIM villages. It would appear that neither Mission exerts much influence on the people except in the immediate areas of their settlements. The Catholic Mission has been interested in the area from pre-war times and its influence is more widespread. Catechists have been settled in various villages but despite efforts, the population would not seem to be mission minded and there are probably few sincere adherents. The South Seas Missions are comparatively new and still in the stages of being accepted by the people. Schools are run at the three Mission centres.

A Government school under the charge of two Grade I native teachers is operating at DREIKIKIR. Pupils are drawn mainly from adjacent villages. The school is popular with the people and numerous requests to admit village children have to be refused because of limitation of students. An intelligent group of pupils are in attendance and both teachers pursue their work zealously. A building of mainly permanent materials accommodates one class, and work has recently commenced on an additional native materials building to replace the makeshift one at present in use.

ANTHROPOLOGY "A"

No close study was made of the anthropological pattern. The Individual Family would appear to be the most important kinship unit as little evidence appears of emphasis on clan and lineage organization. Sections of villages are not allocated to kinsfolk, houses are inhabited by the biological family only, as usual, and arrangement of these houses follows no particular customary pattern. Descent is patrilineal. Sister exchange figures mainly in the marriage pattern and is adhered to as much as possible. Where a man has no sister he is at liberty to choose a wife and make payment in bride wealth. Very often where numerous children are the product of a marriage, they are given by the parents to some relative whose marriage has been unproductive. If only girls are the result of a union it is customary for a young male child to be given by some relative.

Polygamy is in small evidence only, where occurring bad relations between the wives is usually the case. Before marriage, girls are allowed a certain degree of sexual freedom and premarital intercourse is common. Adulterous practices after marriage are seriously regarded however.

ANTHROPOLOGY "B".

No carvings or items worthy of collection were seen. Very little in the way of arts and crafts exists.

PATROL REPORT

DANKIRI NO. 2 OF 1957/58.

CENSUS.

Statistics of census conducted for all villages are attached. Orderly lines allowed census revision to be carried out smoothly. There were no absentees other than those in employment and at school. Except in one or two instances, census figures were reconciled with those compiled during the previous census some eight months previously. Totals are not available from this census, however the discrepancy figure should not be greater than four.

Over the eight months period under review, population totals have shown a slight decline. Deaths considerably exceed births and have occurred at a rather high rate in the younger age groups. There is probably a high infant mortality rate most likely due to lack of mother care during infancy.

Labour potential figures show that slightly less than a third of the total are in employment. A number of villages however, have been effected by over-recruitment. MUSENDAI is most effected where 40 of the 88 available males have been recruited. As mentioned previously, expected repatriates in the near future should improve the position. Labour availability records have been forwarded.

Total population recorded 3454. This figure will show a slight decline on the last census total but may not be a true indication of the trend because of the short period reviewed.

Young member and should improve with additional experience.

C.A. Trollope
C.A. TROLLOPE P/O.
C.A. Trollope
C.A. TROLLOPE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO. 2 OF 1957/58.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Const. ABENJOI Reg.No. 6379 :- Experienced of many years police work. In charge and performed duties satisfactorily.

Const. DIAI Reg.No. 9109 :- Not impressive. Noticeable lack of interest at times.

Const. GUBAU Reg.No. 9492 :- Of average ability. Performed duties satisfactorily. Young member and should improve with additional experience.


C.A. Trollope. P/O.

VILLAGE POPULATION RE

Year.....1957/58.....

URAT (NO.2) CENSUS DIVISION.

(Attachment

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM WORK								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
DAIHUNGE	10/9/57	I			I								I		I			2	I						I	2
MUSIMBELIM	11/9/57	2	5	I	I				I									I			2					6
MUSINGWA	12/9/57	I		I					2						I								I			12
NANAHANI	13/9/57	2	2						I						I	I										17
MULENGEI	14/9/57														I	2										3
MUSINGWIK	23/9/57	I	3	I	I	I	I	I							I				I					I		13
DUMAM	24/9/57	I	2		2				I						3				3	2			2	3		16
NYAMBOLEI	24/9/57	I	3		2				I						2									I		9
YERMAIN	25/9/57	2	I						I													I	I			6
MIHWAK	"	2	4		I	2									2				I	3			I	I		12
MUSILO	"	6	I						I	2					I					I						19
MUSENDAI	26/9/57	I	3						I	I				2				I							39	
MUSENGI	27/9/57	I	I	I	I				I	I				2					I				3		16	
TOTAL		19	27	4	10	2	1	7	8	1	1	13	6	1	6	10	2	7	9	180						
Totals carried forward(see over)																										

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

URAT (NO.2) CENSUS DIVISION.

(Attachment P.R. No.2 of 1957/58 - DREIKIKIR.)

Govt. Print.-2734/5.50.

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
4-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults										
M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M		F	M	F	M	F						
				I				2	I			I	2							10	36	9	16	I	20	3	23	26	52	I	170							
								I		2			6							6	19	4	12	4	14	3	13	15	36	37	112							
2					I					I			I	2						6	30	I	15	4	16	3	17	9	26	27	95							
I					I	I							I	7	2					16	38	6	17	4	20	3	35	30	46	38	168							
					I	2							3							3	21	7	13	3	15	2	13	14	19	15	64							
							I			I			I	13						10	29	20	18	4	24	3	24	34	59	51	182							
					3			3	2		2	3	I	16						15	42	10	17	5	21	3	39	29	61	52	200							
					2							I	9							10	22	3	12	I	14	3	19	19	36	34	118							
I										I	I		6							5	24	8	16	2	18	2	51	16	20	41	120							
					2			I	3		I	I	I	12						10	35	19	23	3	27	3	27	29	56	53	178							
2					I					I			I	19	2					13	47	6	20	5	24	3	29	20	55	43	168							
I					2					I			I	39	I	2				23	88	31	47	7	55	3	46	68	115	102	373							
I					2					I			3	I	16					13	63	16	47	6	53	3	35	29	89	95	267							
8					I			I	3	6	I	6	I	10	2	7	9			180	3	19					140	494	140	273	493	21	3	336	342	691	635	2215

carried forward (see over)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

URAT (NO.1) CENSUS DIVISION. (Attachment)

Year..... 1957/58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VIL. AT WORK															
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District	Govt.												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
SINAU	28/9/57	1	2	1	1										2	2	1				1				1				8				7			
NAMASUM	3/10/57		1														3	1			1				2				6							
PEROMPIL	"	2	1	1											1			4	3						7				21				1			
ASILING	4/10/57														1	2	2	1			2				3	1			7				1			
MISIM	"	1	4	1	2										2			3	6						1				6							
PELNANDU	5/10/57	3	4	1	1										2										1	1			6							
EMUL	"	4	3		1										1		4	9	1		4								9							
TOTAL		11	15	4	5										5	8	10	18	10	15	15	1			63				9							
(URAT NO.2 totals corr'd. fwd.)		19	27	4	10	2	1	7	8						1		6	10	2	7	9				1	80	3	19								
GRAND TOTAL.		30	42	8	15	2	2	9	11	1	2	1			18	14	1	16	28	12	22	24	1		243	3	28									

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

URAT (NO.1) CENSUS DIVISION.

(Attachment P.R. No.2 of 1957/58 - DREIKIKIR).

Govt. Print. - 2734/5.50.

DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of children bearing age.	Child			Adults		M+F				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16		16-45	M	F	M
					2	2			I			I		8		7						9	43	12	34	4	38	3	10	24	53	56	159			
									3	I		I	2	6								6	34	6	19	I	21	3	22	I	635	30	III			
							I			4	3		7	21		I						15	97	22	54	6	59	3.5	39	46	100	101	315			
					I	2			2	I		2	3	I	7		I					5	33	5	19	2	21	3	9	13	32	25	91			
								2		3	6	7	I	6								12	59	16	45	3	48	3	32	45	61	57	202			
								2					I	I	6							13	39	6	24	2	26	3	25	16	48	50	146			
														9								13	59	16	53	I	57	3	34	38	61	73	215			
2	3	I	I	I			5	8	10	18	10	15	15	I	63		9					73	36	48	32	48	19	270	3	17	1198	390	392	1239		
7	8									6	10	2	9		80	3	32					140	49	41	40	27	349	32	1	3	336	342	691	635	2015	
9	11	I	2	I			18	14	I	16	28	12	22	24	I	243	3	28				213	85	22	35	21	68	59	1	3	50	75	401	08	110	27
																																3454				



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 3 of 1957/58 - DREIKIKIR.
 Patrol Conducted by C.A. TROLLOPE Patrol Officer.
GAWANGA Census Division.
 Area Patrolled.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. K. BUXTON European Medical Assistant.
6 Members R.P.& N.G.C. I Native Medical Orderly.
 Natives.....
 Duration—From I / II / 19 57 to 28 / II / 19 57
 Number of Days Twenty eight.
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2 / 19 57
 Medical 6 / 19 56
 Map Reference No. 3157I NANU WEST I inch Provisional Series.
B 54/15 NANU EAST " " " " " "
 Objects of Patrol Census Revision - Routine Administration - Investigate
poss^{ble} existence of populated settlements lower
GAWANGA and road route to AMBUNTI.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/1/1958

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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



Legend

- Village.
- Patrol Route.
- " " by canoe.
- - - Motor Road.

