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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK SUBDISTRICT & DREIKIKIR

PATROL REPORTS:

1953/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Mapeke) Report No. 1 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by F.V. Keitans acting A.D.O.

Area Patrolled North WOSERA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. Hearne C.P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 19/6 /1953 to 4/7 /1953

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census & general administration

Director of 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

.....
.....

popul

MIGI	in	M	F

50-11-200.

30th July, 1953.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 1/53-54 (MAPRIK).

The necessity for the rapid consolidation of this area is appreciated in view of the large number of people involved in the Census and their comparative contiguity to sophisticated areas.

2. It is natural for the people to regard former times as better, mainly because they were younger then and had a greater capacity for enjoyment; however the WOSERA are probably better off now that the "Pace Australiana" has been imposed.

3. Your intention to investigate on the spot at MAPRIK is noted with pleasure. The tedious nature of this type of work is realised and Mr. Seitano has done a good job.

AAK
(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

*Noted on personal
file of 2/7.*

PIA

ula

30/11/208

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATT/NH

PR 1/53-54



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

14th July, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK - NO. 1/53-54

MR. F.V. REITANO a/A.D.O.

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: Paragraph 10:- For some months only one officer of the Department of Agriculture has been stationed at Bainyik Agricultural Station. Recently Mr. McCrickard returned to the Sub-District from recreation leave and more frequent visits to rice plots will be carried out in the immediate future.

Paragraph 12:- I will be visiting Maprik next week when Tambarran activities will be discussed with the Assistant District Officer.

Alan Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MAPRIK 1/53-54
REPORT OF A PATROL TO: NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.V. REITANO ACTG. A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED: NORTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINIS-
 -TRATION.
DURATION: 19TH JUNE TO 4TH JULY 1953.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. J. WEARNE CADET PATROL OFFICER
 CONST. BIR R.P. & N.G.C.
 L/CPL. WAPI " " "
 CONST. URCHU " " "
 N.M.O. YEMBININGI
 N.M.O. BOSIBI

DIARY:

19th June: Departed Maprik and proceeded by Landrover to Kunchingini No.1. Arrived 10 a.m. Proceeded to PANGLEGU slightly south of area to be patrolled to exhume body of woman reported to have been unlawfully killed. Returned to Kunchingini No.1 6 p.m.
 20th June: Proceeded to Kunchingini No.2, Mul and Abusit. Revised census of these villages and returned to Kunchingini No.1. Revised census Kunchingini 1.
 21st June: At Kunchingini No.1. Conducted inquest into death of female whose body was exhumed at PANGLEGU.
 22nd June: Revised census of Gwiningi, No.1 Mikau, No.2 Mikau and No.2 Tugmaiken. Remained night at Tugmaiken.
 23rd June: Revised census of Chigiangu, Tendegum, Bobmagun and Kwanabandu. Remained night at Kwanabandu.
 24th June: Revised census of No. 1 and 2 Kaugiak, Waigamaga, No.1, 2 and 3 Rubuagan and Maundu. Spent night at Rubuagan.
 25th June: Revised census of Balamta, Gwairaru, Talangu and Kange. Remained night at Kange.
 26th June: Revised census of Kutigum and proceeded to Tugaukim. Revised census of Isogum.
 27th June: At Maprik.
 28th June: At Maprik.
 29th June: Revised census of Tugaukim and Numamaka. Spent night at Tugaukim.
 30th June: Revised census of Stapigum, Saragum, Kwatmagun and Gulakim. Stayed Saragum.

- 1st July: Revised census Jambitanga and Wabindumagak. Spent night at Wabindumagak.
- 2nd July: Revised census Jibako, Manjukwarui, Pa-apuma, Ugutakwa and Jibakim. Spent night at Jibakim.
- 3rd July: Revised census Umonoko, Bapandu, Tatumba and Kulungu. Spent night at Kulungu.
- 4th July: Revised census Kumunagum Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and returned to station 4 p.m.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The first partially successful attempt to bring this area under administrative control was made in 1948. Previous to that date, the population had resisted government control and fled every time a patrol entered the area.

Since 1948, two patrols other than the present one have been in the area and it seems that it can be said now that control is fairly strongly established. I think this may be attributed to a number of factors:

1. The presence of the R.C. Mission at Kunchingini Nol.
2. The two previous patrols were concerned with assessment and payment of war damage and people who had previously avoided the patrols were undoubtedly induced by prospects of compensation for their losses (which were considerable) to present themselves for census.
3. The departure of many young men to work at the main centres of the Territory and the consequent development of awareness of the Administration's power, the strength of the white man generally and the material benefits of western civilization.

At the outset of the patrol an exhumation of a female body at a village named Penglagu, slightly south of the area patrolled, created a profound impression. This, as far as is known, is the first time this has been done among these people and should strengthen control over them. The woman had obviously been beaten to death and an attempt had been made to hush the affair up and settle it by compensation. The accused in the case is now awaiting trial.

During the patrol four escapees from gaol who had been convicted for threatening behaviour towards a luluai and a policeman who later investigated the luluai's complaint, voluntarily gave themselves up and are now back in the Maprik prison.

The people as a whole impressed me as very backward and extremely apathetic to the idea of changing their way of life and uplifting their standards of living. This is no doubt to be expected amongst a group numbering over 8000 who have only recently come under control.

The desire for material goods of a type available in trade stores is real enough, as evidenced by the outbreak of cargo cult activities a few years back. This outbreak has subsided, but it is difficult to assess to what extent the idea of the magical production of material goods has been weakened. Education and chiefly the explanation of the relationship of cause and effect is probably the only way to overcome these situations, but the peoples intellectual horizon has not widened enough, and probably will not do so for many years to come, to grasp this fact.

One catechist who conducts what he terms a school, told me that the people in the village where he was stationed had the attitude that they were happier as wild men than being told by the Mission and Government what to do in their own interests, and certainly were not interested in formal schooling. The pattern is, of course, a familiar one.

These people are living in part of the region inspected last year by Mr. Poggendorff, of the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, who reported favourably upon the prospects of the development of flooded rice culture for the Sepik plains area as a whole, that is, climatically and ecologically. But the problem remains a sociological one. The climate and soil will produce rice well enough, but the problem of stimulating the natives' enthusiasm in such activities is a tremendous one.

In some parts of this sub-district, quite a deal of success has been achieved and prospects are encouraging, but despite a number of visits by the Agricultural officers stationed at Bainyik, very little dry rice has been planted; and one of the D.A.S.F. officers remarked to me that from his observations, the tendency was for interest to decline than to increase.

The general picture is not very bright, and serves to indicate the necessity for more frequent visits to the people by officers of D.A.S.F. and D.D.S. & N.A.

Wosera North is the most thickly populated region in the entire Maprik sub-district and with the proximity of the Maprik-Marui road, Hayfield airstrip and good conditions agriculturally for rice production, I feel that no effort should be spared to encourage the people into the production of cash crops. Whether or not any positive results will eventuate, only time will show.

It will be recalled that Fr. Vlasig, one of the resident missionaries at Kunchingini No. 1, was committed for trial a few years back on a charge of arson arising from the burning of a number of tamboran houses. His subsequent acquittal in the Supreme Court may possibly have strengthened his hold over the population in the vicinity of his station, because it seems that he has to a large extent suppressed the tamboran activities. Whether those villages who no longer have tamboran houses in them, have such houses in the bush or not, I do not know, but it is very apparent that Fr. Vlasig wields very considerable influence amongst the people. It is one of the villages some distance away from the mission station, deputies of village officials requested me to give them notes to authorise them to re-commence the tamboran activities, as they did not feel inclined to indulge in this ritual without some authority from the Government addressed to the Mission.

Generally, the people seem to live together amicably, although they are crowded together in a relatively small area.

Two land boundary disputes which have been bones of contention since pre-war days were raised in an endeavour to settle them; but as is often the case in such disputes neither side

could agree on the boundaries that were in existence before the disputes began. It was therefore impossible to arbitrate successfully in the disputes.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Large communal gardens for each village group are cultivated with the customary range of crops for this area under cultivation: mani, yams, sweet potato, edible pit pit and sago are the staple foods. A few small plots of rice were observed.

The livestock situation has not yet recovered from the depredations of the Japanese during the war. Pigs and fowls are kept, but not in sufficient quantities, apparently, for the needs of such a large population.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

Issolely in the hands of Frs. Vlasig and Neumann at Kunchingini No. 1. They conduct an elementary school with 160 pupils enrolled, although if the daily average is 80 to 100, they are well satisfied.

English, History, Geography and Arithmetic are taught.

Several requests were received from young men to go to the school at Boram. For some reason, they were not much interested in enrolment at Balupwine Government school, not far away from the Government station at Maprik. However, they were told to visit Mr. Neve of the Dept. of Education at Balupwine and discuss the matter with him.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Apart from the Maprik-Marui jeep road, on which the area patrolled borders, the roads are foot tracks which, as is usual, were especially cleaned for the patrol. The country is undulating and walking is very easy.

Bridges consist of logs thrown across small streams. The larger rivers of AMUK, AMAGU and NANU have to be forded.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the main, they appear to have very little influence. There were one or two exceptions, but almost all of them complained that the people in their villages ignored them when it came to matters of taking sick people to hospital and constructing latrines and cemeteries.

The system of luluais and tul tuls, although an artificial form of chieftainship, has worked moderately well in the past from the point of view of the Administration; but it is apparent that some time will elapse before the Wosera North officials will have much authority.

Pre-war there was the inducement of exemption from tax to make a luluai's or tul tul's position attractive, but now there is no financial attraction whatsoever. Village officials cannot be recruited for work, but as going away to work is the only way they can obtain any material goods, many resign their positions to take up employment as labourers. It was noticed that a number of officials have done this in Wosera North.

CENSUS:

The response was very good. A few absentees were noted and a warning given that on the next patrol any absentees would be brought before a Court and dealt with.

The enumerated total of the Maprik sub-division (divided into 3 census sub-divisions) is a little over 25,000. Almost one third of this figure is in Wosera North.

On the previous patrol Wosera North and South were patrolled together and the villages then divided into North and South Wosera census sub-divisions.

It was found that many villages marked as South Wosera are in actuality in North Wosera. A compass was used on this patrol to plot the positions of the villages, which are very close together; and their relative positions to each other often made confusing by winding tracks and overcast days when the sun cannot be used to fix one's position.

Altering the list of villages in North and South Wosera sub-divisions was unavoidable in the interests of thoroughness; but from this patrol the villages will be rigid.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The social organisation is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. A few cases of polygyny were noted, but in the main monogamy prevails, evidently through shortage of sufficient females to permit many men to have more than one wife at one time.

The traditional items for the bride price; shell currency, often made into rings, dogs teeth and trochus shell necklaces, and pigs are still very much in vogue. Money is sometimes used as a supplement to the traditional items, but is not used to a great extent.

There is no mutual exchange of gifts by the parents of both sides to the marriage. The husband's people, if he is young, pay the bride price and that completes the deal.

Land is socially owned, but as is customary under such circumstances, there are well established rights of cultivation of well defined areas.

It appears as though the institution of Levirate is in existence here. During the census revision, it was noticed that frequently a woman whose husband had died had married his brother and if the brother did not want her as a wife, if he were already married, he took her into his household and looked after her.

Husbands and wives seem to change around quite a deal, particularly when a young man goes away to work. Many times changes had to be made in the village books when the wife married somebody else in the village or else married and migrated to another village.

Mr. G. G. G.

The people wear no covering whatsoever unless a European is in the vicinity and then they appear in lap laps and blouses (the latter worn by the women). Only the very old men and the young children appeared for census as Nature created them.

Despite a seeming lack of modesty, the moral code seems to be strict. Adultery is frowned upon and people with loose morals are ostracised.

MISSIONS:

As mentioned under the Native Affairs heading, Frs. Vlasig and Neumann of the S.V.D. Mission reside at Kunchingini No. 1 and have considerable influence over the people in both North and South Wosera.

They have catechists stationed in many villages conducting what they term as schools, but in reality, these serve as centres for religious instruction only.

PATROL MAP.

A tracing of the ~~Wosera~~ 4 miles to the inch Army sheet (WEWAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

F. V. Reitano
(F.V. REITANO)

Actg. Assistant District Officer

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A REPORT OF A PATROL
TO WOBERA NORTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION NO. MAPRIK 1/53-54.

(19th June 1953 -4th July 1953)

Superficially, the health of the people seemed good. A few cases which were later diagnosed as yaws, scabies and tropical ulcers were seen and despatched to the Native Hospital at Maprik for treatment.

A small number of people requiring treatment endeavoured to escape presenting themselves for census and thus avoid being sent to hospital. Such cases were rounded up and sent off to the Maprik hospital.

Two native medical orderlies from the Native Hospital conducted the medical inspections and they appeared to be quite efficient. They treated minor sores and ailments in the villages.

The latrine and cemetery situations still leave a lot to be desired. It seems to be a tremendous task to break the old insanitary and disease producing habits.

I regret to say that though this is the most thickly populated area in the sub-district, not one European Medical Assistant has patrolled it. Medical patrols, properly conducted, are of inestimable value in strengthening government control over natives and I hope that in the future, an E.M.A. will be able to tour the area.

F. V. Retang
(F.V. RETANG)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

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

(PATROL REPORT MAPRIK 1/53-54 WOSERA NORTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION)

Reg. No. 2599 L/Cpl. WAPI - Capable and reliable and handles natives well. Knows the area patrolled well, having been there with every previous patrol and is held in respect by the natives.

Compare

" " 3904 Const. BIR - A strong character and very reliable. Is quiet and handles natives well. Has been previously recommended for promotion.

" " 1987 " URCHU - Conscientious, but inclined to bully, and had to be restrained from using force under very slight provocation on more than one occasion.

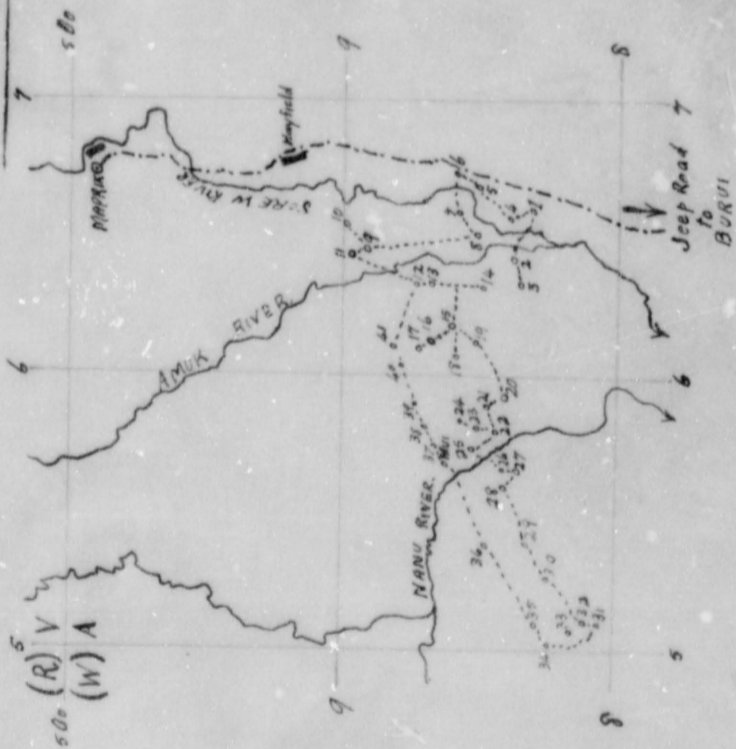
J. V. Reitano
(F.V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

PATROL OF NTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

MAPRIK No.1 of 53/54

4 miles = 1 inch WEWAK SHEET

Route of Patrol



Village Names	
1	KUNINGINI No.1
2	KUMURANI No.2
3	MUA
4	ABUAT
5	CHINTORGI
6	MINAU No.1
7	MINAU No.2
8	TOMAU
9	CHIAWAPAU
10	TEPEGUM
11	BOSPAGUM
12	AWAPARAU
13	KAVCIK
14	WANGAMBA
15	ROBUNAN Nos.1,2,3
16	BAIMARU
17	TALAU
18	SALAMTA
19	MARAU
20	KAMGE
21	KATIAM
22	TUBUKIM
23	ISOGUM
24	NYAMPANA
25	STAPIGUM
26	SARAGUM
27	BULAKIM
28	KWATMAGUM
29	JAMBITANGAR
30	WABINAMAGAN
31	ILWAGO
32	MANJANWARU
33	PA-APPUMA
34	UBUTAGWA
35	VIKIM
36	UMDINO
37	EMPAU
38	KULURU
39	TALUMBA
40	KUMURUGAN No.3
41	KUMURUGAN Nos.1 & 2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Maprik) Report No. 2 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by J. Meane C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Maprik Census S.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 20/7/53 to 24/7/53

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census & routine

Director of 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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIC
	In
	M

30-II/213
L4-B

18th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 2/53-54.

An informative first attempt.

Mr. Wearne could be informed that Field Staff do not appoint Village Officials unless they happen to be District Officers in the case of Tultuls or Directors in the case of Luluais; the reason for this state of affairs is obviously to ensure some degree of stability in the appointment.

Noted on personal file

car
(A.A. 161/213)
Act. Director. D.D.S. & N.A.

opula

36/11/213

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATT/NH

P R 2/53-54



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th August, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO. 2/53-54

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

Mr. J.M. Wearne, C.P.O., was recently posted to the Sepik District and this report is the first to be submitted by this officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature, only.

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
s/District Commissioner

MIG	In	
	M	F

Females in Child Birth

WKM 30/4

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

31st July 1953.

The District Commissioner,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO.2/53-54 - J.WEARNE C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded herewith please.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: It has been observed that many village officials properly appointed to their positions have been in the habit of appointing other natives to their positions when they either leave their villages and go to work, or else become tired of being an official and take the matter of the appointment of successors into their own hands. Mr. Wearne was instructed to take corrective action if any such cases came to his notice.

Mr. Wearne was posted to Maprik early in June and this was his first patrol. He is keen and is settling down well.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

Ref. WKM 30/4

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

Mr. J. Weaine,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - CENSUS PATROL MAPRIK SUB-DIVISION.

It is desired that you undertake a patrol of the Maprik census sub-division to commence on Monday 20th July 1953.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. Census Revision.
2. Hygiene of villages (cleanliness and use of latrines, use of cemeteries).
3. Check to ascertain if all village officials have been properly appointed to their positions.

Do not adjudicate on any disputes whatsoever that may be brought before you for settlement. Instead, refer all parties to this office.

Four members of the R.P. and N.G.C. will be detailed to accompany you on the patrol and it will be arranged with the Medical Assistant in Charge of the Native Hospital Maprik for one Native Medical Orderly to also accompany you to treat any cases that may require attention. If, in your opinion, any cases requiring hospitalization are observed, send such persons to the Native Hospital at Maprik.

Draw rations for 10 days for the members of the R.P. & N.G.C. that will accompany you and a supply of salt and tobacco for payment of carriers and purchase of native foodstuffs. Prepare a contingency voucher for an advance of £5 to cover any payments that may have to be made where a preference for money is indicated in place of salt and tobacco.

Keep in regular contact with this office and let me know your whereabouts. As at no time will you be more than 2 hours walk from the station, I do not anticipate that you will encounter any insoluble problems; however, should any difficulties arise let me know immediately.

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

DATE OF REPORT: TERMINATED 25/24.
REPORT OF A PATROL ON: NARIK GISSUS SUPERVISION
OFFICER IN CHARGE: J.A. BRANDE C.S.O.
AREA: NARIK GISSUS SUPERVISION.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
- (1) CENSUS REVISED
 - (2) HYGIENE OF VILLAGES
 - (3) CHECK TO ASCERTAIN IF ALL VILLAGES
 OFFICERS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY APPOINTED
 TO THEIR POSITIONS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

- CONST. TIA M.P.C.S.O.
- CONST. BOBE " " "
- CONST. DANIEL " " "
- CONST. SYDRA " " "
- N.Y.O. ADYLL

REMARKS:

- 20th July: Departed NARIK C.S.O. proceeded to SHARAW, VILLAGES 2, and VILLAGES No. 1. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at VILLAGES No. 1.
- 21st July: Departed VILLAGES No. 1 at 0610. proceeded to VILLAGES, VILLAGES No. 1 and VILLAGES. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at VILLAGES.
- 22nd July: Left at 0610. proceeded to VILLAGES, VILLAGES No. 1 and VILLAGES. Revised census of these villages and spent the night at VILLAGES.
- 23rd July: Departed VILLAGES at 0610. proceeded to VILLAGES and VILLAGES, hence to NARIK STATION. Revised census of VILLAGES.
- 24th July: Left NARIK STATION at 0600. proceeded to VILLAGES No. 1 and NARIK No. 2. Revised census and returned to STATION.

INDIAN AREA

This area had had close contact with Europeans since 1926 when gold was discovered in the Paprik area. As part of the subdivision is more than two hours walk from the station, and the fact that the area has been scoured for recruited labour has helped to broaden the outlook of natives in this area.

From the western end of the subdivision many native medical orderlies have been recruited, and a group from KILLIK have started a small hamlet of houses, built above the ground and with lichen floors and walls. The native dwelling typical of the Paprik area is about 10 ft. long, tapering to the rear from a height of 10 ft. at the forward end to 3-4 ft. at the rear end.

The area is densely populated and consequently most villages have little or no hunting lands. The only hunting lands are owned by but three groups of villages, KILLIK, KILLIK and KILLIK. This land lies to the north of these three villages and extends to the northern boundary of the subdivision.

Village hygiene in this ^{area} is fair with the very marked exception of KILLIK No. 1. This village though only ten minutes walk from the Government Station had obviously not been cleaned since the last census was taken thirteen months ago. A day's work by the inhabitants would do this state of affairs.

Latrines throughout the area were all clean and free from flies. In the eastern end of the subdivision the graves are dug about four feet deep, the corpse laid to rest, and a covering of lichen slabs placed over the mouth of the grave. The spoil from the grave is then heaped on top of the slab, where it stays until the lichen rots. Most latrines were lat recently built and most were lacking in covers. Short talks were given in an effort to remedy this state of affairs.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND LIVELIHOODS:

Yam is the staple crop in this area, a certain ceremonial significance being given to the cultivation of this vegetable. The cultivation of the yam is strictly limited to male members of the communities. Tapi, sweet potatoes and edible pit pit are also cultivated. Sage is a staple food. Rice are of the usual wild variety. Dogs of a reasonable standard are kept.

Since the wartime ravages of the Japanese pigs and poultry have not multiplied sufficiently for the needs of the population.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached for submission to REX Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

A total of 18 male students REX from this subdivision attend the Government school at KILLIK. The Assemblies of God Mission run two schools in the area, one at KILLIK in the east and one near KILLIK in the west. The central portion is tapped by the Roman Catholic Mission school at KILLIK.

There is a total of 12 males and 3 females attending Mission Schools in the subdivision.

ROADS AND TRAILS:

Apart from REX small sections of the KILLIK - KILLIK AND THE KILLIK - KILLIK roads, the routes of the patrol lay over fairly good native tracks. Bridges on the sections of motor road traversed were in good condition, but larger streams such as the KILLIK and the KILLIK have to be forded.

CENSUS:

The response was very good. There were a few cases of attempted absenteeism, brought about by an attempt to hide cases of sickness. However, in one village, KAMBAMA, it was found that out of a total of 17 patients from the village at a Medical Aid Post nearby, 14 had gone to the Post only one day before the village was censused.

There is a certain amount of inter-village migrations which even cut over the subdivision.

This area has been regularly censused since the War and KAMBAMA new names are made up entirely of births and migrations into the subdivision.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The social organization is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. Monogamy is customary, although there are usually a few cases of polygyny in each village. This latter practice is indulged in chiefly by the older men of the villages.

Garden lands are owned by individual families; hunting lands however are owned by an entire village.

The local system of "bride price" entails the payment of six or seven shell rings by the husband to the parents of the bride, and a reciprocal gift of food, generally a pig and some vegetable foods, to the new husband. These shell rings are cut from sea-shell with an outer diameter of 9-10 inches and an inner diameter of 7-8 inches. European coinage is gradually taking the place of this former currency.

A system of brother-sister exchange operates both within and between villages. This entails the eventual marriage of the sister of husband A to the brother of wife A. If husband A cannot meet this stipulation, an additional payment to the parents of wife A is necessary.

Two villages, LOMBIL and BARANGA, use the BUT dialect. All other villages in the subdivision speak what they term a KAMBAMA dialect.

MISSIONS:

As mentioned under EDUCATION, the Assemblies of God Mission have two stations in the subdivision, one near CHERAGUM in the western end of the subdivision and the other at KUIABU in the east. At a service at KUIABU on the same night as a "sing-sing" in the village there was a congregation of about 100 men, women and children. The influence of this mission seems to be restricted to the two villages of KUIABU and MALARA, the latter village being in the YAMIL subdivision.

The R.C. Mission based at MAPRIK is the only influence in the central portion of the subdivision.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All village officials in this area seem to have held office for at least four years and all claim appointment by District Services officers. However, whether all have been appointed as per H.A.R.'s is not known. The name of the official in the village book presents the only information available.

An extract from the village book of KAMBAMA, entered by a member of District Services field staff and dated 7/2/49, states, "Made a new Luluai SU-ARI-".

Most Village Officials exert some influence with regard to hygiene but most are sadly lacking in their readiness to send sick natives to hospital. In many cases officials refrain from sending their own children to hospital when they are sick.

MAPS:

A tracing of the 4 miles to the inch Army sheet (NEWAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J. H. WEAVER C.P.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A PATROL TO

MAPRIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. MAPRIK NO. 2 OF 53/54

(23th July 1953 - 24th July 1953)

The actual physical condition of the natives was good, perhaps owing to the proximity of the native hospital at MAPRIK.

The ailments noted included : grillae, yaws, scabies and the usual percentage of tropical ulcers. Several cases of malaria were also noted.

Medical Tutuls are in the main ineffective in this subdivision. In some cases the children of these officials were suffering from tropical ulcers.

R.M.O. AGENYAL of KUMINIBIS NO.1 accompanied the patrol and carried out an inspection while the census was being revised in each village.

J.M.W. Wearis
(J.M.WEARIS) C.P.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.M.C.S. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

(PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 of 23/24 - PAP IN CENSUS SUBDIVISION)

Reg. No.	3904	Const. NIA	A fine type, very reliable, handles natives very well.
" "	2197	Const. SOMS	Very quiet while about his duties XXXXXX the execution of which can be relied on.
" "	7623	Const. DARUAN	Keen and reliable.
" "	6444	Const. GEMURA	Willing and a good man with natives.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. WEARNE C.P.O.)

la

CRAT

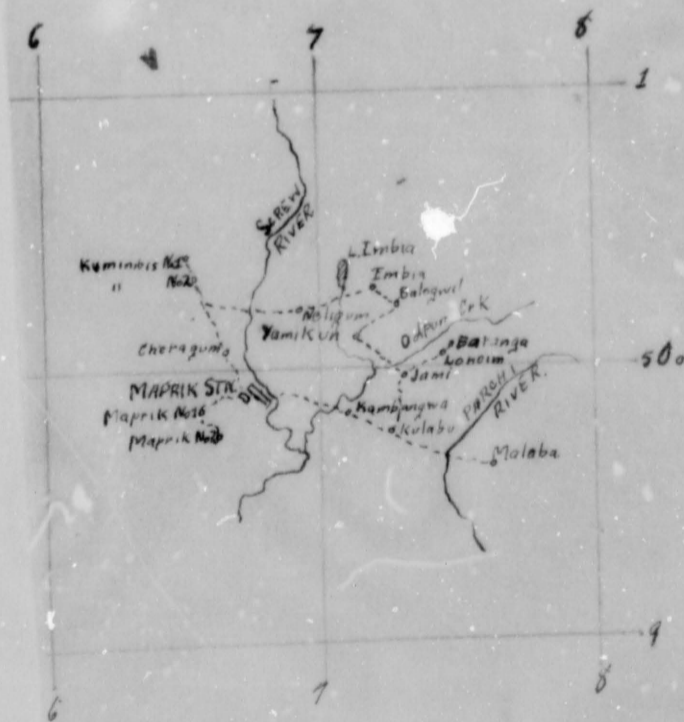
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PATROL of MAPRIK CENSUS SUBDIVISION

MAPRIK No. 2 of 53/54

4 miles = 1 inch WEWAK SHEET

--- Route of Patrol





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SERPIC Report No. MARIK 5/53-54

Patrol Conducted by F.V. REISANO MAJO

Area Patrolled WUSEBA SOUTH

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives H

Duration - From 18/9/1953 to 21/9/1953

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 1/8/1951

Medical ... NIL /19

Map Reference WISWAK 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND GEN. ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/10 1953.

[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 £.....

Annual Fee related to 5/10

Village Popu

Year.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
MOUGUNGU	16.9.53	1	2					1		2					3	2		
SERANGWANTU	"	12	13						1		1				11	7		
PALGE	"	4	4						1						1	3		1
KAUSAGA	"	4	5					1							2	5		
PATUKWA	17.9.53	3	3					2					1		5	5		2
VAKIWAR	"	1	3												2			
VAINDA	"	11	4					1	1				1		1	3		
KWANJUAMA No 1	"	2	2												2	2		
KWANJUAMA No 1	"	2	3															
PUKAGO	18.9.53	8	7	1		1	2						2		2	6		
VUNGWAIGO	"	9	9			1	1								5	3		
KWARINGIA	"	4	2		1	2									2	3		
APAMBI	19.9.53	1	2													1		
BANGLEGO	"	1	5				2		1							6		
YAMBIGO	"	3	3				1	2							2	6		
JIDMAGO	"		1															
WOMBISA	21.9.53	6	9				2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3		
WABINDIEUM	"	9	7					1		1	1					3		
MIKAV	"	6	3															
YINDIKO	"	3	1				1	2	1	1	1				3	5		
TOTALS		90	88		1	1		10	17	5	7	6	4	4	48	63		8

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIGR	
	M	F
		1
	1	
	2	1
	5	6

DS 30-11-220

19th October, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WENAK

Patrol Report No. 6/53-54. MARIH.

Receipt is acknowledged.

If the promise of paragraph 5 under the heading of "Native Affairs" is correct - it would be advisable to leave these people alone - however Sir Hubert Murray has said :-

" - the mere presence of members of the ruling race has a disintegrating effect upon the ideas and practices of the natives with whom they are brought in contact..... to my mind the most obvious, and possibly the only, solution is to encourage, or if necessary to compel, the native to work for his own benefit".

If that is done a healthy spirit of economic rivalry may be fostered. That is a way to counteract the "moral disturbance" caused by the impact of modern civilisation.

[Handwritten Signature]
(A. S. [unclear]),
Actg. Director, DSS&A.

PH

Popul



30/11/220

MIGR
Child
th

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MAPRIK-5753-54

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.V. SEYTANO ACTG. A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED: SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION: 16TH TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1953

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: L/CPL. WAPI R.P. & N.G.C.
 CONST. NYAPALI " "
 CONST. DALI " "
 P.M.O. BOSOBI

DIARY:

- 16th Sep.: Departed Maprik and proceeded to SERANGWANTU by jeep. Revised census of SERANGWANTU, KAUSAGA, PAIGE and MOUGUNGU.
- 17th Sep.: Proceeded to PATUKWA. Revised census of PATUKWA, then to YAKIWAR and NAIWIDA and revised census both places. Thence to KWANJUAMA No.1 and revised census of KWANJUAMA no.1 and KWANJUAMA No.2.
- 18th Sep.: Departed KWANJUAMA NO.1 and proceeded PUKACC. Revised census. Proceeded WUNGWAIGO and revised census. Proceeded KWARINGIA and revised census.
- 19th Sep.: Revised census APAMBI. Departed KWARINGIA and proceeded BAIGLECO. Revised census and thence to YAMBIKO AND JIPMAGO.
- 20th Sep.: Sunday -observed.
- 21st Sep. To WOMBISA and Revised census. Thence to MIKAU and WABINDIGUM, revised census, then to KUNCHINGINI and by jeep to MAPRIK.

INTRODUCTION:

The South Wosera area was last visited in 1951 when it and North Wosera were patrolled at the same time and one patrol report submitted for the census of both sub-divisions.

North Wosera was patrolled in June-July this year (P.F. 1/53-54 Maprik) and this report with the accompanying ~~XXXXXX~~ census statistics finalises the census revision of the Wosera people for the current year.

This report will necessarily be a brief one as most of the comments made under the various headings in P.R.1/53-54 apply to South Wosera as well-the people having a common culture.

In particular, the remarks made under "Native Affairs" relating to the backwardness and extreme apathy of the North Wosera people are applicable to the South Wosera people.

Since submitting P.R. 1/53-54, rice grown by the North and South Wosera peoples has been harvested and, contrary to expectations, the result was most encouraging. Approximately 4 tons of paddy rice has been bought - the people being paid on the spot for their produce.

This development lightens what otherwise would be a gloomy picture. Most of this rice is awaiting hulling at Bainyik and will be used for rationing the D.A.S.F. labour line. Eventually it is hoped that Bainyik will be able to supply D.D.S.S.N.A. and P.H.D. stations in the Kaprik sub-district with all their rice requirements.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As remarked above, the people are not interested in changing their way of life. They live together amicably enough, only minor disputes arising from time to time and these chiefly over bride price payments and pigs damaging gardens.

The R.C. missionaries at KUNCHINGINI, Frs. BLASIG and NEUMANN, are a powerful influence, but they freely admit that they often become discouraged at the people's apathy.

It is a sine qua non for people to advance economically, socially and politically for the desire for change and progress to be felt by the people themselves before any advancement can be expected. It is very evident that these people do not feel that desire.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Communal gardens are the rule for each village with the usual range of crops grown: yams, taro, sweet potato, mani, sago and edible pitp pit. Separate rice gardens are cultivated.

A few fowls and pigs were seen. The recovery from the depredations of the Japanese is proceeding very slowly as far as livestock is concerned.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

EDUCATION:

As mentioned in P.R. 1/53-54, the R.C. Mission at KUNCHINGINI conducts an elementary school with 160 pupils enrolled. There is no other school operating in the area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads and foot tracks which were cleaned for the patrol and bridges are logs over small streams and through sago swamps.

The AMAGU and NANU Rivers have to be forded and with the approach of the wet season sometimes present a problem. The NANU often becoming an impassable torrent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Most of the officials have little influence in village affairs and do not appear to be greatly interested in discharging their duties with even a modicum of efficiency.

Particularly do they fail to assist medical personnel to send natives requiring medical treatment to hospital. A warning was given that any future cases of this arising would be dealt with under the M.A.R.

CENSUS:

Generally, the attendance was good. A few attempts at evasion were made, but the people involved were quickly rounded up with the exception of a few who could not be found.

Their names and villages were noted and action will be taken when they are apprehended.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The anthropological notes are identical with those in P.R. 1/53-54. They are not repeated here to avoid needless repetition.

PATROL MAP:

A tracing of the 4 miles to one inch Army Sheet (WEWAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

F. V. Reitano

(F. V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX OF A REPORT OF A PATROL TO
WISMA SOUTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION NO. MAPRIK 5/53-54

Numbers of cases of neglected yaws, scabies and tropical ulcers were observed and sent to the Native Hospital at Maprik for treatment.

As at the date of writing (two days after completion of the patrol), a number of natives who were listed to be sent to Maprik have not arrived. If they should fail to report, action will be taken.

The medical tul tuls seemed quite hopeless in the main. There were many obviously long standing neglected cases particularly among young children, and when questioned as to why they had not been hospitalized, the reply was received that they could be better ~~ixix~~ looked after in the village.

The Native Medical Assistant stationed at the Aid Post at SERANGWANTU did not impress. There were far too many bad cases in his area which he had not made the slightest attempt to treat or to report to Maprik.

In theory, M.T.S. in villages and N.M.As. on Aid Posts is a sound system, but in actual practice from my observations results are most disappointing.

A contributing factor to their inefficiency is no doubt the stubborn refusal of the natives to go to hospital, coupled with the lack of assistance of lulusis and tul tuls.

Nevertheless, if they were sufficiently interested in their work, regular reports to either a member of P.H.D. staff or P.O. or A.D.O. would soon eliminate cases of neglected sores etc. being left in villages for long periods.

F. V. Reitano
(F.V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F. & R.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO
MOSENA SOUTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION (P.R. 5/53-54 MAPIK)

Reg. No. 2599	L/Cpl. WAPI	Efficient and reliable.
" " 7760	Const. DALI DOSIL	Young and keen, is quiet and handles natives well.
" " 7732	" NIWAREI	Energetic and forceful.