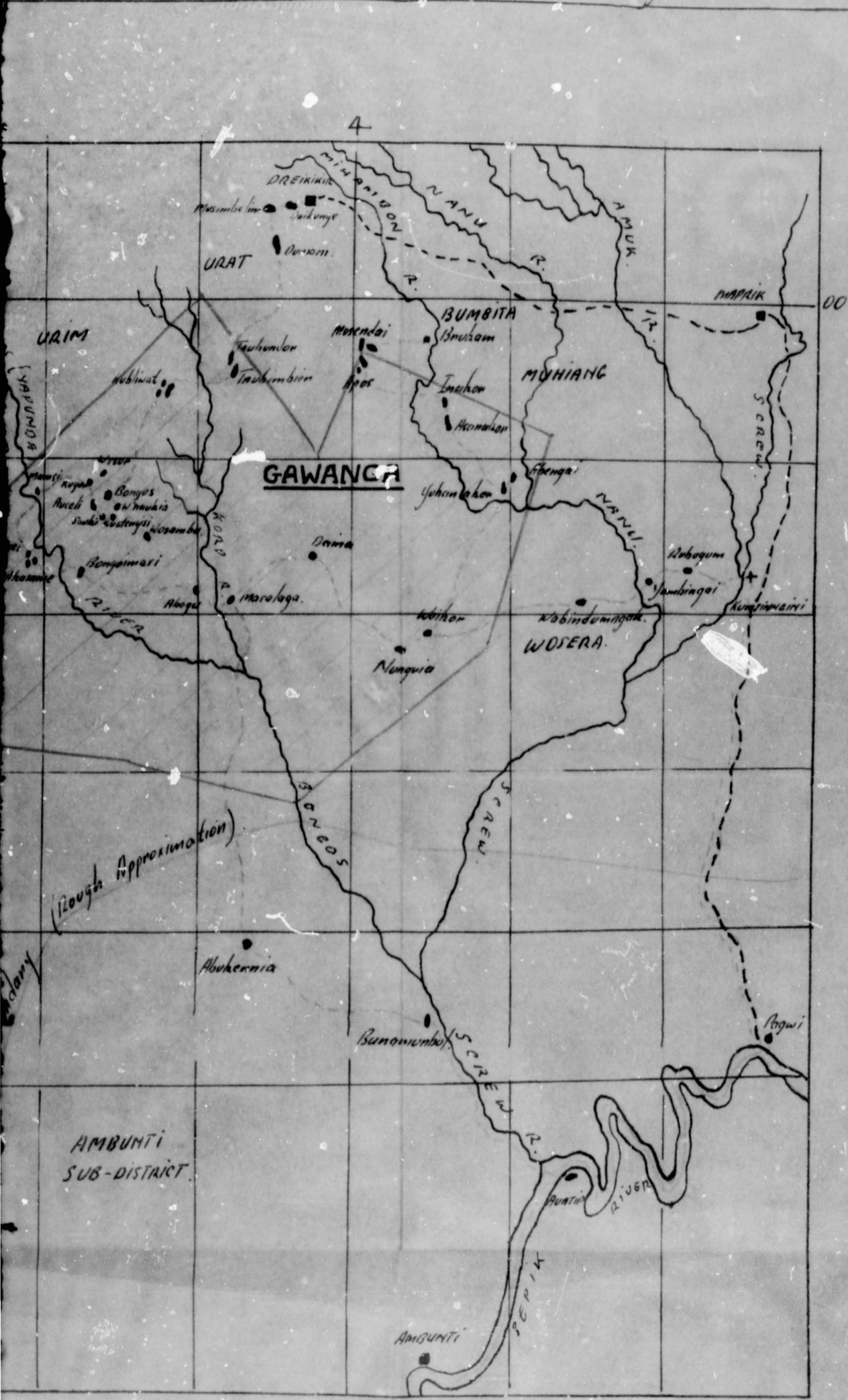
GAWANGA AREA.

Sub-District Boundary

Approximation

AMBUMTI
SUB-DISTRICT.

DREIKIKIR P/R



DREIKIKIR P/R No. 3 of 1957/8

Shawto 14/3/57

30-11-109

5th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WSNAK.

Patrol Report No.3.1957/58-Dreikikir.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that the Gawaaga people should not be pressed at present.

It is gratifying to note the thoroughness with which Mr. Trollope has carried out his duties.

I agree that the influence of repatriated labourers ~~has~~ have been favourable in that the attitude of the people has improved.

The balance of the Report has been adequately covered in the comments by the Assistant District Officer and you will see very good work by Mr. Trollope.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director. *E*

27/11/109 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPK/HOM.

WEW.P/R.3.57-58.DREIK/
109.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

21st January, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
MARIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR No.3 of 1957/58.

I am particularly pleased with this Report as it confirms our belief that the Gawanga were much more favourably disposed towards the Administration than the incidents early last year would lead one to believe.

Your remarks have covered the Report very well especially as regards development, but if and when the people want to begin road construction we should have someone there to survey the route and oversee their work.

Please congratulate Mr. Trollope on his very evident interest in his work and the people in his area.



(F.F. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

c.c. DREIKIKIR.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information please. Camping Allowance Claim is attached.

F.F. Kaad
(F.F. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/3-246

Sub District Office,
M A P R I K. T.N.G.

8th January, 1958

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT. DREIKIKIR 3/57-58 - GAWANGA DIVISION

In triplicate, I forward herewith the report of a patrol to the Gawanga census division conducted by Mr Patrol Officer Trollope.

As stated in the report, the Gawanga is the largest division in area, and one of the most isolated geographically, though over the past few years, regular contact has been maintained by Field staff Officers. This has been particularly so since the re-opening of the Dreikikir Patrol post and the disturbance there in 1956.

The area has been, for some considerable time, a valuable pool for recruited labour, and it is considered that this has done much towards giving the Gawanga people the small benefits of civilization in the form of implements and clothing etc.

Due to its geographic situation and the lack of an access road, no pressure has been, or will in the immediate future be, placed on economic development in the area. The prime requisite for any agricultural economic advancement is accessibility, and though it is considered feasible to construct a road link between Dreikikir and Bongos, along the route travelled by the patrol, I consider that the time is not yet ripe for such extension of development. The impetus must come from the native population, and a second reason is the necessity to improve the initial link between Dreikikir and Maprik.

Positive direction and encouragement of groups nearer centres along lines of agricultural development will tend, if successful to spur on development in areas such as the Gawanga, and at that stage it should be easier and more practical to proceed with concrete development farther afield.

The area is slightly over recruited on the figures given by the report, but the arrival of approximately 22 repatriates since the conclusion of the patrol leaves the situation very stable. All labour statistics have been rechecked here, and recruits and repatriates will be controlled in the future. These are the first reliable figures available since the institution of the controlling scheme. Previous figures were too far out of date to be operative and it was considered inequitable to operate on those.

Generally the situation throughout the Gawanga is satisfactory, and with contact remaining at the present level, there is no reason to anticipate a change. Mr Trollope's comments re acceptance of capitation tax is generally true for the whole of the Sub District.

His comments on anthropological facts are interesting and show that he has taken considerable interest in the task.

The report is well written and conceived and is forwarded for your information and onward transmission please.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Arthur T Carey
Ass't District Officer.

cc. O.i.C Dreikikir

DIARY

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.3 of 1957/58.

Friday - November 1st 1957.

Departed DREIKIKIR for TAMBUNDOR village via URAT villages of BAIKURON, MUSIMBERIAN, NYAMPOLSI and DOWAN. Arrived late p.m. Time - 3 hours. Slept.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- C.A. TROLLOPE P.O.

Revised census and inspected TAMBUNDOR, To TAMBUNBER - 15 mins. Census revision and village inspection and return to TAMBUNDOR p.m.

Sunday - November 3rd 1957.

AREA PATROLLED :- GAWANGA Census Division.

Observed.

Monday - November 4th 1957.

Censused and inspected KUBLIWAS. Native Affairs.

PATROL OBJECTS :- Census Revision.

Routine Administration.

Tuesday - November 5th 1957.

Investigate rumoured existence of settlements in lower GAWANGA territory verging on DREIKIKIR/AMBUNTI boundary, and road between MASALAGA village and BUNAMUNBUL village, AMBUNTI sub-district.

DURATION OF PATROL :- 1st November 1957 -

28th November 1957.

To MASALAGA - 45 mins. Inspected Aid Post near village at BUNAMUNBUL en route. Revised census for and inspected MASALAGA. Returned to DREIKIKIR thence GUATENGISI - 25 mins.

NUMBER OF DAYS :- Twenty-eight.

Census revised for GUATENGISI, Populations SAUKI and AUCHELI villages also lined here and censused. Inspected GUATENGISI. On to KUYOR - 30 mins. SAUKI and AUCHELI inspected en route.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :- Six Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Friday - November 8th 1957. One Native Medical Orderly.

Carriers - Village to Village.

Patrol conducted in conjunction with Medical Patrol carried out by Mr. K. BUXTON European Medical Assistant - DREIKIKIR.

Saturday - November 9th 1957.

Census revised for AKASAME village and adjacent AKASELI.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :- Mr. W. BROWN. P.O. 2/57.

Census - Routine Administration.

Sunday - November 10th 1957.

At AKASAME, Meeting various village officials a.m.

APPENDICES :-

- "A" Census Statistics.
- "B" Report on Police.
- "C" Anthropological.
- "D" Education.
- "E" Estimate land available for alienation. *AGRICULTURE*
- "F" Medical and Health.

Tuesday - November 12th 1957. Sketch Map attached.

To ARAGU - 1 hour 15 mins. Crossed several small streams. Village inspected and census revised. On to MASALAGA - 30 mins.

DIARY (continued)

FRIDAY - November 1st 1957.

Departed DREIKIKIR for TAUHUNDOR village via URAT villages of DAIHUNGE, MUSIMBELIM, NYAMBOLEI and DUMAM. Arrived late p.m. Time - 3 hours. Slept.

Saturday - November 2nd 1957.

Revised census and inspected TAUHUNDOR. To TAUHIMBIER - 15 mins. Census revision and village inspection and return to TAUHUNDOR p.m.

Sunday - November 3rd, 1957.

To KUBLIWAT - 1½ hours. No obvious track in evidence. Observed.

Monday - November 4th 1957.

Censused and inspected KUBLIWAT. Native Affairs. To BONGOS p.m. - Time 1½ hours. Visited Father Schwarz at Roman Catholic Mission.

Tuesday - November 5th 1957.

Census revision and village inspection BONGOS and associated hamlets. On to W'HAUKIA - 15 mins. Slept.

Wednesday - November 6th 1957.

Censused and inspected W'HAUKIA. To WASAMBU - 45 mins. Inspected Aid Post near village at BELBONGOS en route. Revised census for and inspected WASAMBU. Returned W'HAUKIA thence GUATENGISI - 25 mins.

Thursday - November 7th 1957.

Census revised for GUATENGISI. Populations SAUKI and AUCHELL villages also lined here and censused. Inspected GAUTENGISI. On to KUYOR - 30 mins. SAUKI and AUCHELL inspected en route. Heavy rain p.m. prevented further work.

Friday - November 8th 1957.

Censused and inspected KUYOR and adjacent WESOR. Native Affairs. Departed for FUMATUBU (MAMSI) - 45 mins. Census revision and village inspection and on to AKASAME - 1 hour. Forded YAPUNDA (BONGOS) river en route. Slept.

Saturday - November 9th 1957.

Census revised for AKASAME villages and adjacent AMASEI. Village inspections. Native Affairs.

Sunday - November 10th 1957.

At AKASAME. Meeting various village officials a.m. Observed p.m.

Monday - November 11th 1957.

Departed AKASAME for BONGOIMASI - Time 45 mins. Inspected AKASAME Aid Post approx. 15 mins from village at edge of YAPUNDA river. Censused and inspected BONGOIMASI. Native Affairs.

Tuesday - November 12th 1957.

To ABEGU - 1 hour 40 mins. Crossed several small streams. Village inspected and census revised. On to MASALAGA - 30 mins. KWARIMBEMERI river forded.

DIARY (continued)Wednesday - November 13th 1957.

Census revised for MASALAGA, Village inspected. Native Affairs. Enquiries made of road to BUNAMUNBUL village, AMBUNTI S.D. Local natives certain no populated settlements exist in the area between their village and the sub-district boundary.

Thursday - November 14th 1957.

Departed MASALAGA en route ABUKENIA village, AMBUNTI sub-district. Seven hours hard walk through alternate stretches of rain forest and kunai. No obvious track in evidence. BONGOS river forded twice. Slept ABUKENIA.

Friday - November 15th 1957.

Departed ABUKENIA at dawn thence 5 hours hard walk through sago swamp terrain to BUNAMUNBUL village on banks of the SCREW river. Abundance of leaches caused much discomfort. Word was forwarded previous day for canoes to be ready at village to transport party to SEPIK river. Arrangements awry however and after two hour wait, ~~with~~ Mr. Buxton, self, and two others, obtained small dug-out canoe to proceed to AVATIP village on SEPIK river. Main party to follow next day pending arrival adequate canoeage. After 3 hours down SCREW river reached AVATIP village near confluence of SCREW and SEPIK rivers. Upstream to MAIA village. Changed canoes and eventually reached AMBUNTI Government station 10:30 p.m. No one in attendance.

Saturday - November 16th 1957.

Native crew of powered canoes operated by Mr. E. Bright A^UGORAM, offered party transport downstream to PAGWI. Departed AMBUNTI 1 p.m. Main party waiting at AVATIP village and embarked. Arrived PAGWI 5 p.m.

Sunday - November 17th 1957.

At PAGWI.

Monday - November 18th 1957.

By truck to KUNJINGINNI Roman Catholic Mission, thence short distance to KUNJINGINNI rest house. Heavy rain prevented further movement and ~~xx~~ slept.

Tuesday - November 19th 1957.

To KUNJINGINNI No.2. Forded AMUK river. Along vehicular road and through various WOSERA villages to KAUGIA Roman Catholic Mission. Further along vehicular road to YAMBINGAI village. Crossed NANU river and continued to WABINDUMAGAK village - Time - 4½ hours hard walk. Rain threatening and slept latter village.

Wednesday - November 20th 1957.

Departed WABINDUMAGAK and along ridge passing through various hamlets and eventually into heavy bush. Reached GAWANGA/WOSERA boundary and continued to GAWANGA village of WEIKOR - Time 3½ hours. From WEIKOR to NUNGUIA and thence DAINA - 3 hours. Main patrol party and cargo arrived DAINA from MASALAGA late afternoon.

DIARY (continued)Thursday - November 21st 1957.

DAINA census revised, Village inspected. On to NUNGUIA - 2 hours 15 mins. Forged HAPBIL river en route. Native Affairs.

Friday - November 22nd. 1957.

Censused and inspected NUNGUIA. To WEIKOR - 25 mins. Mr. J. Pierce visited at South Seas Evangelical Mission camp en route. Census revised WEIKOR and village inspected.

Saturday - November 23rd 1957.

To YUBANAKOR - 2 hours 40 mins. Crossed MIHAMBON river en route, and inspected Aid Post between river and village and in close proximity to both. YUBANAKOR and ABENGAI populations lined at rest house site near village. Census revisions and village inspections. ABENGAI approx. 25 mins walk from YUBANAKOR. Native Affairs.

Sunday - November 24th 1957.

At YUBANAKOR - Observed.
Visited by Mr. J. Pierce of S.S.E.M.

Monday - November 25th 1957.

To ASANAKOR - 1 hour. Census revision and village inspection.
On to INAKOR - 15 mins. Census and village inspection.
Native Affairs p.m.

Tuesday - November 26th 1957.

To APOS - 1 hour 25 mins. Crossed MIHAMBON river.
Census commenced but abandoned with onset of heavy rain.
Native Affairs.

Wednesday - November 27th 1957.

Completed census for APOS. Inspected village.
Native Affairs.

Thursday - November 28th 1957.

To BRUKAM via URAT villages of MUSENDAI and MUSENG. Crossed MIHAMBON river. Inspected Aid Post near river and thence to Rural Progress Society camp at BRUKAM. Meeting held officials various GAWANGA villages.

(N.B. Diary from the 29th November to be included in another and subsequent report.)

NATIVE SITUATION

The native situation has been considered as generally primitive. The people are still basically primitive in their culture, and any transition from this situation will be a long and slow process. The present state of the GAWANGA is from Administration. The great extent of their land area in which they live is small and widely dispersed communities. The main contact is internally and externally.

INTRODUCTION

The GAWANGA census division comprises the largest land area in the MAPRIK sub-district, and although population totals an approximate 7,000, settlement is sparse and communities for the most part isolated. The exception occurs in the BONGOS vicinity where some 1,500 people are concentrated in seven communities.