F. V. Retano
(F.V. RETANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

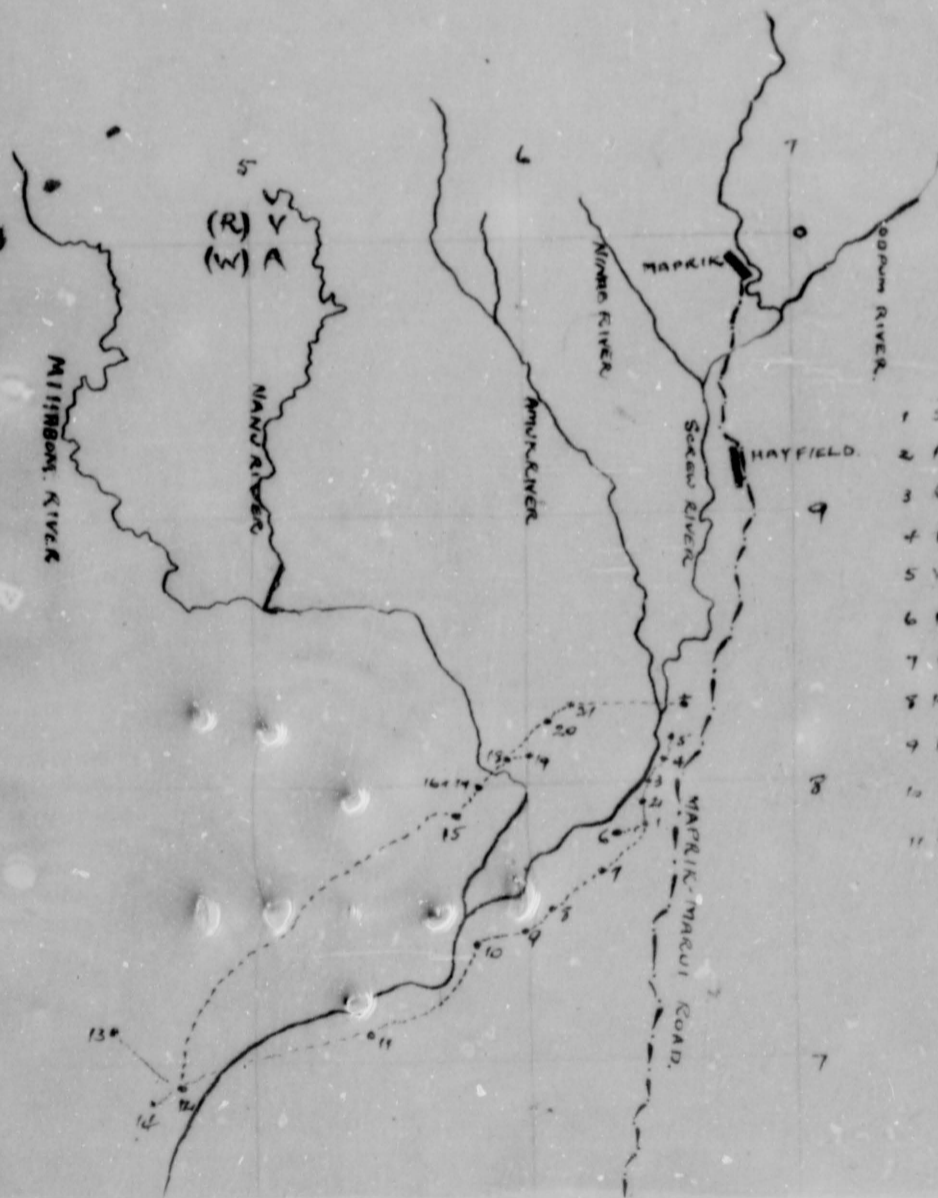
PATROL OF WOSERA SOUTH

CENSUS SUB DIVISION

NEWAK SHEET 2074

11 MILES : 1 INCH

----- ROUTE OF PATROL



VILLAGE NAMES

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 SERANWATHU | 12 KWAKINDIA |
| 2 PALGE | 13 APAMBI |
| 3 KAUSAGA | 14 MAMUKUA |
| 4 PATUKUA | 15 DANLEGO |
| 5 YAKINGE | 16 YAMBIKO |
| 6 MAINOA | 17 JIFMAGO |
| 7 MEUGUNGU | 18 WOMBISA |
| 8 KWANTUAMA No 1 | 19 WABINDIGUM |
| 9 KWANTUAMA No 2 | 20 MIKAV |
| 10 PUKAGO | 21 YINDIKO |
| 11 KUNGUWAGO | |

Population Register

Area Patrolled... WOSERA SOUTH

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M	
				4						3	17	2	24	1	18	1.7	21	19	11	24	79		
5	2	1		19				2		10	67	6	88	4	101	1.2	56	66	100	120	364		
	3			7						3	20	2	25		24	1.5	12	14	25	24	82		
				6				1		3	28	2	32		41	1.3	20	25	40	43	135		
				5					1	5	27	6	42	2	41	1.4	24	28	44	44	146		
	6			6			1	2		5	21	4	22		19	1.2	12	17	22	23	83		
		1		2						6	31	3	39	1	33	1.8	33	25	42	43	146		
				1					1	2	15	2	19	3	18	2.5	14	16	21	23	76		
				2					1	3	17	4	22	2	21	1.9	16	8	29	25	81		
				12						10	53	11	60	1	64	1.1	40	30	72	70	224		
				8					7	12	66	7	61		67	1.0	35	38	100	80	268		
	3			7						2	28	3	31	1	31	1.2	20	20	46	41	134		
				2						3	16	3	17	1	17	1.4	6	3	21	17	49		
	1			4						10	11	9	10	1	27	1.6	20	22	43	57	126		
	1			6						7	34	8	37	1	38	1.5	22	20	44	46	138		
				2						2	12	4	15	1	21	1.4	12	15	25	31	85		
	1			24						16	59	9	54	2	73	1.6	41	40	69	76	250		
				6						3	27	2	28	1	28	1.3	20	20	49	30	125		
				16						5	33	4	29	1	39	1.1	20	18	46	46	140		
1				13					1	7	29	3	32	2	34	1.8	23	25	33	36	131		
13	17	2		152				1	13	3	117	609	926	755			467	469	884	873	2862		

WILSON K. K. K.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Maprik) Report No. 6 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by J. M. Beane C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Albigis and Mambles.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 9/9/53 to 12/9/53

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census, war damage payment, general administration

Director of 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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIG	
	In	
	M	F

DS 30-II-221

13th October, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 6 of 53-54. MAPRIK

Receipt is acknowledged.

Simogun, led along the right lines, can be a distinct asset to Administration and Agriculture especially in the sphere of ~~cash~~ ^{cash} ~~cropping~~ ^{cropping}. At the same time it should be remembered that such ~~sophisticate~~ ^{sophisticate}s are capable of rather invidious activities due only to their comparative ignorance. For this reason, it may be advisable to keep a realist's eye on him.

Extracts are forwarded to the relevant Departments.

rar
(A.A. Roberts)
Actg. Director D. D. S. & F. A.

RM

Popul

Ref. WKM 30/4

Sub-district office,
NAPRIK.



5th September 1953.

Mr. J. Wearne,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
NAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL OF ALRIGES & MAMTIEP
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

Please make preparations for a patrol of the ALRIGES and MAMTIEP census sub-divisions. It is desired that the patrol be commenced on Wednesday 9th August 1953.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. Census Revision.
2. Payment of War Damage.
3. General Administration.

Sgt. NAKO and three other members of the Naprik detachment of the M.P. & M.C.S. will be detailed to accompany you, plus one Native Medical Orderly from the Naprik Native Hospital.

Draw sufficient rations for the Administration personnel for two weeks and a quantity of salt and tobacco for payment of carriers and purchase of native foods.

Make an estimate of the funds required to pay war damage claims outstanding for the area you will be patrolling, and prepare a contingency voucher for an advance of the estimated amount.

Any disputes that are brought before you for settlement are to be referred to this office. As I intend departing on a patrol of the WOBERA SOUTH census sub-division a few days after your departure, it would be advisable to suggest to the parties to any disputes that they proceed to this office after you have completed your patrol, as I expect to be absent for approximately 7 to 10 days.

J. N. Whelan
(J. N. WHELAN)

Actg. Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: MAPRIK NO. 6 OF 53/4
REPORT OF A PATROL TO: AIBIGES and MABLEP CENSUS SUPERVISATORS.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J.M. WEAVER C.P.O.
OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) Census Revision.
 (2) Payment of War Damage.
 (3) General Administration.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: SGT. WAMBU H.P. ST. C.C.
 CONST. DARUAN "
 " WONGI "
 " BERING "
 H.M.O. BOSYBI

DIARY

Sept. 9th Departed MAPRIK 0930. Along DREKIKIR ROAD to APANGAE. Hamlets unclean. Cleaned under supervision. Spent night at APANGAE.
 10th To YAKELIKUM 40 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. Paid War Damage. One sick to MAPRIK. To NINGALIMBI and AMANOP. Inspected, lined and took census.
 11th To WALAHUTA 20 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. Left WALAHUTA 1230 to SUPARI Rest House 50 minutes. Visited Mission and Mission School. To SUPARI 25 minutes. Lined and revised census. To HIGIABEN from Rest House 25 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. Returned to Rest House.
 12th Departed Rest House 0825 to WOMSAK No. 1, 1 hour 20 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. To WOMSAK No. 2, 50 minutes. Lined, took census and inspected village.
 13th Sunday - observed.
 14th Left WOMSAK No. 2 0715 to ANAM 1 1/2 hours. Revised census. Departed ANAM 1200, 3 hours to WILU. Lined and took census. Village clean, but latrines very poor. New latrines built under supervision.
 15th To BUIYKA KKK 1 hour. Thence to DAHABIGA 8 minutes. To MISANGAI and AI 35 minutes. Inspected, lined and censused all villages. Visited Aid Post at MISANGAI.
 16th To KUEBLIGUM 30 minutes and MAGAPITA. Inspected, lined and revised census of both villages. Outlying hamlets of MAGAPITA filthy. 3 War Damage claims paid in MAGAPITA. Visited Aid Post at KUEBLIGUM.
 17th To AUNYELI, and SAHALI. Inspected, lined and took census. To SUPA 5 minutes. Inspected, lined and revised census. KK Paid 2 War Damage claims. To KUGALIM 45 minutes. Lined, took census, and inspected village. To WAKIM 70 minutes. Inspected village. To KULUNGE 20 minutes. Inspected village. Spent night at WAKIM.
 18th Lined and took census of WAKIM and KULUNGE. Left WAKIM 1030 to KUKKUK MILAK 15 minutes. Inspected, lined and took census. Latrines too few. Instructed to build more. Left MILAK 1300 to GWONGWOM 15 minutes. Inspected, lined and revised census. Spent night at GWONGWOM.
 19th To SAUKUK and WAPUMA. Inspected lined and revised census.
 20th Sunday - observed.
 21st To WAMBAK and KUKWAL. Inspected, lined and took census. KUKWAL very untidy. Cleaned under supervision. Slept at CHIGWAMBU.
 22nd Inspected, lined and revised census of CHIGWAMBU K and BONGTORA. Both satisfactory. Returned to MAPRIK

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont.)

In the MAMBEP area some rice is grown but in very small quantities, the accent being on the staple subsistence crop of yams.

Though there are numerous stands of the sago palm very little is worked.

Very few pigs were seen, all seen being of the long-snouted wild pig type.

Poultry, almost wholly male, seem to be kept solely as a source for tail-feathers for use as decoration.

Dogs, due to constant inbreeding, are generally of very poor type; however a few good kelpie cross-breeds have been brought to the area by repatriated labourers.

MISSIONS

There is a Roman Catholic catholicist at APUNGAE, controlled from Maprik, and also one at WONGAK No. 1 and at AIAI. These latter two are controlled from the YAKAMUL Mission station in the Aitape sub-district.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission has two men, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Burgess, stationed on the Anuk River near the Supari Airstrip.

The Assemblies of God Mission operate in the MAMBEP area and at the moment are building a school-church near GWOINGWOIN.

EDUCATION

There is one male from ANAK attending the R.C. mission school at Yakamul.

The school at Supari conducted by the S.S.E.M. has an average attendance of 28 boys and 12 girls. Ages range from 10-16 with a few men in their twenties. This school is run in "pidgin"; printing, writing and counting being taught in that order. Mr. Pearce stressed the fact that attendance is extremely irregular; the boys in particular spend on the average one month at school and the next working in their parents' gardens, thus taking a long time to learn but little. Natives from the villages of MISAKAT, AMI, AUYELIN, SUPA and WENGALIM attend the school.

In the MAMBEP area 13 attend the Assemblies of God school near CHERAGUN, and 3 males attend the Government school at Belupwine.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

CENSUS

There is a difference of 119 between births on the one hand and deaths and migrations on the other.

The villagers of KULINGE, formerly censused as a hamlet of SAULIK, requested that they be lined as a separate village. Due to the population, 109, a new book was issued.

Approximately 20 natives had not previously been censused. Many of these were young men, now indentured labourers who had not lined on previous patrols.

WAR DAMAGE

11 claims were paid to returned indentured labourers. The only outstanding claims in this area are those of men still absent working under contract.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Although the area is made up of peoples of two different dialects, BUK in ALBIGES, and MAPRIK in MAMBIEP, except for the lack of the MAPRIK type "Haus Tamberan" in the ALBIGES area, and other slight variations in styles of headdress, etc., there is but little difference in the customs of these people.

Natives of the ALBIGES area have what they call "Haus Tamberans" but are actually merely shelters in which they hold certain of their "sing-sings".

The social organisation is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. Monogamy is customary, although there are usually a few cases of polygyny in each village. This latter practice is IKUMEN indulged in chiefly by the older men of the villages.

Garden lands are owned by individual families; hunting lands however are the common property of all members of a village.

The local system of "bride price" entails the payment £5/-/- or equivalent value in shell rings, by the husband to the parents of the bride, and a reciprocal gift of food, generally a pig and some vegetable foods, to the new husband.

A system of brother-sister exchange operates both within and between villages. This entails the eventual marriage of the sister of KUMEN husband A to the brother of wife A, and vice versa.

KUMEN This practice of brother-sister exchange is very rigidly followed in the ALBIGES area.

PATHING MAP

A tracing of the 4 miles to the Inch Army sheet (WENAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J. N. Weards
(J. N. WEARDS), C.P.O.

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REPORT ON HEALTH SERVICES OF A PATROL TO
AIRIGES AND MAIRIKI CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS. MAPRIK NO. 6 OF 52/54

(9th September 1953- 22nd September 1953)

Health in the area is generally good. Small sores are common but tropical ulcers are few. Scillae, yaws and scabies were encountered but not often.

There are 110 Posts conducted by Native Medical Orderlies at AMI, KULELIGUM, WAIKIM and GWINGWOIN. At the time of the patrol these Posts had an average attendance of about 6 patients each. Most of these had small sores.

Most use of these Posts is made by outpatients who come for daily dressings.

Unfortunately while doing a ~~XXXXX~~ good job on minor ailments, the F.M.C.'s conducting these Posts are not usually successful in persuading natives with more serious diseases to go to the native hospital at Maprik.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. WEARNE) C.F.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

(P.R. MAPRIK No. 6 OF 53/94 - ALBICES-SMANGLEP SUBDIVISIONS)

Reg. No. 3397	Sgt. MABU	Attentive and loyal- good bushman.
Reg. No. 7623	Const. DARUAN	Keen and reliable.
Reg. No. 4182	Const. BINGI	Knows natives.
Reg. No. 4070	Const. WONGI	Dependable and very keen.

J. Mearns
(J. M. WEARNE) C.P.O.

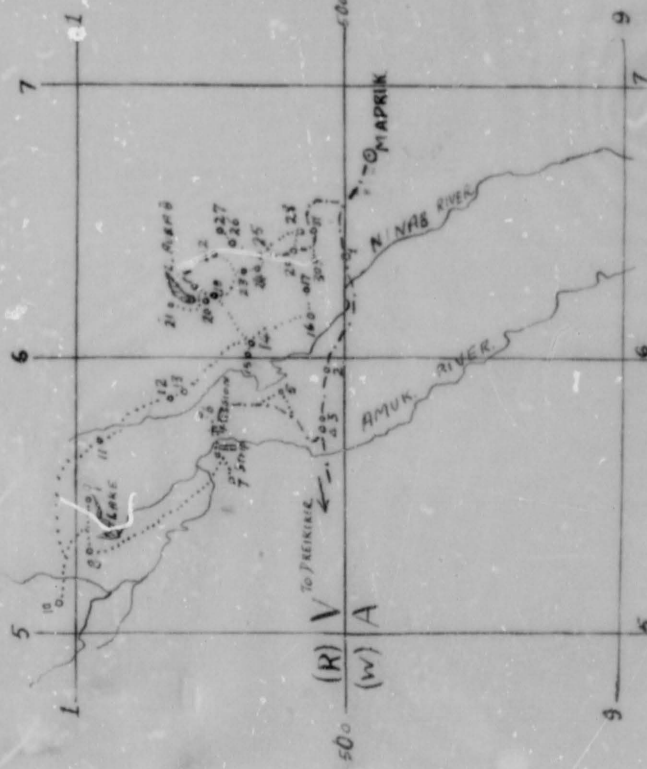
PATROL OF ALBIGES - MAMBLEP

MAPRIK No 6 of 53/54

4 miles = 1 inch WEWAK SHEET

Route of Patrol

Roads suitable for JEEP TRAFFIC - - - -



- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. RINGINE | 12. MINGPITA |
| 2. YIMELINUM | 13. MONYELIN |
| 3. MANDALIMBI | 14. SAMPAL |
| 4. ANOHOP | 15. SUPA |
| 5. WADALITH | 16. NUNALAM |
| 6. SUPAKI | 17. KULINGE |
| 7. HIGUBIM | 18. VIKIKIN |
| 8. WONSAN No 1 | 19. ZIYIN |
| 9. WONSAN No 2 | 20. CEMINGAN |
| 10. ANYIN | 21. SAKIN |
| 11. KIMU | 22. RUPUTAN |
| 12. BUTING | 23. WAMBIN |
| 13. PAMBEKIA | 24. KUNOK |
| 14. NISAKUMI | 25. CUCUMBAR |
| 15. ANCI | 26. BUNOK |
| 16. NOLGA | |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Maprik) Report No. 7 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by G. M. Wearn C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Unit No. 1 & 2 subdivisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 16/10/1953 to 24/10/1953.

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of 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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIG	
	In	
	M	F

36-222

16th Dec, 1953

The District Commissioner,
URIAK

Patrol Report - Murik, No. 7/53-54.

The Report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J.M. Wearne of his Patrol to URAF sub-divisions and Dreikikir Patrol Post, is acknowledged, with thanks.

It would seem from an examination of the Report that the amount of time spent in some of the villages visited has been a bit too short, considering their size and the fact that the last patrol took place many months ago. However, Mr. Wearne followed his Patrol instructions which specified two weeks with a few days at the beginning and end of the Patrol, at Dreikikir Patrol Post.

Unhurried Field Work, giving the people of each village plenty of time to bring up any problems they may have, and carrying out a thorough inspection of the village area and nearby gardens, arranging at the same time for necessary improvements, is the most effective.

The native people in these sub-divisions appear to be thriving despite some short-comings in their way of life and are fortunate in having a native hospital so accessible to them.

PIP

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, UDSMA.

Popul:

Females in Child Birth	MIC	
	In	
	M	F

30/11/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/NH

PR 7/53-54



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd December, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK No. 7/1953-54

CADET PATROL OFFICER J.M. WEARNE - URAT NO. 1
AND 2 SUB-DIVISIONS - DREIKIKIR

The above report, of a routine patrol of nine days duration, together with the covering comments of the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, is forwarded, please.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and adequately reported by Mr. Wearne. A possible criticism is that on several days, as many as three villages were censused daily but this is somewhat offset by the fact that in these cases the villages are only a few minutes walk apart.

The preparation of population statistics mentioned by A.D.O. Maprik, should reveal considerable interesting information.

The ratio of 184.4 births per 100 deaths disclosed by the census of 3421 persons would seem to be a satisfactory one.

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

Popul

Ref. WEN 30/1

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

11th October 1953.

Mr. J. Wearne,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL - URAT AREA - DREIKIKIR.

Please prepare for a patrol to Dreikikir Patrol Post and thence to the URAT area.

The objects of this patrol will be:

1. Inspection of Dreikikir station.
2. Census revision of the URAT area and general administration.

It is desired that you depart Maprik on Tuesday 13th October 1953 by jeep, weather permitting and provided the river fords are passable.

Draw rations for two weeks from the store for three members of the R.P.&N.S.C. who will accompany you - two from Maprik and one from Dreikikir.

Arrange for as much as your rations and equipment to precede you to Dreikikir so that the station jeep will not be overloaded and also arrange for carriers to be waiting for you if the jeep is unable to ford any of the three main river obstacles.

Spend a few days at Dreikikir upon your arrival and a few days after you have completed your patrol of the URAT area.

If the jeep is unable to reach DREIKIKIR, make it available to transport Mr. Frost, E.M.A., Sgt. WENO and E.M.O. BILEAL to MAPRIK as they are required to be in Lawak not later than 16th October to appear as witnesses in Supreme Court cases.

J. V. Luciano

MASO

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives of this area are what may be termed semi-sophisticated. Indentured labourers have been leaving the area in large numbers since pre-war days. All males except the very old speak "pidgin", and since many of the young and middle-aged men took an active part in the fighting against the Japanese in this area, these natives are extremely worldly-wise.

This is evidenced in a number of trade stores owned by individual natives. These stores carry little stock but this is sold at exorbitant prices.

Due to a campaign by the previous patrolling officer against "HAUS PANUKS", to which the young maids of the village go and invite the young men of the village to sleep with them, natives are very non-committal when questioned about this matter. However, it is extremely unlikely that the practice has ceased and since it is a custom of the area it is not likely to in the near future.

All disputes brought forward involved failure on the part of one of the four parties concerned, to adhere to the system of sister-exchange which operates in this area. These disputes, in all cases, were merely aired before an outsider, the solution, if having been tentatively agreed upon prior to the presentation of the dispute.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Villages are situated on narrow clay-capped ridges about 30 yards wide. Drainage is naturally good but erosion ~~XXXXXXXX~~ presents a serious problem. Each house has its external ~~XXXX~~ drains but where the water runs is apparently nobody's responsibility. Gullies 3 and 4 feet deep run through the middle of some villages. Retentive grasses have been introduced into some places and have definitely slowed the spread of erosion but the natives just could not care less. Drainage systems have been established in the past but have not been maintained. Constant patrolling is about the only answer to this problem.

The housing throughout the area for the most part was poor with but a few new houses. The standard type of house is about 20 feet long by 12 feet high and 10 feet wide at its widest point. The ends are semi-circular and the house in general appearance is not unlike an upturned boat. The walls are of flattened sago palm stems and the roof of sago palm thatch. There is a door at each end providing limited ventilation and the floor is earthen. At night the entire family retire inside behind closed doors, including stony dogs, pigs, fowls and young cassowaries. Some houses are about 12 feet square with a type of arch in front framed by a low rail fence. A few houses of the ~~XXXX~~ type were seen in UNAT No. 1. A marked improvement is probable in the beds used. Although most natives still use the customary sheet of bark, laid straight on the ground, quite a few are first constructing a couch made of 2 ft lengths of sago stem laid side by side for the length of the bed, and then putting the bark on top.

Cemeteries are apparently well used, there ~~XXXX~~ being no marked deficiency in the number of recent graves compared with the number of deaths registered.

Latrines were in most cases stinking and fly-ridden. New latrines were dug under supervision and short talks were given on the necessity to construct deep latrines and use covers.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials are helpful and most are reasonably influential in those matters appertaining to their ~~XXXXXX~~ offices.

The Paramount Lulua of the area, ~~XXXXXX~~ of ~~XXXXXX~~ is quiet-spoken, capable, and respected by young and old alike. He is a keen supporter of the Administration and generally of excellent type. Unfortunately he has of late contracted tuberculosis, a not uncommon complaint in this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only motor road through the area is a portion of the Maprik - Dreikikir road which runs through ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ and MUSINAU ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ to DREIKIKIR. This road, unfortunately, becomes entirely untrafficable after rain, due to the clayey nature of the soil and numerous steep gradients.

Natives of nearby villages are responsible for the maintenance of the road. The natives of MUSINAU have constructed a detour, involving considerable work, round the side of a ridge to bypass their village. Formerly the road ran through the village and vehicles picked their way through and over gullies formed in soft sandstone outcrops.

Footpaths in the area are at the moment in very poor shape. Instructions have been given in all villages concerned to restore roads to their former condition. This was, and still is in some cases, a pathway about 3ft wide with deep drain on each side.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Yams, manies and taro are the staple crops. Bananas, pawpaws and the two varieties of tpa, a herb or condiment for flavouring soups, etc., serve to supplement the diet.

In the gardens of MUSENDAI and MUSENG large quantities of sugar-cane are grown. In other villages it is grown in much smaller quantities.

There are stands of the sago palm throughout the area to which the natives can always turn in lean times.

Fowls are of a good type, quite as big and healthy as any of the larger Australian breeds. These birds, particularly the males, have a rather colourful plumage. They are said to have been introduced from Dutch New Guinea.

Dogs are of the usual scraggy type but serve a useful purpose as scavengers. Pigs, predominately wild types, are quite numerous at this time of year and held in numbers of about one pig for every 20 - 30 people in readiness for the big "Christmas ing-sings".

Young cassowaries are caught in the bush when about a foot high and kept in the villages till they are almost fully grown, when they are killed for food. 5 to 10 were seen in each village.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

There is one native from ~~XXXXXX~~ and 3 from MUSINDAI attending the Government school at BALUPWINE, near MAPRIK.

Father Schwarz, stationed at SONGOS in the GARANGA area, a good day's walk away, frequently comes up to the mission station at DREIKIKIR to conduct school. However he says he gets a negligible response.

The 5 mission students absent from the area are distributed among the S.V.D. Mission centres at SONGOS, YATAMU and KAIRIRU.

There is but little active mission influence in the area. The South Seas Evangelical Mission were at one time established near the station and operated in NOL GRAD but withdrew some years ago.

CENSUS.

There has been an increase of but 15 in population since the last patrol 21 months ago. Deaths were mainly in the early and late age groups.

A few new names were entered all of which were those of young men, now at work on plantations, who had not previously lined. It will be seen from the census figures that 25% of the eligible males are at work.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix "A".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The social organization is patrilineal. Inheritance and descent are patrilineal and marriage is, in the main, patrilocal. Monogamy prevails in the main but there are usually a few cases of polygamy in each village.

As will be seen from the census figures there is a small surplus of men and, as mentioned under Native Affairs sister exchange is practised throughout this area.

Garden lands are subdivided amongst individual families but usually the entire village will clear one or two large plots which are subdivided. With the native system of rotation eventually each man's land is used.

There is one dialect in use in these two subdivisions although a slight difference in accent can be detected.

Burial procedure is as follows. In burial the body of the deceased must not touch earth. A bed of the stems of the sago palm is laid at the bottom of the grave. The body wrapped in banana leaves is lowered onto this bed. Another bed of the same type is rested on top of the body and timber slabs placed across the mouth of the grave. The spoil from the grave is heaped on top of these slabs, making the grave airtight; the spoil remaining on top till such time as the timber rots when the spoil falls in on the body.

MAP.

A tracing of the area patrolled from the WBAR 4 miles to the inc sheet is attached.

J. M. Wearne
J. M. WEARNE (C.F.O.)

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

General health throughout the area patrolled is good, doubtless due to the proximity of the Native Hospital at Dreikikir.

Small sores are common. A few abscesses were seen usually on the feet and legs. In the villages of PEREMBIL, ASILING, MISIM and PELNANDU goitre in the females is not uncommon. These villages lie on one ridge overlooking the HANU.

All sick requiring treatment were sent in to the Native Hospital, DREIKIKIR.

J.M. Wearne
J.M. WEARNE (C.F.O.)

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO URAT AREA

3904 Const. BIR Very reliable in every respect.

6444 Const. GEBURA Good worker.

4212 Const. MURUN Has a high sense of duty.

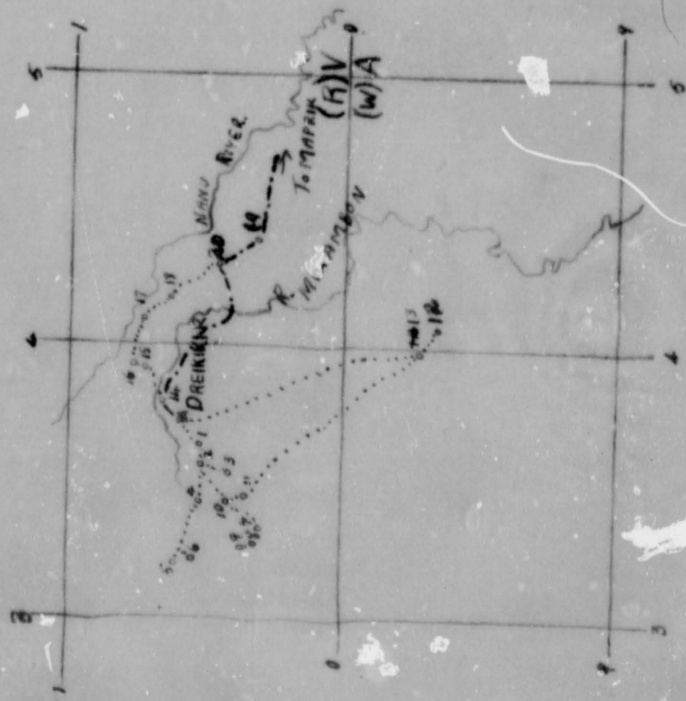
J. M. Wearke

J. M. WEARKE (C.P.O.)

URAT PATROL

MAPKIK P.R. No 7 of 5-54

WEWAK SHEET 2074 - 4 miles to 1 inch.



- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. DUMBEI | 11. DUMAM |
| 2. MUSEBLEH | 12. MUSENG |
| 3. MUSEMBIK | 13. MUSENDAL |
| 4. MUSEMWA | 14. MUSEMWA |
| 5. MUSEMWA | 15. MUSEMWA |
| 6. MUSEMWA | 16. PEKEMBI |
| 7. MUSIBO | 17. ASILING |
| 8. YEMBIN | 18. MISIT |
| 9. NIWAK | 19. EMTUL |
| 10. NEMBEI | 20. PELKANDU |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. PAPUA P.R. No 8/51-54

Patrol Conducted by J. L. WAPLE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WTH, W. SHRA, SH, WOSERA and TIMAU Census Subdivisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 R.F.M.G.C.

Duration—From 11/1/1954 to 25/2/1954

Number of Days 46 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June 3
Sept. /1954
Oct.

Medical NIL / 19

Map Reference 4 miles to the inch Army sheet (VEMAK).

Objects of Patrol 1. Gen. Admin. and Maintenance of Maprik-Marui Road.
2. Sustain rice growing. 3. Develop support for the Govt. school
at BALUWANG.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL

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

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

Handwritten notes:
B.L.
Ward
Lieu
Pucmar

opula

MIGR	M	F

30-II-230

26th March, 1954

The District Commissioner,
WENAK.

MAPRIK Patrol Report No. 3/53-54.

The Report of Mr. J.J. Weir, Cadet Patrol Officer of his Patrol to the north and south coast and Sasa Sasa sub-divisions is acknowledged, with thanks.

It is evident that Mr. Weir has carried out his field duties on this Patrol with considerable thoroughness and in the unhurried manner necessary to carry out effective work among these superstitious and rather backward people.

I am glad to see that, in accordance with his instructions, he has endeavoured to sustain the interest of the people of these areas in rice growing, as well as taking measures to improve village living conditions and hygiene.

The projected visit of an Agricultural Officer to these sub-divisions is timely and it would appear too, that a Medical Patrol in the near future to visit the Aid Posts in the area and check and stimulate the work of the native medical assistants and medical talents, would be also beneficial.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, D.C.M.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/11/230



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. P.R. 8/53-54

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th March, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL NUMBER 8/53-54 CONDUCTED BY

J.M. WEARNE - C.P.O.

Submit for your information, please.

The patrol covered the census Sub-division of North and South Wosera and Timau. The total population of the three areas is more than 15,000 people. The densest of the three being the Wosera North Sub-division.

The patrol has obviously been conducted leisurely and Mr. Wearne appears to have completed his task in a very thorough manner.

Native Affairs: There appears to be a tendency for villages and hamlets to break up into smaller groups and this has been discussed both with Mr. Wearne and Mr. Reitano, the Assistant District Officer at Maprik. Circular No. 40 of 46/47 has some bearing on this and the attention of Officers has been drawn to it. It was not until 1950 that the Wosera people came under complete census and it is apparent that they are feeling the benefits of Administration control. It is hoped that they appreciate the advantages to be derived from larger village units and that they will do something about it.

Native Agriculture: During February of this year, the lulual of Serangwantu died and the usual rumour of sorcery being the cause it was suggested his interest in rice cultivation had some bearing on it and that the same thing would affect those other people who continued with the rice cultivating which was then getting under way. I personally heard such rumours at Wewak and have taken some interest in the combatting of such absurd nonsense. Mr. Wearne spent a considerable time in an endeavour to counter the rumours. It was also made generally known that anybody spreading false reports was liable to prosecution. I feel that an agricultural patrol through the area would do a lot of good and Mr. Reitano has suggested to Mr. McCrickard, the Officer-in-Charge at BAINNIK, that perhaps he may be able to arrange this. Mr. McCrickard has gladly agreed to this.

S. Elliott-Smith
(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
please Quote*

No. WDM 30/4

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik,

7th January 1954.

Mr. J. Wearne,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

As already advised, it is desired that you commence a patrol of the WOSERA NORTH, WOSERA SOUTH AND TIMAUI census sub-divisions of the Maprik sub-division on Monday 11th January 1954.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. General Administration, & maintenance of the Maprik-Maruirud.
2. In order to sustain the peoples interestx in rice growing, short talks are to be given pointing out the advantages that will accrue if such activities are persisted in.
3. To develop support for the Administration school at Balupwine by pointing out the necessity for schooling as a preliminary to advancement of the people, and ~~to~~ the need for literacy in connection with the development of Co-operative Societies. Also mention that the school was set up and started by the Administration in an endeavour to assist the people in the Maprik area towards community development. Take care that it is impressed upon the people that your words are not to be interpreted as a move to weaken attendance at mission schools in the area.

Take 4 members of the R.P.&N.G.C. with you and draw rations for three weeks from the store.

If any disputes are brought before you for settlement, send the parties to this office.

J. V. Britano
(F.V.R. BRITANO) A/A.D.O.

Patrol Report No: MAPRIK No. 8 of 53/54
Report of a Patrol to: NTH. & STH. WOSERA and TIMAU S/DIVISIONS.
Officer Conducting Patrol: J.H. WEARNE C.P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by: 4 members R.F.M.C.C.
Objects of Patrol: 1. General administration and maintenance of the Maprik - Marui Road.
 2. Give short talks to sustain the peoples interest in rice growing.
 3. To develop support for the Administration school at Salupwina.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol covered the Wosera North, Wosera South, and Timau Censue Subdivisions which have a combined population of over 15,000 natives.

These three subdivisions were last patrolled in June, September and October, respectively, of 1953.

North Wosera consists of low timbered ridges with sago palms in the water-courses. West of the MANU River the ridges are higher and the population not as dense.

In Wosera South the villages lie in the forests fringing the main rivers. KWARINGS in the south is situated on a knoll surrounded by 2 to 4 feet of water at this time of the year. The road to MAMUWA village is not used in this season by the local natives and this village was not visited by the patrol.

The northern villages of the TIMAU subdivision are in the southern foothills of the coastal ranges, but the southern villages are situated in belts of timber separated by vast areas of grassland. The grass here, west of the Maprik-Marui Road, is not kumai but a short grass about 2 feet high; rather like Australian Mitchell grass. Native Companions are numerous.

DIARY.

11/1/54 Departed MAPRIK 1100 for KUNJINGINI by Jeep. Inspected No. 1 KUNJINGINI.
 12th To KUNJINGINI No. 2, MUL and returned to KUNJINGINI No. 1. Thence to ANUSIT, GWINGINGI and MIRAU No. 1. Inspected and gave short talks as per patrol instructions at these villages. Slept at MIRAU No. 1.
 13th Inspected and gave talks to MIRAU No. 2, TUWAIKIN, WAIGANAGA and RUBUGAN.
 14th Departed RUBUGAN 1000 hours. Constable 1st at RUBUGAN TO KUNJINGINI supervise construction of latrines. Patrol to KAUGIAK and KWANSTANDU, inspected, and thence to BOEMAGUN and CHIGINIANGU. Slept at CHIGINIANGU.
 15th BOEMAGUN and CHIGINIANGU cleaned up and latrines built under supervision.
 16th To MARRIE.
 17th At MARRIE.
 18th To TENDEGUM. Cleaned up under supervision and latrines constructed. Slept at CHIGINIANGU.
 19th At CHIGINIANGU, BOEMAGUN and TENDEGUM supervising construction of latrines. Departed BOEMAGUN 1740 hours for KWANSTANDU, where the patrol spent the night.
 20th Supervised cleaning of KWANSTANDU and KANGIAK

DIARY (contd.)

- 20th Supervised cleaning of KWAMPANDU and KAUGIAC till 1530 hours and thence to KULUNAGUM No's 1 & 2. Slept at KULUNAGUM No.1.
- 21/1/54 Village area cleaned and latrines constructed at KULUNAGUM No's 1, 2 & 3. Departed 1430 for TATUBERA. Slept at TATUBERA.
- 22nd Latrines built and village cleaned at TATUBERA. Thence to KULUNGU, where the patrol spent the night.
- 23rd One latrine built at KULUNGU and thence to BAPANDU. BAPANDU cleaned up under supervision and the patrol spent the night at NUI (DESEKINIR).
- 24th Sunday - observed.
- 25th To UMONOKO 1 1/2 hours. Six latrines built and village area cleaned. One sick to MAPRIK. To JIRAKIM 40 minutes. Slept at JIRAKIM.
- 26th Latrines built at JIRAKIM. Visited and inspected UGUPAGWA and PA-APPUMA. Slept at JIRAGO.
- 27th JIRAGO cleaned under supervision. MANJURWARUIX visited and cleaned up. Patrol slept at WABINDUMAGAK.
- 28th WABINDUMAGAK XK inspected and found to be in good condition. To JAKSITANGA, KWATHAGUM, GULAKIM and SARAGUM. Slept at Rest House, SARAGUM.
- 29th Again visited the four villages mentioned above and gave short talks in accordance with patrol instructions.
- 30th To STAPIGUM and TUGWAIKUM. Found to be in good order. To MAPRIK for supplies.
- 31st At MAPRIK.
- 1/2/54 Public Holiday.
- 2nd KITTANOKK Writer bitten by centipede while returning to TUGWAINUM. Returned to MAPRIK.
- 3rd At MAPRIK.
- 4th To TUGWAINUM. Inspected NUBAMANA and ISOGUM. Found to be in good order.
- 5th Visited and inspected KUTIGUM and KANGGE. Slept KANGGE.
- 6th To RUBUGAN Rest House. Visited and inspected MOULDU, RUBUGAN, TALANGU, GWAIWARU and BALAMTA. Slept RUBUGAN.
- 7th ~~REVISITED KANGGE AND KUTIGUM~~ Sunday - observed.
- 8th Revisited the five villages mentioned above. Satisfactory.
- 9th To WABINDIGUM, MIKAU and YINDIRO. Now in the South Wosera subdivision. All three villages satisfactory.

DIARY (cont.)