From various elevated vantage points, terrain appears undulating but is in fact broken throughout by low and steep ridges. To the south-east and below the population belt the country gradually becomes less broken until merging into the sago swamp plains of the SEPIK river area. Vegetation in the ridge country is typically a heavy forest cover. Several open kunai areas are located in the south-west and notably between BONGOS and AKASAME villages, but the real kunai expanse commences towards and beyond the administrative boundary separating the GAWANGA from the AMBUNTI sub-district. The more notable rivers flowing through the area are the BONGOS, MIHAMBON, NANU, and the KORP. All flow in a general west to east direction to join the SCREW river which alone continues to a confluence with the SEPIK.

A primitive group borders the GAWANGA to the south-west known as the WANS. These people have some associations with AKASAME natives and mainly concerned in the marriage pattern. Within the DREIKIKIR district the GAWANGA is bordered from north to west by the MUHIANG, BUMBITA, URAT, and URIM census divisions respectively.

Visits to the area by Native Affairs personnel have been fairly regular over the past five years. Mr MACGREGOR P.O. visited in August 1953 to conduct census and routine administration; subsequent visits have been made by Mr. CAREY, A.D.O. MAPRIK in 1955, Mr. NEVILLE P.O. in 1956, and Mr. BROWN P.O. in February of the current year. Over this period the internal situation has been quiet and uneventful except for a fairly serious but confined outbreak of cargo cult amongst the BONGOS peoples in 1956.

Mr. K. BUXTON, European Medical Assistant at DREIKIKIR, conducted a medical patrol in conjunction with this patrol throughout. The joint patrol was unhurried; more than three weeks being spent in the area, and the people had ample opportunity to present problems and any grievances, etc.

Patrol objects included census revision, routine administration, investigate possible existence of new settlements in lower GAWANGA and at the same time, the route from MASALAGA village to AMBUNTI, and to inform the people on the intended capititation tax.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation can be considered as generally satisfactory.

The people are still basically primitive in both outlook and behaviour, and any transition from this situation will be hastened only when means are taken to break down the existing state of isolation. The remoteness of the GAWANGA's from Administration centres, the great extent of their land area in which the practise is to live in small and widely dispersed communities suggests a minimum of contact both internally and externally, and perpetuates the isolation

factor which is the most effective barrier to progress.

The attitude of the people themselves as found during the patrol may indicate a desire to overcome the handicaps imposed by their physical environment. An improved attitude towards the Government would seem apparent when considering various reported findings of previous patrols to the area. Complete disregard of instructions pertaining to improvement of village standards, which meant states of disrepair and filth generally in villages, large numbers of absentees from census lines, and the general lack of co-operation are some of the adverse commentaries of past patrols. These manifestations were not apparent during this patrol which enjoyed full co-operation from the people throughout, and this was freely given. Entire village populations were assembled in readiness for census on patrol arrival and there was not one instance of census evasion. Villages, although unsatisfactory in some respects, clearly reflected an improvement on the assessments of previous patrols. Efforts, though obviously recent, had been made to improve physical standards. All the villages from TAU to WEIKOR had gone to considerable trouble in providing new rest houses and police quarters.

These facts, though perhaps not wholly convincing, probably does indicate a desire and readiness for closer relations with the Administration which attitude it is essential of course to encourage and consolidate. A firm faith in the Administration will, particularly when considering the isolation of the GAWANGA, be an essential pre-requisite to the success of development and whatever progressive schemes are introduced in the area. Economic production, to be controlled by Rural Progress Societies and which was encouraged two years ago in the GAWANGA as rice and peanut cropping, failed basically because of the absence of faith and confidence in the Administration.

A change in attitude has most likely been the result of the influence ~~of~~ brought by repatriated labourers. Over recent years a fairly large exodus of males to work as plantation labourers has occurred. Their return has brought a degree of sophistication to the area and has been responsible for the fairly wide dissemination of knowledge of "pidgin english". Past officers have emphasised this as being confined to a few and a consequent deterrent factor to opportunities for progress. In any case, although as previously stated, the population remains basically primitive in outlook, a new strata composed of these repatriate labourers is appearing in village society, and there is evidence to suggest they are dissatisfied with the traditional existence and their influence is breaking down some of the rigidity of traditional thought. This element at the moment, have had no profound effect in upsetting village stability etc. because of the general strength of belief by the population in the old ways, but as ~~xxxx~~ their numbers increase, a division in the community will be provoked by their increasing influence and the usual social evils arising out of a break down in native society result. They must however, contain the best prospects ~~xxxx~~ for progress in the various fields amongst their numbers.

The GAWANGA undoubtedly offers the greatest economic potential in the DREIKIKIR area. Ample land and from reasonable to good soils are the possession of every GAWANGA community. Terrain is ideal for hill rice and peanuts, and most likely lowland coffee varieties as well. In the face of these conditions however, hardly any attempt has been made ~~to~~ to plant any of these cash crops. Perhaps the prime reason for this is the even now general satisfaction with what their traditional life offers. The need for money to purchase store items is ~~xxx~~ a factor with a few only. Even if there were a general enthusiasm for cash cropping, it would probably soon

wane because of the isolation factor and the distances that would be involved in carrying products for marketing. A number of GAWANGA natives, particularly in the BONGOS area, joined a Rural Progress Society two years ago having been enthused by Society leaders ~~of~~ into believing that large amounts of money could be made with comparatively little work by planting rice and peanuts. They received no advice on planting methods etc. and their general ignorance meant crop failures in almost every instance. Those that did manage to produce a crop of rice were disappointed with the cash reward. All this produced a receptive state of mind ~~x~~ to heed the ~~xxix~~ cargo cult agitators who were claiming that those who held membership cards of the Society were expending themselves in hard work for nothing and that if the people wanted the various forms of cargo they could obtain it by following their methods. The cult became rife in the area, and since it ~~xx~~ subsided, not one instance of planting has occurred. The incident is evidence of what derogatory effects can result when cash cropping is prematurely encouraged and unsupervised. There will eventually be a general desire amongst the people to plant cash crops but until that time it would be a mistake to endeavour to introduce it now on a large scale. Rice plantings were not discouraged but rather an emphasis was placed on local consumption. A first essential to cash production and even production for local consumption is for an agricultural patrol to proceed leisurely through the area to advise the people in planting methods etc. Development of the economic potential could not in any case be effectively carried out until an adequate network of roads and possibly the establishment of mills were provided within the GAWANGA.

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GAWANGA.*

Following suggestions made by several officials from the BONGOS area, that a number of natives domiciled with MASALAGA and BONGOIMASI villages, were still uncontacted and living in hamlets in the vicinity of the border between GAWANGA and AMBUNTI sub-district, it was decided to investigate in this respect and at the same time to continue and further investigate the route that leads through MASALAGA territory to AMBUNTI. At both MASALAGA and BONGOIMASI, villagers strongly denied the existence of these hamlets ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ but admitted that several far removed camps were located in the sago swamps where a number of them visited for a period each year for the purpose ~~of~~ of washing sago. It would seem that this is most likely the explanation and I doubt whether there remains any uncontacted population anywhere within the area. The walk from MASALAGA to the Administrative boundary revealed no discernible evidence of settlement.

The European Medical Assistant, Mr. BUXTON, the writer, and a small party left MASALAGA on the first stage of the trip to AMBUNTI. For a little more than six hours hard and non stop walk the party moved through alternate stretches of light forest cover and kunai until reaching ABUKENNIA village in the AMBUNTI sub-district. Apart from a steep pinch near MASALAGA at the base of which the BONGOS river was forwarded twice, the journey was made on a barely discernible pad but over flat and reasonably firm terrain. From ABUKENNIA a five hour walk through sago swamp country brought the party to BUNAMUNBUL on the banks of the SCREW river. This road has been cut wide enough for vehicular traffic throughout but is swampy in sections. If at some future date it was economically warranted, a well graded vehicular road is feasible for the whole journey and could possibly even be extended ~~to~~ further to the SEPIK river, although from BUNAMUNBUL the journey was made by canoe to the SEPIK and an appreciation of the country was difficult to make. Adequate drainage would be necessary of course in the lower sections. At least three excellent landing sites were seen on the first stage of the trip in kunai areas where the ground surface was composed of gravel. A large portion of the territory passed through between MASALAGA and ABUKENNIA is used only for hunting and would fit the conditions

governing land alienation most probably. No specific claims of ownership apparently exist, and the area is regarded by surrounding populations as simply one with ~~equal~~ equal hunting rights.

All village populations were assembled and addressed on the proposed taxation, and were made cognisant of its various requirements in relation to themselves. Little positive reaction was apparent and will probably result only during actual collection.

In conclusion it can be said that the general situation in the GAWANGA is satisfactory and possibly even encouraging in so far as there appears to be an improvement in attitude. Close supervision of any undertaking in the area and continuous guidance is an essential. The little authority that is possessed is further undermined by threat of reprisal through sorcery, which has an important role in the people's lives.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Settlement is typically a parent hamlet which bears the name of a group that has usually a number of associated hamlets either scattered throughout the territory of the group or in some instances clustered in close proximity to each other. The latter occurs in the heavy population concentrations in the BONGOS, AKASAME, and YUBANAKOR areas. The more isolated villages have hamlets of up to three or four hours walk distant. The considerable distances between most villages confirms the isolation of their inhabitants.