- 10th To WOMBISA. Inspected. Across the NABU River by raft to YAMBIRO and JIPMAGO. Slept YAMBIRO.
- 11th Departed YAMBIRO 8 a.m. To FANGIEGO 10 mins. Satisfactory. Thence to KWARINGE 2 hours. Slept KWARINGE.
- 12th To APAMBI 2 hours. Found to be satisfactory. Slept at KWARINGE.
- 13th ABAGU River crossed by raft. Thence to KUMGWAIGO and PULAGO. Satisfactory. Slept at PULAGO.
- 14th Sunday - observed.
- 15th To KWANJUAMA, MOUGUNGU, SERANGWANTU, and HAINDA. Short talks given re rice production. All villages satisfactory with very marked exception of SERANGWANTU.
- 16th SERANGWANTU cleaned up under police supervision. Writer to PALGE, PATUWA, YAMWAR and KAUSAGU. All satisfactory. Slept SERANGWANTU.
- 17th To NALA 2 hours, satisfactory. Thence to KUPMABIT 2 hours. Night spent at KUPMABIT.
- 18th Departed KUPMABIT 0230 hours to SERANGWANTU 4 hours to investigate reports of sorcery. Returned KUPMABIT.
- 19th To MANGUL. Cleaned up under supervision.
- 20th Departed KUPMABIT for YAUWALJUNGEL, satisfactory. Thence to SAGASIE.
- 21st Sunday - observed.
- 22nd To KOKTENOBO, SUAMBUKUM, and KWIMBU. All in fair condition. Slept KWIMBU.
- 23rd To DWIBIT, satisfactory. Thence to KUSANATU. Slept.
- 24th To HARANGO, BUGIWARA and PALMA. All in good condition.
- 25th To WAIKMAKUR and KWARENGU. Both satisfactory. Thence to HANFIELD airstrip and by aircraft to MPEPEK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the area patrolled is reasonably good. Many minor disputes, ^{over} payment of bride-price and general husband-wife troubles were brought to the attention of the patrol, but, as is usual, most cases ~~were~~ due to lack of adherence by one party to the native customs governing such matters.

Sac-sac forms the staple diet in this season and several cases of sac-sac "poaching" were aired. Monetary re-imbursment is the accepted solution in this area.

In the past hostile neighbors necessitated one big village for reasons of defence. With the outlawing of tribal fighting there has arisen a tendency for villages to break up into smaller groups, the original village ~~XXXX~~ maintaining its position only as a meeting place for census, etc. Natives often claim allegiance to the hamlet rather than the main village.

This breaking up of villages is usually due to disagreement over such things as wives or pigs.

An example of this tendency is the village of NALA. This village, with a censused population of 128, until recently occupied one small ridge. Due to trouble over the payment of bride-price, the villagers took sides and both factions left the village, one group moving north and the other south. We now have two hamlets an hour apart, one headed by the Iultul and the other by the Iuluai.

The original dispute is long since settled but feeling is such that causes for scraps are being invented continually.

Generally the tendency is not as marked but small hamlets ranging in size from 2 to 10 families are springing up in the bush adjacent to the larger villages. Many villages now known as No. 2 originated in the same way. These hamlets are in many cases overgrown by bush and many village officials do not regard them as part of their flock but merely as visitors for purposes of census, etc. The undesirability of these small hamlets was pointed out when the occasion arose.

Soicry, through "poison" is at present very common throughout the area patrolled. This is discussed in succeeding sections of the report.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most houses are of the Kaprik tent-like shape about 30 feet long and sloping from front to rear. Many of the younger men with blankets and mosquito nets build raised houses of the coastal type. Another type of dwelling with a sleeping "attic" about 12 feet above the ground is often encountered. In the more southern parts beds are raised 4-5 feet above the ground and fires burnt underneath at night to discourage the everpresent hordes of mosquitoes.

With the exception of those of North Wosera the villages were reasonably clean and well drained. Houses were well laid out usually surrounded by decorative shrubs.

Villages in North Wosera are in the main poorly drained, constantly wet due to the nearness of the bush, and generally decadent. The earthen floors of many houses were partly redwood to mud but ~~XXXX~~ families in North Wosera seem to prefer this inconvenience rather than dig serviceable drains. Apparently the guiding principle is to build a house and dig a drain and use the house till it falls down or the village pigs break it up by charging through the thatched walls.

These villages were cleaned up prior to the arrival of the patrol but much work had yet to be done in many cases. This was completed under police supervision.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont.)

Cemeteries appear to be used although they are not always fenced and therefore become the playground of the village pigs. North Wosera lagged again in the matter of latrines. Most villages had none that were usable and many were built under supervision.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials of North Wosera are mostly incapable or unco-operative but are gradually ^{gaining} recognition as spokesmen in inter-village disputes. In their own villages on matters affecting village hygiene they are often ignored.

Village officials of South Wosera and Timau subdivisions are average with a few outstanding and respected figures. HOUNGE, the Iuluai of KUSARAFU village is the guiding force behind ten or twelve villages in the vicinity of KUSARAFU.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Footpaths were in most cases cut immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol. The numerous sac-sac swamps are crossed on slimy logs placed end to end for hundreds of yards.

In this season the larger streams are continually swollen and on two occasions rafts had to be built to keep the cargo dry while crossing these rivers. In the area south of MUKOWAIGO large stretches of water up to 2 feet deep are encountered.

The Naprik - Marui road is kept in fair condition although a few culverts needed renewing. In those villages responsible for maintenance of the road short talks stressing the importance of regular maintenance were given.

A Jeep track from Hayfield airstrip to No 3 WADIMARUM is cut regularly but is used only by the Assemblies of God missionary stationed a little north of Hayfield.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

In the Timau subdivision the "long yam" is the principal crop cultivated with its accompanying ceremonial. Mami, taro, bananas, papawa, tulip and upa, and in this season sac-sac supplement the diet.

In this season in both North and South Wosera sac-sac eaten with pit-pit, a wild sugar cane; and sac-sac ~~with~~ tulip, upa and other greens make up the two daily meals. Bananas and papawa are also eaten. At the time of the patrol most gardens were planted but very few mami, yams, etc., were available for consumption.

Pigs, ducks and dogs are procured in the Wosera area by trading with Sepik River natives who trade the above items as well as dried fish and lime, for cash and bilums, string bags woven from bark fibres. Pigs only 12-14 months old are bought for as much as 25/-/-.

Those villages near the larger streams supplement their diet with fish caught in cane baskets.

Commercial production of rice is carried on in a very half-hearted fashion in North Wosera and acreage under rice seems to be decreasing rather than increasing. Many plots are overgrown with ~~uhai~~.

In South Wosera, with the exception of SERANGWANTU village the natives seem to be quite eager to continue planting rice. However ~~with~~ the death of the Iuluai of SERANGWANTU who was the leader of the venture rumours of "poison" for those who continue to plant rice have circulated and for a time dampened enthusiasm for the cash crop.

In the Timau subdivision only the villages of WATA, ~~INTIT~~ and YAMANJUNGEI plant rice.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Roman Catholic Mission at KUMJINGINI has a certain amount of influence over North and South Wosera. On the whole the natives have not responded and abandoned "catechist stations" are numerous.

The school at the head station has a daily attendance of 15 - 20 regular pupils with a much larger "floating" attendance.

The missionary from KUMJINGINI also visits KALA, BUBIN and YAWANJUNGEI in the Tinsui area. A little south of YAWANJUNGEI No 2 a small airstrip is under construction and several buildings including a store, school-cum-church and a catechist's house have been completed.

In the villages of WAICRANE and KALBA schools are run by Assemblies of God Missionaries from stations near Hayfield airstrip and KALAWU village respectively.

Several natives, principally from North Wosera keen on attending the school at Malupine were sent in to Mr. Hammersley. Mr. Hammersley has recently told me that most of KIBIK then have run away from the school.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

Separate report attached for submission to the Director of Health.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Social organisation and inheritance systems have been fully discussed in earlier reports, viz, Naprik P.R. No. 1/53-54.

The Naprik dialect is spoken in all 3 subdivisions. The people of TATUBA village speak the APAPESH or coastal dialect, while the people of PA-APPUMA village speak the dialect of the K GAWANGA (DREIKER) area. People of these two villages are naturally bi-lingual but speak one tongue amongst themselves which is the one mentioned above.

The "tambran" cult flourishes throughout the area patrolled with the notable exception of all villages in the vicinity of the mission at KUMJINGINI. In other villages new "HAUS TAMBRAN" were frequently seen mostly of the high Naprik type but many "HAUS TAMBRAN" differed in no way from the ordinary dwelling.

The "HAUS TAMBRAN" when initially built has a limbon floor about 5 feet above the ground thus forming two separate rooms. The young men are schooled in the customs of their forefathers in the upper room but not till this schooling is complete are the initiates allowed into the lower room where freshly painted wooden carvings of men, birds, snakes, etc. are arrayed round the walls usually with one large carving, sometimes 10 or 12 feet long occupying a central position.

In one village the central figure was of clay modelled round a stick framework.

For some months after the ceremony the "HAUS TAMBRAN" remains in this condition and then the limbon flooring and front covering of the house are removed and the building becomes a men's clubhouse. In some cases the building remains in its original condition till it falls down through decay.

Most deaths in this area are attributed to "poison". This belief in "poison" is very strong throughout the area. A brief account of the necessary procedure is as follows.

The instigator of the deed must firstly get hold of some object personal to the proposed victim, eg. a cigarette butt, a dressing from an open sore, etc. This is then processed by another native, usually an old man, by wrapping it in certain roots and leaves and then heating the bundle over a fire. It is this processing which allegedly causes the victim to take sick and die. The native doing the

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (cont.)

processing, during the processing which can last for several days is not allowed to touch water for drinking or washing, is not allowed to shave, is not able to indulge in intercourse with his wife and can not eat food cooked in a saucepan. Failure to observe these "tabus" destroys the effect of the "poison". The news that this is going on is then conveyed to the proposed victim usually by rumour.

The victim then sends gifts of shell rings, pigs, etc. to his suspected "poisoner" the acceptance of which by the "poisoner" is capable of destroying the effect of the "poison". However should the gifts be returned the victim often dies.

A result of the existence of this cult is that in the eyes of the native few, if any, deaths are due to sickness.

Wayward wives are often controlled by their husbands by the husband's possession of some object of the wife suitable for "poisoning" the wife.

PATROL MAP.

A tracing of the four miles to the inch Army sheet (WENAK) showing the route of the patrol is attached.

J. H. Wearis
J. H. WEARIS C.P.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX.

MAPUN P.R. 7/53-54

Influenza swept through several villages in the area about 2-3 months ago but apart from the usual tropical ulcers, yaws and scabies cases the health of the people is now quite fair considering the low standards of hygiene observed in the villages.

Most Medical Tultuls and even two N.M.A.s at BAPANBU and SUARKEUM regard themselves principally as "bossboys" for their Iulus and have little or no interest in their Medical duties.

The N.M.A. at SAGASIE is a good type and has the support of the people of the local villages. Unfortunately the moral of the N.M.A.s stationed at HARANG and at SERANGWANTU is at a very low ebb.

A Medical Patrol would do much to raise the moral and the prestige of N.M.A.s in this area.

J. M. Wearne
J. M. WEARNE C.P.O.

REPORT ON DEFTS OF R.F.M.C.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

MARINE P.R. No. 8/83-54

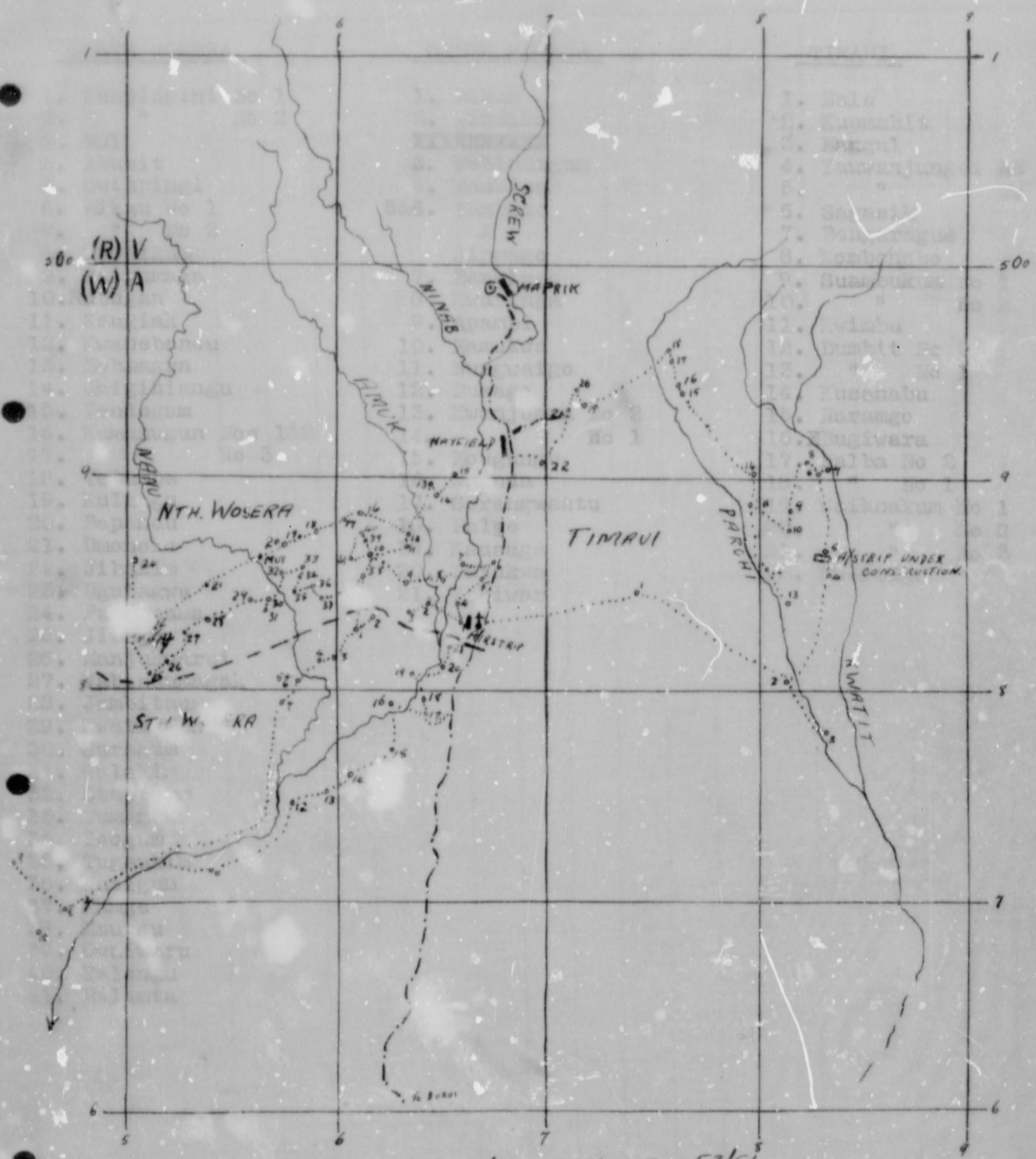
5196B I/Cpl HONERGA - conscientious and reliable.

3411 Const. GYLOBOYAN - a steady worker.

4169 " SIPUL - very reliable.

7732 " HIRARBI - always alert.

J.M. Wearne
J.M. WEARNE C.P.O.



MAPRIK P/R No 8 of 53/54

WEWAK SHEET 2079

ROUTE OF PATROL (dotted line)

JEEP ROADS - - - - - (dashed line)

INDEX OF VILLAGE NAMES.

NORTH WOSERA

1. Kunjingini No 1
2. " No 2
3. Pal
4. Abusit
5. Gwinyingi
6. Mikau No 1
7. " No 2
8. Tuwaikua
9. Waigamaga
10. Rubugan
11. Kaugiak
12. Kwanebandu
13. Bobmagun
14. Chiginiangu
15. Tendegum
16. Kwamugun Nos 1&2
17. " No 3
18. Tatumba
19. Kulungu
20. Bapandu
21. Umoncko
22. Jibakim
23. Ugutagwa
24. Pa-appuna
25. Jibago
26. Manjukwarui
27. Wabindumagak
28. Jambitanga
29. Kwatnagun
30. Saragun
31. Gulakim
32. Stapigun
33. Numamaka
34. Isogun
35. Tugaukim
36. Kutigun
37. Kange
38. Maundu
39. Gwaiwaru
40. Talangu
41. Balanta

SOUTH WOSERA

1. Mikau
2. Yindiko
- ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
3. Wabindigun
4. Wombisa
- 5&6. Yambiko
7. Jipnago
8. Banglego
9. Kwaringa
10. Apumbi
11. Mamukwa
12. Nungwaigo
13. Pukago
14. Kwanjuama No 2
15. " No 1
16. Mougungu
17. Hainda
18. Serangwantu
19. Kausaga
20. Patukwa
21. Yekiwar

TIBAU

1. Hala
2. Kupmabit
3. Mangul
4. Tauwanjungai No 1
5. " No 2
6. Sagasik
7. Bengaragun
8. Kombenobe
9. Suambukum No 1
10. " No 2
11. Fwinba
12. Dumbit No 2
13. " No 1
14. Kusanabu
15. Harango
16. Nbugiwara
17. Malba No 2
18. " No 1
19. Wainakum No 1
20. " No 2
21. " No 3
22. Kwarengu

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. Mapeik No. 9 of 1953-54.
 Patrol Conducted by E. J. MARTIN P.O.
 Area Patrolled URIM WAM-SAHIK and BUMBITA-MUHANG
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS
 Natives 5

Duration—From 10/21/1954 to 8/4/1954

Number of Days 58

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1954

Medical 1953

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Census revision and Routine Administration
 (11) Talks concerning closure of Buekikir Station and happenings at Selejalmitan.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Atwood-Smith
 District Commissioner

27/4/1954

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

Journal File Notes p. 76

Village Popul

Year... 1953-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MICR		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			Females in Child Birth	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
BUMBITA - MUHANGI																		
BANAHOI	12.3.54	2	3															2
SALATA	2.3.54	8	8	1	2													
ALUWINGEI	13.3.54	5	2	1	1													
WA'AHUN	13.3.54	7	4			1	1											
WARANGOM	13.3.54	2	4	1														
TIMINGIR	15.3.54	4	2						2									6
M'BRAS	15.3.54	5	3															
SAROM	5.3.54	4	3															2
URITA	16.3.54	3	4			1			1									
SAUUNES	16.3.54	3	7					1										
BUMBITA	17.3.54	7	3	2		1	1											
TAKUNUNGAS	17.3.54	11	7	1	2	2												4
INDIBI	18.3.54	8	9			1			1		1							1
KAMANAKOR	19.3.54	11	13	1	1	2	1											5
SUNAHU I	22.3.54	18	16	3		2		2										7
SUNAHU II	22.3.54	5	12	1														19
UTAMUP	23.3.54	5	3	1		1			1									21
MOI I	27.3.54	9	12	1				2	2	1		1						2
MOI II	24.3.54	5	8	2	1	2												6
INGAMBLIS	29.3.54	9	5	1	1	1	1		1				3					13
AUWI	29.3.54	5	8	1					1									23
ILAHITA I	30.3.54	6	10															18
ILAHITA II	30.3.54	13	21						2	2	2							19
ILAHITA III	30.3.54	14	10	1				1	3									94
ILAHOP	1.4.54	3	3							1								8
MALAHOM	31.3.54	7	4	2		2		1										2
OPIAMBIL	1.4.54	5	7			1				1								1
BELE	2.4.54	8	7					2		2		1	1					17
NUMANGO	2.4.54	8	1															6
ALBINIMA III	3.4.54	3	7		2													1
ALBINIMA I	3.4.54	4	5					1	1									1
ALBINIMA II	3.4.54	6	5		1			1	1									3
BULAMITA	5.4.54	3	6	1	2			2										1
		215	222	20	16	9	11	15	13	9	3	6	1	7	57	2		235

ul

MIGR

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No.....

Patrol Conducted by.....