A centralising tendency is evident in the BONGOS area, where mission influence has caused the abandonment of various small hamlets and re-settlement in the main village. Houses in most of the main villages counted; are obviously far in excess of needs of the resident population. The reason lies in the fact that every man associated with the group spends part of his time in the main centre and consequently constructs a house there. The infrequent use of these houses has led to dilapidated housing conditions in some instances. Low ridges have been selected as village sites throughout the area. In some instances they are narrow and consequently result in cramped housing conditions. Every site is readily identified from a distance by the coconut palms which have been planted throughout the village confines. Erosion is a menace at some sites where the soft unconsolidated soils are heavily denuded by rains.

Generally the villages inspected were swept clean and attempts had been made to improve housing and sanitation facilities. These latter were inadequate in a number of instances however, and much time was spent by the patrol in constructing latrines and offal pits and instructing the people in their use.

Building materials used are mainly, bamboo, sago palm leaf, and various of the more durable bush timbers. Housing is stereotyped in design throughout. They are sloping structures in the shape of an inverted "V" with roof extending to the ground. An intricate pattern of bamboo provides the shell of the house and this is thatched over usually with sago palm leaf. In some areas, kunai is used. The entrance is sealed off with the bark of the limbon tree and a small opening usually left in the centre to permit access.

Water supplies are permanent in most instances. Many are however full of impurities, particularly during the dry season when stagnant pools in the vicinity of sago swamps are relied on.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the lower areas.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

mission at all and have several times forced officials to retire from their village. Probably the largest church in the KAPRIK area, if not the largest, has been constructed at BONGOS. No outstanding officials are in evidence. The most impressive as having a fair appreciation of their duties and control over their communities are to be found at KUYOR, TAU, and APOS villages. Generally however, the official is out of place with the strong sense of collective authority that presides in all communities, and although his position is usually acknowledged, his influence in village affairs is slight. The usual hustling and shouting during census by officials were attempts to show some evidence of authority. Meetings were held at various centres where officials collected which led to much eloquent discussion over a large range of subjects. Several new appointments were made to fill vacancies caused through death and resignation. The little authority that is possessed is further undermined by threat of reprisal through sorcery, which has an important role in the people's lives.

Medical tul tuls are present in all villages but serve no function in most. Some have attached themselves to Aid Posts in the area to assist the Native Medical Orderlies in charge.

All lines were crudely and well completed which allowed census to be completed with a minimum of interruption.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Absentees were few. The motor aged and inland census lines were located in lower during village inspections. The success of the census was due to an encouragement of Bridle paths link all villages. Tracks are of considerable distance and consequently need a good deal of time in maintenance. Throughout however, they were in good condition, wide, and for the most part well-graded. By following the long low ridges connecting roads have been constructed with a minimum of steep ascents and descents. An exception occurs on the road from KUYOR to MAMSI, which leads over the peaks of two high kunai covered hills instead of around the good gradient offering at their bases. The explanation appears to be that settlements existed on these hills in the past and the road remained after the populations migrated to new sites. Kunai sections on some roads can make walking conditions extremely hot and unpleasant.

When economically warranted, little difficulty would be had in locating good vehicular road sites. At the moment no motor road traverses or comes in proximity to GAWANGA territory. The more formidable problems to road construction are presented in river crossings. The larger streams, particularly the BONGOS, would constitute a major bridging problem. Bridges are non-existent but the three rivers, the BONGOS, MIHAMBON, and the KORP, are all subject to severe flooding during the wet season and would in this state be difficult to ford. Several patrols have in the past been forced to turn back rather than ford the BONGOS in full flow.

MISSIONS.

Two Christian Missions are operative in the area. The Roman Catholic Mission was established at BONGOS seven years ago by, and is still under the direction of, Father SCHWARZ. This Mission has in the time achieved a degree of influence amongst the people in the immediate BONGOS vicinity. The whole of the lower GAWANGA has been visited by either Father SCHWARZ or catechists from time to time but little heed has been given to teachings in the more remote communities. The relatively close and large AKASAME group will apparently have

no truck with the Mission at all and have several times forced catechists to retire from their village. Probably the largest church in the MAPRIK area if not the SEPIK, has been constructed at BONGOS. It's overall dimensions approximate 300' in length, and 110' in width.

Two new centres have been established at NUNGUIA and YUBANAKOR in the last nine months by Mr. C. BURGESS of the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Recently both these were taken over by Mr. J. Peirce on Mr. BURGESS's departure for leave. In both instances villagers requested the MISSION to take an interest in their areas. To date the Mission has apparently enjoyed full co-operation from natives in building schools etc. Mr. PIERCE states he is unable to cope with the numbers enthusiastic about schooling. Another South Seas Evangelical Mission station is located at MUSENDAL on the verge of GAWANGA territory.

CENSUS.

All lines were orderly and well conducted which allowed census to be completed with a minimum of interruption.

Absentees were few. The many aged and infirm although not in the census line were located in houses during village inspections. The success of the census can be taken as an encouraging sign when considering the difficulty past patrols have had in assembling village populations, and the large numbers of absentees. A very few new names were recorded and it is doubtful whether there are many still avoiding census.

The villages of ASANAKOR, NUNGUIA, KUBLIWAT, and KUYOR have been over recruited but not to any great excess. The large numbers of deaths occurring in the lower age brackets would suggest that a high infant mortality rate is the case. A good many of these however would be attributable to the influenza epidemic that swept the area the two months previous to the patrol's arrival in the area.

Labour potential statistics have been forwarded.

Total population recorded 6,809.

[Handwritten Signature]
C.A. PROLOVE P/O.

APPENDIX "B".

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.3 of 1957/58.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

L/CPL GATZIA REG.NO. 6379:- Excellent N.C.O. In his nine months in the DREIKIKIR area has gained much valuable local knowledge. Has the respect of the police under him.

Const. MAMAI REG.NO. 9214:- Keen and performed duties well.

Const. TETE REG.NO. 9000:- No positive attitudes towards police work to suggest enthusiasm or otherwise. Quite satisfactory in performance of his duties however.

Const. DIAI REG.NO. 9109:- Energetic on occasions, and tries to acquit himself well. Generally satisfactory, although inclined to lack discipline at times.

Const. GUBAU REG.NO. 9492:- Impressive. Showed considerable improvement on his last patrol, and with additional experience should develop into a valuable member.

Const. DEAVI REG.NO. 9348:- Pleasant temperament. Young member and performed duties satisfactorily. A born entertainer and gets a lot of laughs.

C.A. Trollope

C.A. TROLLOPE P/O

APPENDIX "C"

ANTHROPOLOGY

Language composition in the GAWANGA is made up of three dialects. From the village of TAU to MASALAGA the dialect used constitutes the true GAWANGA talk. A related dialect is spoken by the remaining villages except NONGUIA and WEIKOR who actually are part and speak the language of the SOUTH WOSERA area in the MAPRIK district. The three dialects are apparently related and little difficulty is met with in conversation between the different groups.

Great enthusiasm and interest is focussed by natives throughout the whole area on the various tamberan ceremonies. Some of these were described in detail by Mr. J. MacGREGOR in the report of his patrol conducted in August 1953. The tamberan is divided into three stages representing three progressive ~~initiations~~ initiations. They are known respectively as, "NAKUN-ALO" - sago tamberan, "AMBA" - flying fox tamberan, "KWARI" - bamboo tamberan. The person who successfully undergoes the three ~~initiations~~ ~~in~~ ceremonies becomes accepted as one of the village leaders. The various tamberans are conducted in conformity with a circuit. One circuit consists of all the villages between BONGOS and MASALAGA; ceremonies are annual and in rotation through these villages. Tamberan initiates are determined by a sponsorship system. An example would be for an adult of one kin group to nominate ~~xxx~~ a youth from another unrelated kin group, even from another village. The father of this youth is expected to reciprocate by sponsoring the son of the original sponsor when the tamberan returns in it's rotational circuit to the latter's village. Sponsorship entails the provision of various foods, decorations, and other essentials that the initiate requires during his sojourn in the tamberan. No specific period is laid down for the tamberan and it may last from two to four months. All villages attached to the tamberan circuit are expected to contribute pigs for the general feasting during ceremonies and to partake in the many dances etc. Women are rigidly forbidden to have any knowledge or association with the tamberan and ~~xx~~ initiates until ceremonies have been completed when they are permitted to join in the general feasting and dancing which marks the conclusion of the tamberan. There is little doubt that the influence of the tamberan is projected into practically every aspect of native life, and the numerous prohibitions etc. that exist within it's framework play a major part in controlling the lives of the people.

Little impact has been made on the traditional social structure of the area by influences such as Missions and migrant labour attitudes, and the place and strength of the tamberan within the social framework of the people will be one of the factors to overcome ~~if~~ to help facilitate progress.

The marriage pattern is governed mainly by a system of sister exchange. The payment of bride wealth is made out usually only in circumstances where the former system is impractical. Marriage is patrilocal.

Little decorative art exists in the GAWANGA, except for the paintings made from various clays and representing human figures that is found at the entrance of the "haus tamberans".

APPENDIX "D"

APPENDIX "E"
EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURE AND The only education in the area is in the hands of the two Missions operating in the GAWANGA. The Roman Catholic Mission at BONGOS runs three classes for boys and another for girls. Father SCHWARZ states that his school is not popular and that he has received very little co-operation from the local natives in encouraging youngsters to attend. Approximately 160 students were in attendance when the school was visited but normally the average is around 30. Simple arithmetic, reading and writing are taught but none of the pupils have shown much aptitude and consequently standard is low. Instruction ~~in~~ has been attempted in the subject of "English" with little positive result. Doctrinal training is a major part of school curriculum. As mentioned previously, the school is not very popular and regular attendance has been limited to a small nucleus of perhaps 15.

Schools are run at NUNGUIA and YUBANAKOR villages by Mr. John PIERCE of the South Seas Evangelical Mission. His school is apparently popular with natives and his average attendance on three teaching days of the week is approximately 100.

It is suggested that in the future event of introduction of permanent cash crops such as lowland coffee, a change over in the agricultural pattern from communal to individual ownership could be made without undue difficulties.

Domestic livestock is restricted to pigs and dogs. Pigs are plentiful and mainly to the large numbers that are killed during taberan ceremonies. Dogs are numerous and many disease ridden. Wild game abounds in the form of pig, cassowary, guinea fowl, etc., and during low water level in the many small streams, quantities of fish are netted.

APPENDIX "E"

ROADS AND HEALTH.
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Health generally appeared to be good. A very large incidence of skin diseases such as grills and scabies, and an abundance of shifting agriculture in its various stages provides for subsistence needs. Main staple foods are yam and mami. Garden areas are prepared during the dry season and staples are planted out at the beginning of the wet. If crops are a failure, work on clearing and replanting is commenced immediately and sago eaten in the interim period. Supplementary food varieties such as taro, sugar, banana, bean varieties, etc., are interspersed with the staple in gardens. ~~Kargaxani~~ Extensive plantings of the staple commodities is usual and necessary to provide for the large quantities of food consumed during the months of tambaran ceremonies.

Land is adequate and surplus of needs for some communities. As mentioned previously, the whole area offers a considerable potential in commercial cropping such as rice and peanuts, however, no evidence of plantings in either of these commodities was seen. ~~Yukma~~ The abundance of land suggests that in the future event of introduction of permanent cash crops such as lowland coffee, a change over in the agricultural pattern from communal to individual ownership could be made without undue difficulties.

Domestic livestock is restricted to pigs and dogs. Pigs are not plentiful due mainly to the large numbers that are killed during tambaran ceremonies. Dogs are numerous and many disease ridden. Wild game abounds in the form of pig, cassowary, guria pigeon, etc., and during low water level in the many small streams, quantities of fish are netted.

Register

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR NO.3 of 1957/58

ASCENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absence)		TOTAL
Inside District	Outside District	Govt	Mission	Males	Females	Males	Females	Child	Adult		M	F	

APPENDIX "F"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health generally appeared to be good.

A very large incidence of skin diseases such as grille and scabies, and an abundant crop of tropical ulcers were treated by the Medical Patrol accompanying. Malaria and periodic outbreaks of a type of pneumonic/ influenza epidemic appear to be the main killer diseases. Filariasis is prevalent around the AKASAME/FUMATUMBU area, and isolated cases of this complaint are to be found throughout.

Aid Posts function at AKASAME, WOSAMBU, and YUBANAKOR. All are staffed by keen and efficient Native Medical Orderlies but do not receive a great deal of patronage from the population.

A full and comprehensive routine medical patrol was carried out as stated, by Mr. BUXTON, European Medical Assistant, in conjunction with this patrol and the health situation is fully reported on in his Report No.2 of 57/58.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
22 III 1958
ART. AFF. 11-126

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. DRBIKIKIR NO. 5 1957-58

Patrol Conducted by Mr R. D. DONOVAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled URIM CENSUS SUB-DIVISION DRBIKIKIR

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. K. T. BUXTON B.N.A.

Natives FIVE

Duration—From 23/5/1958 to 5/6/1958

Number of Days THIRTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1957

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (a) TAX/CENSUS

(b) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... / /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

13	Over 13	Females to Child
F	M	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
92 JUL 1958

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. DBEIKIKIR 105 1957-58.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. D. DONOVAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled URIM CENSUS SUB-DIVISION --- DREIKIKIR.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. K. T. BUXTON B.M.A.

Natives FIVE

Duration—From 23./5./1958 to 5./6./1958

Number of Days THIRTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/5./1957

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (a) TAX/CENSUS

(b) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

9-13	Over 13	Females in Charge
F	M	F

30-11-126

31st July, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

Patrol Report No.5. 1957/58-Dreikikir.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

It is gratifying to note that any element
of nativism is not apparent whilst the Post is manned.

I have read the Report carefully and am
very satisfied with its presentation and the obviously
satisfactory manner in which Mr. Donovan is performing
his Patrol duties. I have no doubt he is visited by
the Assistant District Officer, Maprik whenever practic-
able.

The contents of the Report are adequately
covered by the memoranda of the Assistant District
Officer, Maprik.

Kindly ensure that in your own covering mem-
oranda, you advise when matters requiring attention at
District level, have been dealt with.

J.K.M.
p.R.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/3 -431

Sub District Office
M A P R I K. T.N.G.

6th June, 1958

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K

PATROL REPORT No 5 (DREIKIKIR) 1957/58

In triplicate, I forward the report of a patrol to the URIM Census Division, Dreikikir area, of the Maprik Sub-District submitted by Mr Cadet Patrol Officer R.D. DONOVAN.

The patrol was of a purely routine nature, specifically for the revision of census, and the collection of personal tax for the fiscal year 1958.

Mr Donovan, though very junior in the service has taken the responsibilities of maintaining the Patrol Post at Dreikikir very well and is proving an able and capable officer.

The accompaniment of the Medical Assistant, Dreikikir has ensured that the anti-yaws campaign has been adequately carried out in the area also.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. As mentioned in the body of the report the area is close to the Post, and contact is frequent, and with staff at Dreikikir, it would be unusual for major unrest to go long unknown. Though the area has suffered from minor outbreaks of 'Cargo cult' in the past, such murmurings have been at times when the post has been unmanned.

Economically the area is at the end of the road. The fact that a couple of rice gardens were evidenced gives hopes that production of this crop may be encouraged, more particularly as a rice mill, operated by the O.i.C, has been set up now at the Dreikikir Post. The O.i.C has been instructed to carefully encourage production of rice in areas adjacent to the station which can be readily supervised, and which does not involve the producers in extremely long carries of raw products.

TAXATION. The poorness of the area is evidenced by the number of exemptions granted. This is not surprising, but when the recommendations for tax exemptions were requested, I was, and still am, of the opinion that it is more equitable to issue exemptions on personal basis than on a village or area system. It is possible that such a burden might spur some minor development on cash crop production.

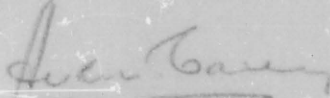
GENERAL.

Mr Donovan appears to have capably carried out his task well and I am satisfied that he can carry on the burden of administration in the Dreikikir area until leave.