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

Village Popu

Year... 1953-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		
WAM-SAHIK																			
YAUATONG	16.2.54	1	5													3	1	1	2
ALBUKUM	16.2.54	4	2					1									1		3
WINYAMON	16.2.54	1	2													1			
KILMANGLEN	17.2.54	3	4			1	1									3	2		
KRUNGUNIAM	17.2.54	2	6						1							1			1
PINANG	17.2.54	3	4							1						2			2
MIMIBOK	18.2.54	2	2			1	1									1			
YACRUMBOK No 1	19.2.54	3	2																3
YACRUMBOK No 2	20.2.54	7	5							1						3	3		1
PARILO	19.2.54	7	6							1						2			
WOMERIK	23.2.54	3	6		2											1	1		1
NANGEN	22.2.54	3	3			1	1									1	2		
LANINGUAP	24.2.54	15	9	2	2								1			1	1		
		55	56	2	4	2	2	3	1	3			1			14	16	1	18
WAM-SAHIK																			
LUWAITE	27.2.54	2	6	1		2										1	1		1
BANA	27.2.54	4	4													1			2
WARSU	1.3.54	1	2	1												1			
HAMBINI	1.3.54	5	7													2	4		1
WARINGAME	3.3.54	10	16	3	2	1	1									2	2	1	4
SEUNI	1.3.54	10	13	1	1	1	2	1					1			2			1
SEUNAU	4.3.54	3	2													1	1		2
ARISILI	6.3.54	2	4	1						1						1	1	1	1
TUMAMBE	5.3.54	3	2	1		1		1								1			1
BENGIL	5.3.54															1			2
SUMUV	8.3.54	1	1			1										3			1
WAHLEN	9.3.54	4	4			1				1	1					1	1		1
SAHIK	9.3.54	2	3			1		1								1			2
		47	64	6	5	1	8	1	3	2	1	1	1			10	14	2	11

36/11/54

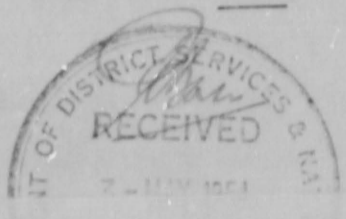


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. P.R. 9/53-54

SES/NH



District Headquarters,
Sepik District

DS30-II-232

6th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK, Patrol Report No. 9/53-54.

The above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. F. J. Martin, Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the URIM, WAM-SANIK and BOMBITA-MUHLANG sub-divisions, is acknowledged.

The Patrol was preceded by sound Patrol instructions from the Assistant District Officer at Maprik and accordingly plenty of time was allowed to carry out thorough field work over the areas visited.

It is a good sign when substantial numbers of people appear for census for the first time and considering the fact that the Patrol Post had to be temporarily closed, the native situation appears reasonably good at the present time and should be all the better for this Patrol.

The more distant parts patrolled however, are areas where unrest could develop if the people were left to themselves for too long, so that it is to be hoped that when the abnormal activities in connection with Teleforin matters are completed, that it might be possible to re-open the Post and complete the work of bringing sub-divisions patrolled from DRUKKIK under full and lasting control.

note

Prova
24/5/54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S.N.A.

Copy to A.D.O., Maprik.

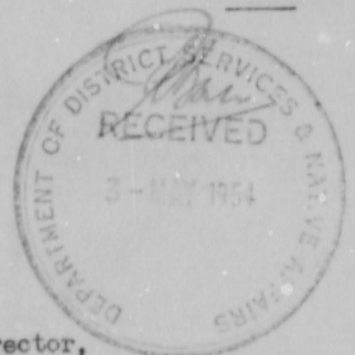
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30/11/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SES/NH



In Reply Please Quote

No. P.R. 9/53-54

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

27th April, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 9/1953-1954

BY F.J. Martin - Patrol Officer.

Forwarded for information, please.

The southern part of the Muhiang Area, as Mr. Martin states, came under census only during 1950. This is illuminating and accounts for many things.

Actually, the whole area has not had the attention it should have had and under the circumstances conditions may be classed as reasonable.

The attitude of the Sunahu people was found to be due to a dispute which had occurred over bride price payments some months ago.

An ex member of the R.P. & N.G.C. who had been dismissed from the Force was involved in the matter. When a member of the Maprik Detachment was sent to Sunahu to bring him to the station together with other parties involved in the dispute, opposition was encountered and it was necessary to send another Constable to assist him.

The Patrol Officer visited the village again towards the completion of the patrol and found the people quite friendly.

From the number of people who reported for census for the first time at Ilahita and other places, it seems to me that they can only be classified as semi-controlled. Much more work is needed in the Dreikikir Area. The post has been closed, due to staff difficulties, since last August.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

Copy to A.D.O., Maprik.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
please Quote*
No. WKM 30/4

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

6th February 1954.

Mr. F. J. Martin,
PATROL OFFICER,
MAPRIK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please prepare for a patrol to the Dreikikir area - to commence on 10th February 1954.

Const. Mason and Const. Bining have been detailed to accompany you and upon your arrival at Dreikikir Patrol Post instruct Sgt. Nemo to join your party.

It is desired that you patrol the BUMBITA-MUHIANG, URIM and WAM-SAHID census sub-divisions. This task should take approximately six weeks, but may last longer owing to adverse weather.

Under no circumstances is the patrol to be hurried, as there has not been a District Services Officer stationed at Dreikikir for the last six months.

Sufficient rations have already been delivered to Dreikikir to allow of your party collecting adequate rations for the patrol, whatever its duration.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. Census revision and general administration.
2. Propaganda talks to dispel any false rumours regarding the reason for the closure of the Post and to counteract any misunderstanding of the happenings at Telefomin. Explain in full to the people what took place at Telefomin and the action the Administration is taking.

Properly conducted, your patrol should be a beneficial one as far as administrative control over the people is concerned.

(F. V. REITANO) A/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-54.

This Patrol was carried out in the URIM, WAM-SAHIK and BUMBITA-MUHIANG Census Sub-Divisions. The Urim area forms the western boundary and the Wam-Sahik and Bumbita-Muhiang form the Eastern boundaries of the Dreikikir area.

O.I.C. Patrol F.J. MARTIN. P.O.

Objects of Patrol. (1) Census revision and general administration.
 (2) Propaganda talks to dispel any false rumours regarding the reasons for the closure of the Dreikikir Patrol Post and to counteract any misunderstanding of the happenings at Telefolmin.

Accompanied by Reg. No. 5194B Sgt. Nemo
 Reg. No. 3897 Const. Mason
 Reg. No. 4182 Const. Bining
 N.M.O. Jon
 N.M.O. Sayib

Duration 10.2.54 - 8.4.54

DIARY OF PATROL.

Feb. 10th. : Left Maprik by jeep. To Amuk River. Walked to Bele lhr. Stayed night at SSEM Mission house Bele.

Feb. 11th : Left Bele for Dreikikir. Arrived after 8 hrs.

Feb. 12th : At Dreikikir.

Feb. 13th : At Dreikikir.

Feb. 14th. : Sunday.

Feb. 15th : Left Dreikikir for YAUTONG. 4 hrs. Road very muddy. Stayed night.

Feb. 16th. : Lined and censused YAUTONG. On to ALBILUM. ROAD fair 20 mins. Lined and censused. Left for WINYAMON 35 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To KILMANGLEN 45 mins Road very steep. Stayed night.

Feb. 17th : KILMANGLEN lined and censused. On to ~~KENYUK~~ KRUNGUNAM 30 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. PINANG lined and censused at Krungunam. Stayed night.

Feb. 18th : Left for PINANG. Inspected place. Left for MIA 50 mins. Lined and censused. On to YAGRUMBOK 90 mins. Road bad owing to very heavy rain. Stayed night.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

-2-

- Feb. 19th : Lined and censused YAGRUMBOK No.1. Next Left for YAGRUMBOK No.2 35mins. Lined. Left for PAKILO 30 mins Lined and censused. Back to YAGRUMBOK No.2. Stayed night.
- Feb. 20th : Lined and censused YAGRUMBOK No.2. Tide on river delayed patrol. Stayed night.
- Feb. 21st : Sunday.
- Feb 22nd. : From YAGRUMBOK No.2 to WOMGRIR 2 hrs. Road bad. Cargo stayed at WOMGRIR. On to HANGEN 50 mins. Road bad. Lined and censused, returned to WOMGRIR. Stayed night.
- Feb. 23rd : WOMGRIR lined and censused. Left for LANINGUAP. Arrived after 3½ hrs., via Yagrubok 1 and 2. Road bad. Stayed night.
- Feb. 24th : LANINGUAP lined and censused. Left for Dreikikir via Kilnanglen, Winyamon and Yauatong. 6½ hrs.
- Feb. 25th : At Dreikikir.
- Feb. 26th : Left Dreikikir for LUWAITE. 4 hrs. on Maprik - Dreikikir road. Stayed night.
- Feb. 27th : Lined and censused LUWAITE. On to BANA 90 mins. Road fair. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- Feb. 28th : Sunday.
- Mar. 1st : To WARELI 10 mins Road good. Lined and censused. on to HAMBINI 50 mins. Road steep and slippery. Lined and censused. On to SELNI 90 mins Road very bad. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- Mar 2nd. : Rain delayed departure till 12 noon. On to ~~WARANGAME~~ WARANGAME 1½ hrs. Stayed night.
- Mar. 3rd : Lined and censused WARANGAME but heavy rain prevented departure. Guria strength 3 felt at 4.02 pm lasting 35 secs. Stayed night.
- MAR. 4th : On to SELNAU Road in bad state due to weather. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- MAR. 5th : On to ARISILI 50 mins. Road very steep. Left cargo at ARISILI, went to TUMAMBE 45mins. Lined and censused. To BENGIL 1 hr. Road steep and muddy. Lined and censused. Back to ARISILI 15 min. Stayed night.
- Mar 6th. : Lined and censused ARISILI. On to SUNUL 75 mins. Stayed night.
- Mar. 7th : Sunday.
- Mar. 8th : Lined and censused SUNUL. On to SAHTK 75 mins. Lined and censused. On to WAHLEN. Stayed night.
- Mar. 9th : Lined and censused WAHLEN. On to Dreikikir 3½ hrs. over bad road.
- Mar. 10th : At Dreikikir.
- Mar. 11th : Left Dreikikir for BANAHOI 4½ hrs along Maprik - Dreikikir road. Stayed night.

- Mar. 12 : Lined and Censused BANAHOI ~~KOKOK~~ Left for Salata 30 mins. Road muddy. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- Mar. 13 : Lined and censused ALUWINGGI, WA'AHUN, and WARANGOM at SALATA. Inspected Villages and stayed night at SALATA.
- Mar. 14 : Sunday.
- Mar. 15 : Went to SAROM, 20 mins. Road good Lined and censused. On to M'BRAB 25 mins, road muddy. Lined and censused. Left for TIMINGIR 35 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To URITA along overgrown bush track. 1 1/2 hrs
- Mar. 16 : URITA and SAU'UNES lined and censused at URITA. SAU'UNES visited and inspected. Stayed night at URITA.
- Mar. 17 : On to BUMBITA 30 mins. Road fair. Lined and censused. to TAKUNUNGAS via INDIBI. 50 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. Back to INDIBI . Stayed night.
- Mar. 18 : Lined and censused Indibi. Very heavy rain delayed patrol. Stayed night.
- Mar. 19 : To KAMANAKOR 1 1/2 hrs. Road bad owing to rain. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- Mar. 20 : Road reported unusable. Stayed at Kamanakor.
- Mar. 21 : Sunday.
- Mar. 22 : On to SUNAHU 1. Road very bad. Lined and censused. To ~~KOKOK~~ SUNAHU 2. 5 mins. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- Mar. 23 : On to UTAMUP 50 mins. Lined and censused. Left for MOI. Stayed night.
- Mar. 24 : Lined and censused MOI. 1. Started to line and census MOI 2 but found half the village had hidden in the bush. Unsuccessfully tried to locate them. Stayed night.
- Mar. 25 : To MAPRIK for extra police.
- Mar. 26 : From MAPRIK and found all natives had returned to village that morning.
- Mar. 27 : Lined and censused MOI 2 . Arrested ex-Lulual and 10 men as ringleaders and sent them to Maprik under escort. Stayed night.
- Mar. 28 : Sunday.
- Mar. 29 : On to INGAMBLIS 50 mins Road fair. Lined and censused. On to ILAHITA 1 hr 15 mins. To AUWI 30 mins lined and censused. Back to ILAHITA Stayed night.
- Mar. 30 : Lined and censused ILAHITA 1, ILAHITA 2, ILAHITA 3. Large numbers particularly in ILAHITA 2, lined for first time. stayed night.
- Mar. 31 : On to MALANOM 1 1/2 hrs. Road very bad Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Apr. 1st. : To ILAHOP 15 mins. Lined and censused. To OPIAMBIL via MALAHOM 30 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. To BELE 50 mins. Road fair. Stayed night.

Apr. 2nd : Lined and censused BELE. To NUMANGO 50 mins. Lined and censused. Back to BELE for night.

Apr. 3rd : To No.1 ALBINIMA 15 mins. Road bad. To No.2 ALBINIMA Lined and censused. To No.3 ALBINIMA 25 mins. Lined and censused. Stayed night.

Apr. 4th : Sunday

Apr. 5th : To BULANITA 25 mins. Road good. Lined and censused. Left for Dreikikir. 7 hrs.

Apr. 6th : At Dreikikir

Apr. 7th : At Dreikikir.

Apr. 8th : Departed for Maprik. Road good. 11 hrs.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the Patrol was mainly to complete the census statistics of the URIM, WAM-SARIK and BUMBITA-MUHIANG Census Sub-Divisions of the Dreikikir Area. These were last censused in June, November and April of 1952 respectively. Another of the purposes of the Patrol was to reassure the people that even though the Station at Dreikikir was unstaffed, they were not forgotten by the Administration, and as soon as the staff position in the District was back to normal an Officer would be sent to Dreikikir. Meanwhile the Office at Maprik was open to them at all times and regular visits would be paid to Dreikikir by the officers at Maprik. Also the facts of the happenings at Telefomin were made known in order to dispel any false rumors that had been circulating in the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the areas visited appears to be quite good with perhaps the exception of the southern part of the Muhiang area. As the villages in this part are very primitive yet, having had only two previous census patrols through them, the first being in 1950 no alarm is felt as only time and constant patrolling of the area will bring them fully under Government influence. The whilst not openly hostile were very restive during the stay of the patrol in the village. Also, about half of the natives of MOI 1. fled into the bush at the approach of the Patrol, but all eventually returned after two days.

NATIVES OF SUANHU I

At the village of ILAHITA 2. approximately 180 natives who had previously hidden from census lined for the first time, and at other villages in the area small groups of census takers also turned up. This is taken as an encouraging sign and although it is felt that there are still numbers in the area who did not line for census, continued contact will eventually produce a full turn-up. XXX In all the other areas visited the attitude of the natives was very co-operative. Very few disputes were brought to the notice of the patrolling Officer as most of the small arguments that arise are quite satisfactorily settled by the Village Officials and elders of the Villages.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most villages in the area were found to be reasonably ~~size~~ clean although it could be seen that most of the cleaning had taken place immediately before the advent of the Patrol. Instructions were given that villages were to be maintained in a clean condition all the time instead of having a spring clean for the benefit of a patrol visit.

In the URIM and WAM areas villages are situated on the crests of the sharp ridges which form the terrain of the slopes of the Torricelli Mountains. As these ridges are not very wide villages stretch for long distances along the tops. Steep climbs to and from villages takes walking at all times difficult and in wet weather very arduous. The BURBITA-MUHIANG area is much flatter and the villages are much more compact, for although the villages sites are on small hills there are no sharp ridges in the area.

Two types of house were noticed during the patrol. The Maprik type house with its tent shaped walls reaching to the ground and sloping from a height of ten feet at the front to three feet at the rear, is common to all of the areas patrolled with the exception of the three villages of Sumul, Waklen and Sahik in the Wam-Sahik area. These people live in coastal type house with a raised floor of limbon, a single room and verandah and a roof of sago palm thatch. These people have much contact with the coastal natives and are gradually deriving much good from the more advanced ~~maprik~~ people with whom they come in contact. A good percentage of the people in the Wam area have also copied this style of house, with the result that the villages of this area tend to look much neater and cleaner than those which build after the fashion of their forefathers.

In all villages visited latrines and cemeteries were inspected and in most cases were found to be adequate. Some villages were instructed to construct new latrines and refence their cemeteries and these instructions were carried out whilst the patrol was present. In some villages deserted houses which had fallen into a state of disrepair were pulled down and unusable material ~~is~~ burnt.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A separate report is attached for submission to the Director of Health.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The Patrol was carried out at a time when the produce of last years gardens was almost exhausted and this years was not yet ready for harvesting. The diet in the areas visited is essentially the same at this time of the year, consisting of Sago, Bananas and Pit-Pit shoots, together with the remains of the previous years stocks of Yams, Taro and Mamkies.

In the lower part of the Muhiang area in the villages close to the Maprik border, the long Yam is grown after the manner of the Mapriks with all the attendant garden magic. No other villages in the areas visited seem to grow the long Yam, all preferring the short variety. Taro and Mamkies are also extensively grown in the areas visited ~~forming~~ forming the main part of the diet of the people. Gardens on the average are of fairly large area and for the most part are enclosed by pig-proof bamboo fences.

In all the areas visited a moderate number of domestic pigs were seen and judging from previous reports it would seem that the natives are gradually replenishing their stocks of pigs. Small numbers of native fowls were seen in every village and it seems as if these too are making a comeback. They are bred merely for their tail feathers which are prized as sing-sing decorations, and not for food value. Numbers of half grown cassowarys were also seen in the Urim villages, where they are bred and when a convenient age, killed and eaten.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK and AGRICULTURE. (Cont.)

Only one village in the areas visited has any rice growing at the moment and that is the village of Wareli in the Wam area, which has only a small plot. Not much interest is being shown in rice production in these areas although much activity is going on in the Urat area in Dreikikir and the Separi area in Maprik which lie on either side of the Wam-Sahik area.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

The roads in the areas passed over by the Patrol were for the most part in bad condition, although this was not due to any neglect on the part of the natives, but mainly to the time at which the Patrol was carried out. Continual heavy rain turned roads into quagmires and even the main Maprik-Dreikikir road was found at times to be very muddy and slippery. The roads are well made and in the dry season would be very good as a day or two of sunshine was enough to dry them out thoroughly. There are no bridges in the area patrolled all rivers and creeks being crossed by fording.

Rest houses throughout the area were found to be adequate

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Taken as a whole the Village Officials throughout the area were found to be quite average with very few exceptions. The Paramount Luluai of Wam, MAHITA who resides at Waringame has a fair amount of influence in both the Wam and the Bumbita-Muhiang areas, but he is getting old now and does not move about as much as formerly. The Tultuls of KAMAKOR in Bumbita-Muhiang, and YAGHUMBOK No. 2 in Urim are men with a good deal of influence in village affairs, but apart from these, the other officials wield their power only when backed up by the presence of a Patrol Officer and policemen.

The village of MOI 2 has been without a Luluai for some time and GAINU was elected to the position. His appointment is recommended.

CENSUS.

Census figures for the Urim, Wam-Sahik and Bumbita-Muhiang areas are submitted. The figures for Urim and Wam-Sahik are complete, but as has been stated previously, it is felt that there are many in the southern part of the Muhiang area who did not turn up for census, but this is something that can only be cleared up by continuous contact. From the figures provided it can be seen that the surplus of births over deaths is quite satisfactory, being as follows:- Urim, Births 111 Deaths 78, Wam-Sahik, Births 110 Deaths 39; Bumbita-Muhiang Births 438 Deaths 228, an overall surplus of 334. The population increases since the last census are Urim 51, Wam-Sahik 62, and Bumbita-Muhiang 569. The large increase in Bumbita-Muhiang being due to the large number of people who lined for the first time.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Throughout the area patrolled inheritance is patrilineal, and marriage is patrilocal. Marriages are arranged by a system of brother sister exchange, which generally works out to the satisfaction of all concerned. In cases where a man has no sister or close relation to exchange for a wife, he can usually find someone who is willing to part with a daughter or sister for the locally fixed bride price of £5.