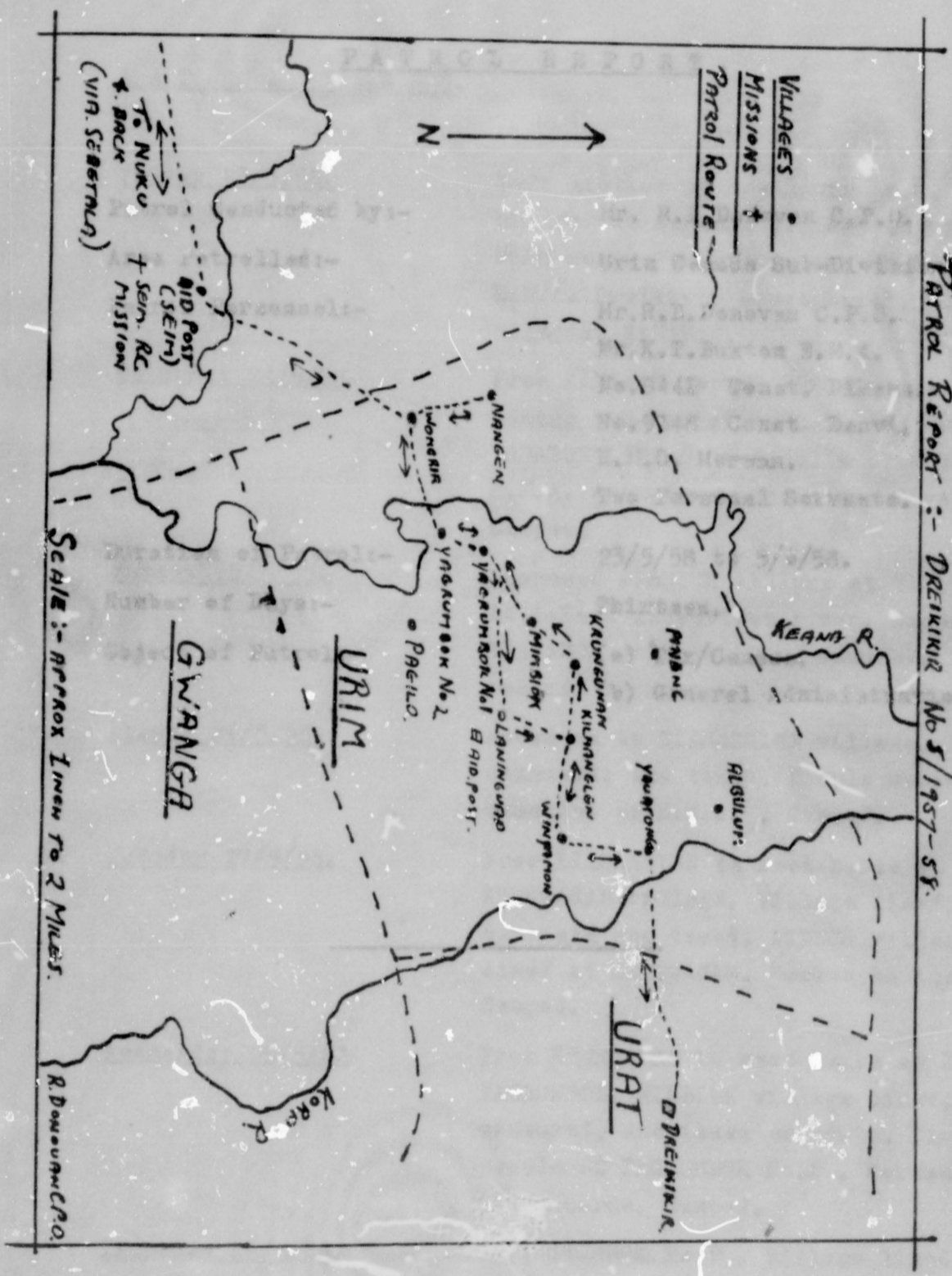
The matter of a trained A.P.O for the LANINGUAP post will be taken up directly with Medical Assistant, Mr Buxton; but if the present NMO has the confidence of the people, he will probably achieve more than the introduction of another personality irrespective of his greater knowledge.

Contingency for camping allowance submitted by Mr Donovan is enclosed with the report.

For your information please.


Arthur T Carey
Ass't District Officer.

Patrol Report :- DREIKIRI No 5/1957-58.



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DRENGOR No 5/1957-58

PATROL REPORT.

Patrol Conducted by:-	Mr. R.D.Denevan C.P.O.
Area Patrolled:-	Urim Census Sub-Division.
Patrol Personnel:-	Mr.R.D.Denevan C.P.O. Mr.K.T.Buxton E.M.A. No.9741 Const. Bikama. No.9348 Const Deavi. H.M.O. Merwan. Two Personal Servants.
Duration of Patrol:-	23/5/58 to 5/6/58.
Number of Days:-	Thirteen.
Object of Patrol:-	(a) Tax/Census. (b) General Administration.

(MID. 25802000)
 BACK
 TO WIKER
 WIKER
 + 2000 KC
 (1958)
 250/18:- WIKER
 I was to 5 WIKER
 R. Denevan C.P.O.

Monday 21/5/58.
PATROL DIARY.

Friday 23/5/58.

Saturday 24/5/58.

Saturday 24/5/58.

Sunday 25/5/58.

Sunday 25/5/58.

Sunday 25/5/58.

Monday 26/5/58.

Tuesday 27/5/58.

Wednesday 28/5/58.

Thursday 29/5/58.

Friday 30/5/58.

To WANGRIK from WANGRIK. Village lined, censused, and taxed. To YIRA ANNI village (URIM census sub-division) via

Left station at Dreikikir 4p.m. and arrive at NANAHAN village on route URIM census sub-division. Mr. K. Buxton E.M.A. Dreikikir accompanied. Stayed night at NANAHAN.

From NANAHAN to YAUATONG in the URIM census sub-division. Censused and taxed YAUATONG. Place medically examined by E.M.A. Anti-Yaws injections given. Camped.

Censused ALBUJUM village at YAUATONG. Anti-Yaws injections given. Moved on to WINYAMON village. Tax/censused. Tax records brought to date. Camped.

Moved on to KILMANGLEN village. Lined, censused, and taxed. People medically examined by E.M.A. . Camped.

From KILMANGLEN to rest house at KRUNGANAM village. Village lined, censused and taxed. PINBNG village also lined at KRUNGANAM. Worked on tax records. Camped.

From KRUNGANAM to rest house at No. I YAGRUMBOK. MIMBIOK village lined, censused, and taxed en route. Lined people of YAGRUMBOK No. I. Worked on tax records. Camped.

To YAGRUMBOK No. 2. Village lined and tax/censused. Camped.

Lined PAGILO village at YAGRUMBOK No. 2. Tax collected. Walked through to WONGRIR and tax/censused village. Camped.

Saturday 31/5/58.

To NANGEN from Wengrir, Village lined, censused, and ~~lined~~. To YIRA ANLI village (SEIM census sub-division) via WONGRIR, SBIM Aid Post, and AJWES.

Sunday 1/6/58.

Worked on tax/census records. E.M.A. to KIMREN and MUSTAMO villages for Medical inspection.

Monday 2/6/58.

Walked from YIRAWANDI village to patrol post at WUKU.

Tuesday 3/6/58.

Rained.

Wednesday 4/6/58.

Returned to URIM area and camped at WONGRIR village.

Thursday 5/6/58.

From WONGRIR to LANINGUAP village. Village lined and tax/censused. Walked back to station at KIKIKIR, arrived 8:30 p.m.

END OF PATROL.

The two cases were:

INTRODUCTION.

This report is one to cover a tax/census patrol carried out in the URIM census sub-division of the Maprik sub-district.

The patrol was conducted by Mr. E. D. DONOVAN, Cadet Patrol Officer, and was accompanied by Mr. K. T. BUXTON, European Medical Assistant, DREIKIKIR.

The URIM is an area of approx. 50sq. miles and lies about two to three hours walk away to the west of the Patrol Post at DREIKIKIR.

The northern section of the area lies in the foothills of the southern slopes of the TORRICELLI mountains and is quite rugged although the terrain tends to flatten out towards the south.

The SEIM, GWANGA, and URAT census sub-divisions are to their west, south, and east of the URIM respectively.

The patrol departed from the station at DREIKIKIR on the 23/5/58 and returned on the 5/6/58, giving the patrol a duration of thirteen days.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials seen during this patrol were:

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The last D.N.A. patrol to the URIM area was during the month of May 1957 and was conducted by Mr. C. A. TROLLOPE, Patrol Officer.

The general native situation throughout the area is good.

The area is reasonably close to the station at DREIKIKIR to be under good influence at all times and it is no hardship for Officials to come to the station for advice and guidance.

Only two cases of breach of Native Administration Regulations were brought to the notice of this patrol, and both were sent to DREIKIKIR to be dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs.

The two cases were:-

- (a) Disobedience of a lawful order,
 - and (b) Adultery,
- the former being contra to Regulation 119 of the Native Administrative Regulations and the latter contra Regulation 84(2) of the same Regulations.

Although it appears as if the people are satisfactorily law-abiding, there were however, the usual troubles arising over pigs, women, and sister-exchange. All such cases experienced on this patrol were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the Luluais instructed that it was their duty to try and settle any future such disputes. If they failed, only then were they to bring it to the notice of the Patrol Officer.

It has been reported in previous previous Patrol Reports, that there exists in the URIM area, a latent form of Cargo Cult, but if this is so, then no evidence of such was seen on this patrol.

Very little cash-cropping is carried on in the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials seen during this patrol were not a particularly brilliant lot and most of them could be adequately described by the word "bushy".

The Officials from the villages of PAGILO, YAGRUMBOK, and WONGRIR were however, particularly courteous and helpful and were the only ones in the whole of the area who appeared to have any sway amongst the people they control.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in the area, consequently there is no need for bridges.

At the time of this patrol the well-kept paths between villages were well cut and in most instances drains had been dug on each side of these paths.

(over)

All rivers crossed were ferried.

The BONGOS river (in the SEIM area) was the largest river crossed. Because of this river's loose sandy bottom, difficulty will be had in bridging it when the future LUMI/DREIKIKIR road is completed.

AGRICULTURE.

Subsistence farming which is carried out under the traditional method of shifting agriculture is quite adequate for providing the food requirements of the area.

Nowhere in the URIM area was a shortage of food reported or noted.

The most favoured crops are; Mami, Yam, and Taro, but Sage, Bananas, Papaws and Coconuts are important subsiduaries, and provide, particularly Sage, the necessary standby in the transition period between the harvesting of old and new gardens.

Tomatoes and onions are the only European type of vegetables grown in the district.

Very little cash-cropping is carried on in the area and only two rice gardens were seen during the patrol. One garden was of reasonable size and the crop appeared to be quite healthy, although the same thing can't be said about the second one. This garden was small and very delapidated.

Pigs, poultry and dogs are kept in all villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

As mentioned in the introduction of this report, Mr. K.T. BUXTON, E.M.A. accompanied the patrol, the object of his doing so, being to extend the anti-yaws campaign to the URIM census sub-division.

Penicillin injections were given to all natives of the area.

Generally the health is good throughout the area, and is probably partly due to the establishment of a centrally situated Aid Post at LANINGUAP.

(over)

The Aid Post Orderly at LANINGUAP, although not fully trained, is doing a reasonable job and is well liked by the local people. Nevertheless it is the patrol's opinion that the area would be more profitably situated, as far as health is concerned, if a fully trained N.M.O. were to be posted at LANINGUAP.

Approx. 40 persons were sent to the hospital at DREIKIKIR, most of these to be treated for Tropical Ulcer, Yaws, and Tinea.

(For a more comprehensive health report, please see Mr Buxton's Medical Patrol Report, viz: DREIKIKIR No. 6/57-58.)

CONCLUSION.

Generally, the situation throughout the area is fairly good and stable, although a little more effort could be shown by the people in enlarging their present fields of economic development.

TOTALS

Total tax money collected = £11 - 10 - 0.

It can be seen from the above figures that over half the persons eligible for tax to be taxed were given exemptions.

Possibly more tax could have been collected, but nearly all persons who asked for an exemption were granted one, as there is little or no economic development in the area.

.....
R. D. DONOVAN C.P.O.

A. J. DONOVAN
(Tax Collector)

APPENDIX A.

TAXATION OF RESIDENTS (URUM)

VILLAGE NO.	VILLAGE NAME	NO. PERSONS TAXED	EXEMPTIONS.
YASM249	YAUATONG	16	7
SM250	ALBULUM	22	20
YANAKONG SM251	WINYAMON	11	10
SM252	KILMANGLER	20	25
SM253	KRUNGUNAM	14	14
WINYAMON SM254	PIMENG	8	13
SM255	HIMBIOK	10	15
SM256	YAGRUMBOK No. 1	10	16
KRUNGUNAM SM257	YAGRUMBOK No. 2	13	21
SM258	PAGLIO	21	27
WONGRER SM259	WONGRIR	24	36
NIMBICE KXMEEN SM260	NANGEN	12	26
YAGSM261 No. 1	LANINGUAP	22	40
T O T A L S		203	270
YAGRUMBOK No. 2			

Total tax money collected = £101 - 10 - 0.

PAGLIO

It can be seen from the above figures that over half the persons eligible for to be taxed were given exemptions.

Possibly more tax could have been collected, but nearly all persons who asked for an exemption were granted one, as there is little or no economic development in the area.

LANINGUAP

51

R. D. DONOVAN.
(Tax Collector)

APPENDIX. B.

AVAILABILITY OF RECRUITS. (MIM)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LAB. POT.</u>	<u>NO. EMP. AT PRES.</u>	<u>PRE. AVAILTY.</u>
YAUATONG	23	3	5
ALBULUM	27	7	2
WINYAMON	11	2	2
KILMANGIEN	23	1	7
KRUNGUNAM	29	7	3
PINENG	21	6	1
MIMBIOK	17	1	5
YAGRUMBOK NO. 1	25	7	1
YAGRUMBOK NO. 2	45	15	-1
PAGILO	48	8	8
WOMGRIR	49	3	13
NANGEN	36	4	8
IANINGUAP	51	14	3


APPENDIX C.

Report on members of R.F.&N.G.C. Accompanying the Patrol.

All members of the escorting Police detachment performed their duties capably and efficiently.

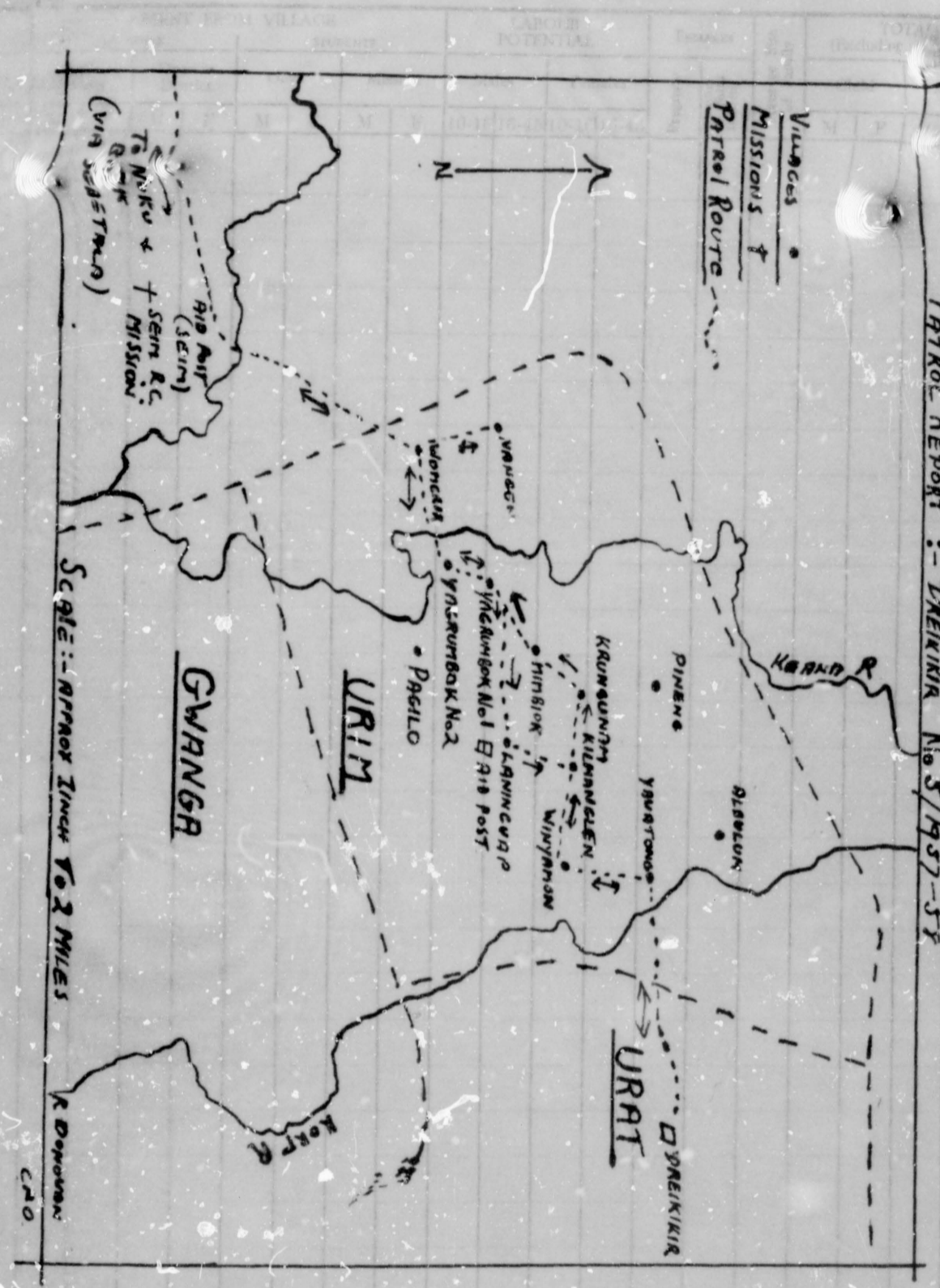
No. 9441 Const. DIKAMA. Very reliable and an excellent all round Policeman. Quite a personality.

No. 9348 Const. DEAVI. Not very quick on the uptake but nevertheless managed to perform his duties well.


R.D. DONOVAN C.P.O.

Register

Area Patrolled



PATROL REPORT :- DREIKIKIR No 5/1957-58

R. Donovan
C.A.O.