In the Bumbita-Muhiang area the "Haus Tambaran" cult of the Maprik area is practised by most villages, and the towering Haus Tambarans can be seen in every village and hamlet.

MISSIONS

The only white missionaries in the area are the South Seas Evangelical Mission which has two Mission Stations, one at Ilahita and one at Bele. Their influence extends only over those villages which are close to their stations. Both stations have a school and aid post attached. The school at Bele averages about 40 pupils a day and the school at Ilahita about 30 pupils a day. The Wam and Uria areas are under the influence of the Roman Catholic Mission who have Catechists stationed throughout the areas. Regular visits are paid by the Missionaries stationed at Bongos in the Gwanga area and at Yakamul on the coast.

E. J. Martin
.....
E. J. MARTIN P. O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTHX APPENDIX TO A REPORT ON A PATROL TO THE
URUM, WAM-SAHK AND BUBITA-NUHIANG CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE DREIKIKIR
AREA.

The areas patrolled were found to be in a very good condition as far as health is concerned. This is due mainly to the intensive ~~by~~ ^{by} Mr. W. Frost EMA during his period at Dreikikir. All the areas visited had had a Medical Patrol through them during the last twelve months. Although a large number of patients were sent to Dreikikir Hospital for treatment, they were in most cases for minor treatments such as cuts, small T.U.s, scabies and primary Yaws in children.

There is only one aid-post in the areas visited and that is near Kilmanglen in the Urum area. The Aid post at Wareli in the Wam area was washed out by a flood on the river Amuk, and all medicines have been withdrawn to the station pending the arrival of a Medical Assistant.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission maintain dressing ~~stations~~ stations at their mission sites at BELE and ILAHITA. An infant welfare centre ~~is~~ is also conducted at ILAHITA. At these two places much useful work is carried out and the health of the people in the surrounding villages shows that the natives take good advantage of the services provided. The Infant welfare centre at Ilahita has been of very great assistance to mothers and their children and many who were sickly at birth and who would otherwise have died are now strong and healthy.

F. J. Martin
.....
F. J. MARTIN P.O.

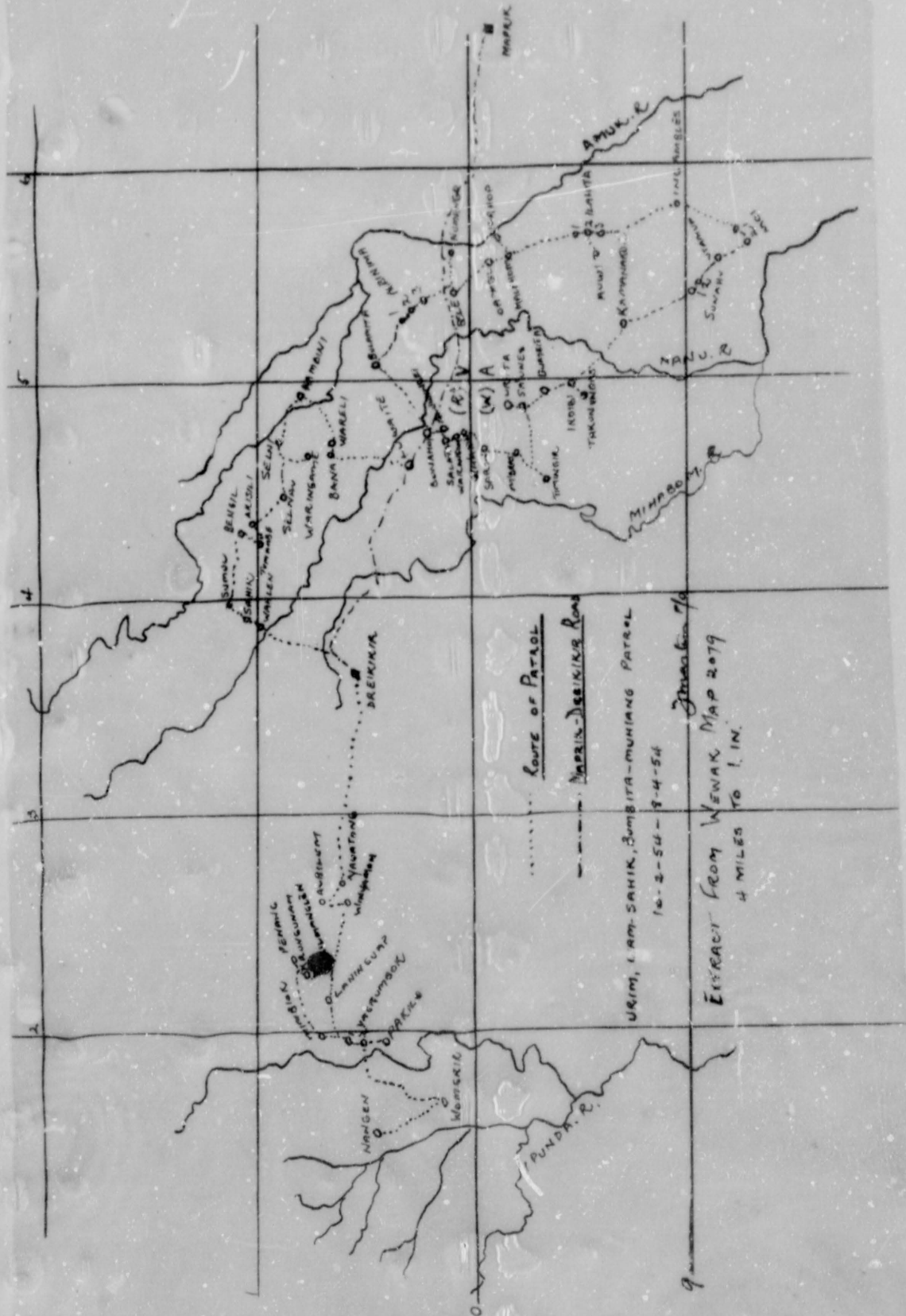
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G. CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 5194 B Sgt. Nemo. Excellent. A very thorough man who knows every inch of the area.

Reg. No. 3897 Const. Mason. A good worker and dependable.

Reg. No. 4182 Const. Bining. Can be relied on to do his duty well.

J. Martin
.....
R. J. MARTIN. P.O.



ROUTE OF PATROL

--- MADRIS-DEKIKIR Road

URIM, 1 AM-SARIK, BUMBITA-MUNING PATROL
10-2-54 - 8-4-54

EXTRACT FROM WENAK MAP 2079
4 MILES TO 1 IN.

27/10/54

9

ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
AT WORK		Inside District		Outside District		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M
	3			3	1					6	26	4	27	4	27	3.5	24	20	30	30	108	
	2	3		20						17	43	12	40	5	40	4.2	49	45	33	47	194	
				2						4	20	3	19	1	19	3.8	15	16	23	23	79	
	1			5						5	34	8	28	1	28	3.4	24	32	43	35	139	
	3	4		8						6	30	4	24	2	24	3.6	27	30	25	27	114	
	3	4		4						4	26	4	16	2	16	3.8	20	16	27	20	87	
										5	20	4	16	2	16	3.3	21	19	26	21	87	
	3			1						6	24	4	23	1	23	4.1	28	22	22	28	106	
	3			13	1					10	51	7	32	9	32	4.1	41	40	46	39	180	
	1	2								9	48	6	31	4	31	4.5	50	43	54	38	185	
	1	1	2	1	1					8	57	5	43	7	43	3.9	35	21	63	50	173	
	2	6		11						8	41	4	37	3	37	3.8	36	22	36	42	147	
	1	4		9						1	57	15	36	3	36	4.5	65	61	67	57	260	
	3	34	2	1	77	2				1	102	477	80	352	45	392		435	387	500	457	1862
			2	1	3					8	47	12	37	5	37	4.3	27	39	48	41	161	
					5					9	40	8	36	3	36	4.1	25	26	41	40	137	
					9					8	30	5	24	2	24	4.6	17	18	31	29	104	
	1			11						18	65	20	60	5	60	5.1	57	51	66	73	258	
	2	3		30						23	115	24	109	8	109	4.5	92	77	91	120	417	
	3	7		13	1					15	70	11	65	12	65	4.6	51	67	66	70	268	
	6	5	1	1	3	2				8	33	9	33	2	33	5.2	32	36	34	37	146	
	32	22	2		11	1				14	64	13	53	5	53	4.1	44	38	57	60	213	
	1	2	1		7	2				9	36	4	33	3	33	5.1	22	13	33	38	116	
	2			4						2	5	3	13		13	3.9	3	5	3	16	51	
			1	1	11					6	37	7	27	3	27	4.2	21	22	30	29	115	
			6	2	11					11	5	8	36	2	36	4.2	35	30	39	38	161	
			1		3	1				3	35	5	29	1	29	3.6	15	19	33	33	65	
	44	42	14	5	21	3	4			34	637	29	555	5	555		49	44	585	629	2252	

Migration Register

Area Patrolled.....

MIGRATIONS			MIGRATION FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS											M + F				
F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child from 1st Age			Child	Adults		
2			3	15							7	52	8	42	6	42	4.3	22	29	50	49	171
				12							10	40	7	32	3	32	3.6	28	24	41	38	137
		3		3							6	22	5	19	1	19	4.2	19	16	22	21	81
		1		11							8	40	10	37	2	37	4.5	25	31	37	43	147
1	2	1		13							8	35	6	30	3	30	3.8	20	19	30	35	121
6	2			7							7	48	9	40	4	40	3.9	27	26	49	47	157
	2	1		3							12	30	7	26	2	26	3.9	31	19	34	32	119
2		1		9							6	30	3	27	5	27	4.2	22	13	27	31	102
		1		9							9	43	7	30	2	30	4.3	25	25	43	34	136
				3							8	26	0	30	4	30	4.1	30	22	31	35	121
	1	5		6							7	36	5	30	1	30	4.5	33	21	36	37	133
4		2		16							15	44	11	36	2	36	4.1	43	27	35	40	161
1				12							14	57	12	45	4	45	4.3	48	50	53	52	215
				24							21	81	19	67	7	67	4.3	83	54	76	79	316
7				13							19	91	21	75	5	75	3.8	81	49	90	80	313
19	7	6		7							10	61	7	40	4	40	4.2	36	48	65	47	201
21	1			3							10	40	5	30	4	30	3.9	34	40	44	37	158
2	4	3		24							25	90	26	58	4	58	4.2	63	74	82	64	308
6				9							7	50	15	36	2	36	4.1	26	43	49	41	168
13				20							19	62	22	51	3	51	4.5	62	46	63	70	261
23	1	4		5							11	30	9	24		24	4.1	27	31	32	26	121
18		1		24							19	64	17	43	2	43	4.4	41	51	54	51	224
19	1	6		18							24	100	26	73	3	73	4.1	73	86	105	85	365
24		3		10							46	112	38	91	2	91	4.3	116	113	136	141	489
8		1		16							9	42	5	33	4	33	3.7	25	17	36	36	130
2	4	3		15							11	56	7	37	2	37	3.5	30	28	55	41	172
11	2	3		12							10	50	14	42	2	42	3.8	36	40	46	48	182
17	3	3		15							21	79	25	59	6	59	3.7	49	57	83	75	279
6		5		5							7	26	6	18	3	18	4.1	32	22	24	21	104
1	4	4		10							10	41	5	26	2	26	3.5	31	31	36	29	137
1	4	11		21							15	21	5	20		20	3.7	18	21	23	24	88
3		2		25							18	75	12	50	3	50	3.8	53	38	62	58	236
	1	2		11							7	28	8	32	6	32	3.7	32	25	47	38	153
22	17	3		386	2						249	926	203	693	103	693		320	1234	1900	1511	6206



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI Report No. MARIK No 10 of 1953-54

Patrol Conducted by F. J. MARTIN P.O.

Area Patrolled VANEORU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives THREE

Duration—From 21/4/1954 to 22/5/1954

Number of Days 32 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../1953

Medical/...../1954

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (1) COMPLETION OF PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE.

(11) ROUTINE 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 £.....

General Files dated 21/4

popul

	MIGR	
Females in Child Birth	M	F

30-II-54

9th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

Patrol Report No. 10 of 1953/54 - MAPRIK Sub-District.

The Report of Mr. F. J. Martin, Patrol Officer, of his Patrol to the YANGORU area, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer J. M. Hearne, together with your comments and those of the Assistant District Officer, MAPRIK Sub-District, is acknowledged.

The co-operation of Mr. J. White, Assistant Agricultural Officer, in the work of finalizing War Damage Compensation payments in this area, is appreciated and I am sure that when he needs some assistance members of our field staff would co-operate in the same good spirit.

The intensive effort being made to pay out all remaining approved claims should enhance the prestige of the Administration and increase the good will of the native people towards our representatives.

Some aspects of the general situation in the YANGORU area were found to be below the desirable standard, although a good fillip has been given to rice production by the presence of Mr. White and his machines at NENDU.

Until the staff position improves it can only be expected that as much as humanly possible be done in the way of regular and effective patrolling with the field staff available and this appears to be the case in this Sub-District at the present time.

White
21/6

note
Quora
21/6/54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, DDC&NA.

opul

30/11/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. P.R. 10/53-54 Maprik.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd June, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1953-1954 - MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT
BY F.J. MARTIN, P.O.

Forwarded herewith, together with covering memo by Mr. F.V. Reitano, Assistant District Officer.

Great strides have been made in the payment of War Damag. in the Maprik Sub-District of late and there now remains only Maprik and Dreikikir areas to be settled up, which Mr. Reitano is endeavouring to do by the end of the financial year.

Other comments by the Assistant District Officer are self explanatory, but his staff situation has been augmented by the addition of a Cadet and he now has -

- 1 Assistant District Officer
- 1 Patrol Officer
- 2 Cadet Patrol Officers

Dreikikir and Yangoru are still not manned. The Department of Public Health, however, have officers stationed at both these centres.

As staff becomes available, it is hoped to place officers at both these centres, but it is not easy. I still have leave commitments and Green River, Vanimo and Burui, together with additional staff at Ambunti and Wewak, to find.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH) District Commissioner

opul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P.R. 10/53-54

Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

27th May 1954.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NUMBER 10/53-54 - F.J.MARTIN P.O.

Four copies of the above report are forwarded herewith, please.

The primary purpose of the patrol was to finalise all outstanding war damage claims in the Yangoru area, and in this respect Messrs. Martin and Wearne have done well to pay out a sum of almost £27,000.

The patrol was not carried out in the desirable leisurely manner due to the time limit placed on the payment of the war damage. A further £10,000 remains to be disbursed at Dreikikir and £3,000 at Maprik before the close of the financial year, and consequently the work has to be done at pressure. Messrs. Martin and Wearne left for Dreikiki on the 26th May to finalise the claims in that area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The general picture reflects the absence of a resident officer at Yangoru. The Maprik sub-district is so vast and thickly populated that it is beyond the capacities of the present depleted staff to effectively administer the entire sub-district.

Nevertheless, I am not satisfied that the position has deteriorated as sharply as Mr. Martin indicates.

The jeep roads which refer to are not used by jeeps - the main unused one is the loop of the Maprik-Yangoru road which passes through KABOIBIS. It was constructed by the Army during the war as far as the village named and completed by officers of the Administration after the war.

There are many very steep gradients in it and in parts it is very dangerous. It was abandoned for general use after the bottom loop which passes through ~~XXXXX~~ WINCEI was constructed.

The road to Yangoru via Kaboibis was in a neglected condition when I assumed control of the sub-district last May, even though Mr. Martin himself was C.I.C. at Yangoru at the time. Following my instructions the bridges were repaired and the grass cut and other repairs carried out and eventually I traversed the entire road to Yangoru by jeep. No doubt the grass has grown on it again.

I desire this road to be kept in a trafficable condition so that when local R.P.S. at Yangoru and Nindipolye obtain transport they will be able to use these roads to bring rice to the milling centres and to encourage natives who feel that the portage involved at the moment is too much to be brought into rice producing activities.

(2)

The road to Yangoru that is regularly used by jeeps is the lower route which passes through WINGEI. It is a slightly longer route than the other-but it is much safer and is kept in good condition.

The natives are now engaged on bringing the jeep track from Yangoru to MUNJI (on the border of the Maprik and Wewak sub-districts in an easterly direction from Yangoru) into trafficable condition and it is hoped that it will shortly be possible for a jeep to make the journey from Yangoru to MUNJI.

J. V. Reitano

(P.V. REITANO)
a/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



Sub-District Office
MARIK.

MARIK PATROL REPORT No. 10, 1953-1954.

O.I.C. PATROL. : F.F. MARTIN P.O.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Completion of payment in the Yangoru area of all outstanding War Damage.
(2) Routine Administration.

Accompanied by : J.M. WEARNE C.P.O.

: Reg no. 7623 Const DARUAM

: Reg no. 6444 Const GEBURA

DIARY OF PATROL.

- April 21st : Proceeded per Horseman to YANGORU Station with C.P.O. J. WEARNE
- April 22nd : At Yangoru. Paid War Damage to Kumbiwingei natives £87.
- April 23rd : Paid War Damage to Kwalyak, Wamaina. £1100
- April 24th : Paid War Damage to Various natives £102.
- April 25th : Sunday
- April 26th : Preparing to depart on Patrol.
- x April 27th : Left Yangoru via KIARIVU, Negri Mission Station, SAUSENDUM, BUKIENDUM, for NYAKANDOGAN. 3 1/2 Hrs. Stayed night.
- April 28th : Paid War Damage to Weimo, S. sanambogu, Makambu, Nyakandogan, Kara, Kininibogu, and Nimbogu. £1896.
- April 29th : Paid various War Damage claims £474. Then left via HARU and KEMBOLE No. 2 for KWAGAMA. Stayed night.
- April 30th : Paid various claims totalling £740
- x May 1st : After paying £125 various claims left via PALMARU for KWAGAMA for Yangoru. 3 Hrs.
- May 2nd : Sunday
- May 3rd : Paid Sabuk, Kiniambu, Balmo and Kwohi War Damage amounting to £611.
- May 4th-9th : At Yangoru balancing vouchers already paid and preparing for next part of Patrol.
- x May 10th : Departed Yangoru via HARAPIA, KUVARI, AMBUKWON, KUMEN, KWAIA, HUMBURU, BUKINARA, ALISU, KURAGURUN, NIMBIHU, for MALABEIN, 4 Hrs. Stayed night.
- May 11th : Paid War Damage to Malabein, Mianbauru, Wingei 1 Wingei 2, Bugita, Walangei, Wagupna, Karagumun, and Alisa amounting to £7234.

- May 12th : Mr. Wearne proceeded Naprik to obtain more silver and cash, returning same day.
- May 13th : Paid War Damage to Kahoibus, Suanambo, Sepandu and Bubumo. £2670.
- May 14th : Paid various claims £161
- × May 15th : Departed for Yangoru via Ahiglium, Bubumo, Bukinara, Himburux, Kwaian, Kusan, Ambukwon, Kuvari and Harapia. 3 Hrs.
- May 16th-21st: At Yangoru Station. Paid various claims amounting to £434 finalising payments in Yangoru Area. Completed vouchers and balanced.
- May 22nd : Returned from Yangoru to Naprik by MAL. Dragon.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this Patrol was to completely finish War Damage payments in the Yangoru Area. With this object in view the Patrol was planned to pass through as many villages as possible and to select central villages from which payments could easily be made. In all, 25 villages were visited and the three villages of Nyakandogan, Kwagama, and Malabein, being in the middle of large groups of population were selected as points of payment.

Before my arrival in Yangoru, Mr. J. A. Wearne CPO. and Mr. J. White Assistant Agricultural Officer had commenced payment of War Damage and had paid approximately £10600 at Yangoru. The remaining £16,000 was paid by C.P.O. Wearne and myself in the period covered by this report. Since payments began a total amount of £41800 has been paid in the Yangoru Area. No claims now remain to be paid. Much appreciation is due to Mr. J. White for his assistance in payments prior to my arrival.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

For some years now many natives in the Yangoru Area have been wondering whether they were ever going to receive their War Damage. And now the fact that they have been all paid should do much to enhance the prestige of the Government in the area.

During the Patrol it was very noticeable that the roads and villages had been neglected whilst there has been no Officer stationed at Yangoru. Very little attempt had been made to clean villages through which the Patrol passed and this was in direct contrast to the usual tidy state of villages during previous periods of Patrol. Various other reasons also contributed to the general untidiness. Firstly the wet season was just finishing and also very short notice was given of the intention of the Patrol to proceed round the area.

As is usual in the Yangoru Area many disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol concerning Rings, Pigs and Wives. These disputes were, in all cases, trivial and easily settled.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As has been stated villages seen were showing many signs of recent neglect and village Officials were reminded that even though there was no Officer stationed in the area, it was still their duty to see that the natives kept the villages in good order.

Housing throughout the area ~~xxxxx~~ visited is the usual Naprik type, which is tent shaped with walls reaching down to the ground and sloping from 12 feet at the front to 3 feet at the rear. This type of house whilst not looking very hygienic on the inside does at least provide a comfortable shelter from wind, rain and cold.

All villages visited are provided with adequate rest houses.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Dealt with on Appendix A for submission to Director of Health.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the Patrol Most of the villages were almost at the end of the "time hungry" with the result that food was very scarce, the main items being bananas and sago, however the villages of Malabein, Mimbihu, Kuragumun and Alisu had a good supply of food as they have introduced a system of staggering planting of crops. If this system could be introduced to all the villages it would completely eliminate the time hungry which is so detrimental to the health of the natives.

Many village pigs were seen by the Patrol and these whilst still not abundant are very near their pre-war level. Also there are many wild pigs throughout the area. They are hunted with nets and also by setting fire to the kunais and driving them into parts where the hunters are waiting for them.

Native fowls were seen in every village, but these are kept for the decorative value of ~~xxxx~~ their tail feathers and not for food.

Most of the villages visited are interested in the rice growing activities of the Yangoru Rural Progress Society. At present Mr. J White is residing at Windui, near Paimaru where he has set up a thrashing machine and a hulling machine, and is in the midst of hulling the rice accumulated during the last two seasons. Plans for the year include a much greater area planted and interest has been stimulated by the presence of an Agricultural Officer in their midst and also by the cash return from hulled rice sold to the government.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Patrol proceeded mainly along the main jeep roads and these were found to be uncut and unkept. This of course is due to the absence of a D.D.S officer at Yangoru. Very few bridges are encountered on these roads, most rivers being fordable. There are however numbers of small culverts which are in need of attention. These were pointed out to officials and they were instructed to repair them.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the area the village officials are a very average lot with the notable exception of Hauina the Luluai of Murumbunja. This man is one of the main forces behind the Yangoru Rural Progress Society, and is very anxious for the advancement of his people. He is very respected in the area and his influence extends through most of the villages in Yangoru.

MISSIONS.

There are three Missions operating in the villages visited. The Roman Catholic, the Seventh Day Adventist and the Assemblies of God.

The Roman Catholic Mission have Stations at Negrie, Yangoru and the western section of Yangoru is under the influence of the Priest stationed at Ulupu on the Napria border.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is established at Kvalegun and Karagara in the eastern section of Yangoru but as they have only been established for 1 year they have not spread very far.

The Assemblies of God are established in the Wingei area and are building another station near the Yangoru Patrol Post.

All the Mission Stations have schools attached to them with the following approximate attendances. Roman Catholic :

MISSIONS (Cont)

Negrie 200 pupils, Yangoru 150 pupils. Seventh Day Adventists :
 Karagora 24 pupils, Kwalegun 20 pupils. Assemblies of God :
 Wingoi 30 pupils. There are also a number of boys from various
 villages who are boarders at the Government Area School at Maprik.

ETHNOLOGY.

The social life of the area is governed by the native money or rings. These rings are made of two substances. The first type is the stone ring made by the forefathers of the present people. These are made from a special type of stone and are referred to as "Ring lasalai". The other type and more common ~~type~~ ring is made from the shell of the large clam which is imported from the beach.

The practice of buying with rings shows no sign of dying out in the area, everything is bought with shell money. The price of a pig is set at seven large rings one for each of the head, legs, stomach and chest. The bride price is dependant on how much was spent by her relatives at the time of her first menstruation. The number of rings spent then having to be repaid by her prospective husband. It usually amounts to something like six large rings or "Kols" as they are called and anything from ten to forty small rings.

The main way to earn rings is by raising pigs. Many repatriates from Rabaul bring with them pigs that they have bought for £1 or £2 and commence to breed pigs when they come home. In this way many young men are now becoming rich and influential in the native eyes whereas before they would have had no chance of being so.

The ring system is however a cause of unending disputes in the area. On every Patrol innumerable cases come up for hearing where the defendant has borrowed a ring for some purpose or other and has not returned after a period of one or two years.

It is the opinion of this officer that this system of buying by native money should be abolished, but in view of the dissension that would be caused by such action it can only be hoped that the custom will die a natural death as in other areas.

F. J. MAREIN
 F. J. MAREIN Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A TO A REPORT OF A PATROL IN THE YANGORU AREA
FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The general state of health of the people seen was of a high standard. This is due to the fact that the area has been completely medically patrolled in the last ~~XXXXX~~ seven months and in some ~~xxx~~ cases villages have had two Medical Patrols at that time.

A Medical Officer was taken on patrol and he paid visits to surrounding villages and conducted a medical inspection in each case. A few patients were sent to the Hospital at Yangoru ~~Kar~~ for treatment.

J. Martin
.....
J. MARTIN Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX "E" TO HAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 1953-'54.

Report on Members of R.P.M.G. Constabulary Accompanying Patrol.

REG. No. 7623 Const. DARDAN Conduct : Good.
Ability : Good.
Discipline : Good.

REG. No. 6444 Const. GEBURA. Conduct : Good.
Ability : Good.
Discipline : Good.

Martin
.....
P. D. MARTIN Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MARIEK No. 11 of 1953-54

Patrol Conducted by E. J. MARTIN P.O.

Area Patrolled DEBTKIKIR

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 26./5./1954 to 27./6./1954

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1954

Medical / / 1953

Map Reference WEWAK SHEET 2079 ARMY STRAT SERIES 1 in : 4 Miles.

Objects of Patrol (1) PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE.
(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/7/1954

Stodd Smith
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ 6308.5.3

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

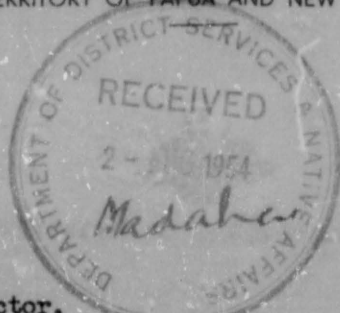
Amount Returned to Store

Annual Fee noted 2/5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6/11/54



In Reply
Please Quote

No. P/A No. 11 Maprik

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK, 27th July 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11/53-54 MAPRIK, SEPIK DISTRICT

Forwarded for your information please. I cannot imagine where it has been until now. Enquiries are being made.

The patrol was essentially a War Damage payment patrol and I am happy to say the task was completed.

I took the opportunity of visiting the area during the course of the patrol and I met both Mr. Martin and Mr. Wearne at Dreikikir.

Mr. Martin's comments on the Separi Rural Progress Society are of interest and the facts are known to me. The form of collective gardening he talks about is being eliminated and the family unit producer is now coming into being which should result in much greater production and a much happier community. The District Agricultural Officer at Bainyik recently visited Separi and there should be an entirely new impetus there now.

A new loop road too is being built through the area which will enable vehicles to serve the whole of the Rural Progress Society's holdings.

Surgery or Sanguma is an evil throughout the Dreikikir area and it is essential that it be discouraged. Dreikikir men are found as far afield as Boiken on the Coast, acting as tutors of the art at a lucrative fee.

However, the matter is carefully watched and, I hope, quite under control.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
please Quote*

No. P.R. 11/53-54

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

10th July, 1954.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO 11/53-54 MAPRIK - F.J. MARTIN P.O.

Four copies of the above report are forwarded herewith,
please.

The remarks made by Mr. Martin re three ex-Native Assistant Recruiters dominating the rice industry in the Dreikikir area will be investigated by Mr. McCrickard, OIC at Bainyik (DASP), and myself and a report submitted on the situation.

If Mr. Martin's report is correct, action will be taken to place the position of the rice growers on a basis that will ensure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of their product.

War Damage payments for Yangoru and Dreikikir are now finalized and it only remains for a relatively small number of claims to be paid in the Maprik area for the war damage compensation for the entire Maprik sub-district to be finalized. This should be accomplished within a few weeks of date of writing of this memorandum.

J. W. Luiano
(F.V. ASITANO)
a/Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 1953-54.

O.T.C. PALACE : P.J.MARTIN. P.O.
 Object of Patrol : (1) Payment of War Damage in the Dreikikir Area.
 (2) Routine Administration.
 Accompanied by : J.M.WEARNE C.P.O.
 : Reg No. ~~XXXXX~~ 5196B L/cpl MOHUNGA
 : Reg No. 3411 Const. CELOBOYAN
 : Reg No. 3904 Const. BIR

DIARY OF PATROL.

- 26th May : Left from Maprik by jeep accompanied by C.P.O. J.M. WEARNE for Dreikikir. 4 1/2 hrs.
 27th-31st May: At Dreikikir preparing War Damage Documents for patrol.
 1st June : Left for KILMANGLEN, Urim Area via Diahungei, Musimblen, Musingwik, Manahang, Yauatong, and Winyamon. 4 hrs. Stayed night.
 2nd June : Paid Urim War Damage. Stayed night.
 3rd June : Left for YAUNINEBU, Kombio Area via Kilmanglen, Pelang, Soiaf, Yasumbore. 5 hrs Stayed night.
 4th June : Started payment Kombio War Damage. Stayed night.
 5th June : Paying Kombio War Damage.
 6th June : Sunday.
 7th June : Finished payment Kombio War Damage.
 8th June : Left for Dreikikir via Tong, Marings, Mayen, Samark and Yanes. 3 hrs.
 9th June : Dreikikir Station visited by District Commissioner and A.D.O. Maprik.
 10th June : Departed for WARINGALE via Peltandu. 3 1/2 hrs.
 11th June : Paid War War Damage. Walked to URITA, via Bana, Wareli, Bonahai, Salats, Wa'ahun, 2hrs 45mins. Stayed night.
 12th June : Paid War Damage at Urta.
 13th June : Sunday.
 14th June : To Ilahite, via Bumbiete, Ladibi, Kamanako, Pauwi, 3 hrs 15m. Stayed night.
 15th June : To EYLE via Oplambil. 2hrs 10 mins. Stayed night.
 16th June : Paid War Damage at Bele.
 17th June : To Maprik re War Damage claims.

(2)

- 18th June : On to Felmandu via Sonahoi, Luwaite, Emul. 3 1/2 hrs.
Stayed night.
- 19th June : Paid Urat War Damage.
- 20th June : Sunday.
- 21st-24th June: At Felmandu paying War Damage and completing documents. Departed on 24th for Dreikikir.
- 25th-26th June: At Dreikikir.
- 27th June : To Maprik. 10 hrs.

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INTRODUCTION.

The main object of the Patrol was the payment of War Damage in the Dreikikir Area. In all, during the Patrol, 1500 claims amounting to \$6200 were paid. As the payment of claims had to be completed before the 30th June, payments were made from central villages in the various sub-divisions, i.e: Kilmangien in the Utim Area, Yaunimbua in the Kombio Area, Waringame in the Wau Area, Urita in the Bumbieta Area, Sele in the Muhiang Area and Felmandu in the Urat area. Thus a good proportion of ~~the~~ Dreikikir, with the exception of the Gwanga Area, was visited by the Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole area seems to be quite good, even though the government Station is at present unstaffed. The main reason for this good state of affairs is the fact that this was the third Patrol through the Area since the ~~Six~~ Station was closed last August. The attitude of natives and village officials was always one of co-operation and I am sure that the apyment of the long awaited War Damage will also have a very good effect on the native situation throughout the whole area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As is usual in the Dreikikir Area all the villages seen were found to be in quite good condition. The terrain in all the areas visited, with the exception of Bumbieta-Muhiang, is composed of steep razorback ridges and the villages are for the most part spread out along the tops of these. In the Bumbieta-Muhiang area the country is more flat and undulating and as a result villages are more compact.

Housing throughout the Area follows the Maprik pattern with the exception of the Kombio and Wam groups. These people live in a beach pattern type of house raised off the ground, with limbon flooring and a small verandah. These people have much contact with the beach people and through such contact appear to be more advanced types than other Dreikikir natives.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Dealt with in Appendix A for submission to the Director of Health.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the Patrol, food throughout the parts

visited was in plentiful supply. The new gardens were being harvested and the main crops, ~~XXXX~~ Manies, Yams and Taro were being placed in the food stores. The subsidiary crops such as bananas and paw-paws take longer to grow and will be bearing in a few months. Some European vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, cucumbers and watermelons are also grown. Gardens for the most part are about $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 acre in area and enclosed by pig-proof fences.

Many domestic pigs were seen during the Patrol as also were native fowls. The pig of course is a luxury food, being used mainly at sing-sings and ceremonial feasts. The fowl is not considered as food but as a supplier of feathers for decoration during sing-sings.

Since my last patrol of the area interest in the production of rice as a cash crop has increased enormously and nearly every village in Urat, Urin, Mubiang and Wam has a small rice plot growing. People from twentyfive of these villages have invested about £300 in the Separi Rural Progress Society. It was unfortunate that, at the time this sudden interest in ricegrowing arose throughout the area and it has only gathered momentum in the last few months - there was no District Services Officer stationed at Dreikikir. As a result the whole venture has fallen under the control of three ex-native assistant recruiters who now run trade stores. These are Wangu of Warangame, Kokomo of Emul and Anton of Museniai. The Maprik section of villages in the Separi Rural Progress Society have for some time now, been helped and advised by the District Agricultural Officer stationed at Bainyik, but the Dreikikir villages who have just recently joined the society have had no advice apart from that given by these three. And it is hard to imagine any of these 'Business boys' as they are called, being interested if it was not for the personal gain that they think they can get out of it.

Natives from villages with money invested in the Separi Rural Progress, besides growing their own small plots of rice close to the village, visit Separi quite regularly, and it means a two day walk for some of them, to cultivate rice owned by Kokomo, Anton and Wangu on ground owned by Separi village. As no record is kept of who works for how long at Separi, it is difficult to understand how payment for such work is to be made when the rice is harvested and sold to the Society. And it is also very difficult to find out if payment will be made or the money find its way into the pockets of the aforesaid Kokomo, Anton and Wangu. At the moment the amount of rice being grown throughout the whole Dreikikir area is very small and until the growing is properly supervised by an Agricultural Officer or a District Services Officer it seems that the natives with the meagre returns which must result from their small crops.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

The dry season is now in full swing and as a result the roads traversed throughout the whole of the Patrol were in very good condition. The main jeep road to Maprik was in the best state I have ever seen it. Patrol tracks were also well cleaned and cut.

Rest houses in all villages visited were quite adequate.

VILLAGER OFFICIALS.

The village Officials were on the whole very co-operative and helpful. Generally they seem to be a moderate lot with one or two exceptions. The man with the most influence in the area is the Paramount Luluai of Wam, NAHITA. His influence extends over the Wam and Sumbieta-Mubiang areas. ~~WIDOM~~ the Paramount Luluai of Urat is also a man who is greatly respected throughout the Areas of Urat and Urin.

MISSIONS.

There are two Missions at present operating in the Dreikikir area. They are the Roman Catholic Mission and the South Seas Evangelical Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a priest stationed at Bonpos in the Jawanga area and he pays regular visits to the Urat and Urim areas. At many villages there are Catechists stationed who run small schools and churches. Also the priest stationed at Yakanul in the Aitape area pays regular visits to the Kombio part of Dreikikir.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission have stations at Bele and Ilahita. Both stations have a school and aid post attached. The school at Bele averages about 40 pupils a day and the school at Ilahita about 30 pupils a day.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

In the Dreikikir area descent is Patrilineal and marriage is Patrilocal. A system of brother-sister exchange operates instead of bride price, but this system is starting to break down and a standard bride price of £5 is fixed throughout the area for cases where the exchange does not take place.

The people of the area firmly believe that evil spirits called 'SANGUMA' dwell in parts of WAN and URAT. These Sanguma are believed to be controlled directly or indirectly by the Wan and Urat people. Natives passing through these areas are always somewhat scared that something may happen to them. Any accident or mishap on the road is always attributed to the malignant Sanguma. The Sanguma are also supposed to have the power to make the Mamie and Ia crops fail and one instance was related of how a village in Kombio had presented a pig to a village in Urat to ensure that the Yam crop would not be harmed by the Sanguma.

The belief in Sanguma has been fostered by the people of Wan and Urat through the ages and it seems to serve them as a defence against marauders, because everyone is scared to take action when they believe that such action will bring dire results, perhaps death, back on their own heads at the hands of the Sanguma.

The belief in Sanguma also offers an explanation of deaths through disease, where a person dies with no visible reason for dying visible. The simple phrase 'Sanguma I killin' (The Sanguma has killed him) explains everything to the native as Sanguma are supposed to kill without leaving visible trace of the method of killing. And no matter how much explaining is done there will always be a belief in Sanguma until educated enlightenment finally banishes these superstitious beliefs as it has in our own society.

J. J. Martin
.....
F. J. MARTIN

Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX 'A' TO MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 1953-54

HYGIENE AND HEALTH REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

The health of the people seen during this Patrol of the Dreikikir area appeared to be quite good. A few small sores, Tropical Ulcers and Scabies were sent to Dreikikir Hospital for treatment. The last Medical Patrol through the Area was in 1953, but the Hospital has been unstaffed since late in that year.

Sanitary arrangements seen were also satisfactory. Most villages having well built latrines and refuse pits.

A Native Medical Orderly was taken on Patrol and he carried out medical inspections in villages on the route of the Patrol.

F. J. Martin
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F. J. MARTIN. Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'B' TO MAERIK PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 1953-54.

Report on Members of R.P. & H.G. Constabulary Accompanying Patrol

- Reg. No. 5196B L/Cpl. NOHUNGA : A good type of N.C.O. Knows natives and has a lot of ability.
- Reg. No. 3904 Const. BIR : An excellent policeman. Should be an N.C.O. Has been recommended for a promotion.
- Reg. No. 3411 Const. CELOBOLAN : A good Type of Patrol Constable. Knows his job and does it well.

[Signature]
F. J. MARTIN, Patrol Officer

