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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 20

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

WEWAK & KUBELIA

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

WEWAK

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... WEWAK NO. 1 OF 1968/69.

Subdistrict..... WEWAK.

District..... EAST SEPIK.

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PATROL - NEW GUINEA LAND TITLES RESTORATION ORDINANCE "WOGONARA"

Patrol Conducted by..... R. L. WARI - ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... BUT-BOIKEN

(Council and/or..... WEWAK-BUT

Census Division/s.)..... BUT-BOIKEN

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... FIELD ASSISTANT

..... JOACHIM BOB

.....

Duration of Patrol—from 31/7/68..... To 2/8/68

No. of Days..... TWO

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... WOGINARA-BUT/BOIKEN.

Date..... 3/1/62 to 28/1/62..... Duration..... 26 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....

..... (1) To check on the right name of the land.

..... (2) Conduct an Investigation Regarding Native

..... Customary Rights.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... The population of WOGINARA is 661 taken from

..... last census figures.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

13/SEP/1968

District Commissioner.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
WEWAK

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-3-2

Department of District
Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

22nd October, 1968

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 1 - 68/69

Your reference 67-1-5/34-1-29 of 18.9.68.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

- * Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by
R. L. Wari, Asst. Field Officer
.....to
- Part But Boiken
..... Census Divisions.

(W. R. DISHON)

(P.W. ELLIS)
Director

cc.
Mr. R. L. Wari,
C/- Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 2

6

Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
No.....



Reference: 67-1-5/34-1-29

Department of District Administration,

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

18th September, 1968.

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

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

18th September, 1968.

WEWAK PATROL No. 1 OF 1968/69

"WOGONARA" N.G.L.T.R.O.

Attached please find two copies of a Patrol Report, together with Mr. J. L. Hastings, Assistant District Commissioner's memorandum covering Mr. R. L. Wari, Assistant Field Officer's investigation into the land "WOGONARA." The ambiguity has now been resolved and Mr. Wari's Report was forwarded to you on the 23rd of August (my memorandum 34-1-29 of 23rd August, 1968.)

It is a pity that the formal compilation of such a small Report has taken over a month, but as mentioned the important material was dealt with by earlier correspondence.

For your information.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.



3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No 67-2/155

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

10th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Attached please find in duplicate a Special Patrol Report submitted by Mr. L. Wari, Assistant Field Officer, on his visit to Woginara Village for the purpose of carrying out a "Lands Titles Restoration Investigation Regarding Native Customary Rights".

Confusion over the misuse of the name "Woginara" by the Catholic Mission for two different parcels of land has also been settled as a result of Mr. Wari's visit. My 34-1-29 of 9th August, 1968, gives full details.

Mr. J. Bob of Lands Titles accompanied Mr. Wari, could his Camping Allowance Claim be forwarded, please.

Camping Allowance claim by Mr. Wari is attached.

For your information, please.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

(4)

STATION: WEWAK.

REPORT NUMBER: WEWAK No. 1 of 1968/69.

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK.

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK.

TYPE OF PATROL: Special Patrol - New Guinea Land
Titles Restoration Ordinance.
"WOGINARA".

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R. L. WARI - ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: BUT-BOIKEN - "WOGINARA".

COUNCIL: WEWAK-BUT.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL: JOACHIM BOB - Field Assistant.

DURATION OF PATROL: 31st July to 2nd August, 1968.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 2 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: WOGINARA - BUT-BOIKEN.

DATE: 3rd January 1962 to 28th January,
1962.

DURATION: 26 days.

Patrol Diary

31st July, 1968 to 2nd August, 1968.

Wednesday, 31st July, 1968.

WEWAK to URIP Village by landrover. J. Bob, Field Assistant, accompanying.

URIP Village to WOGINARA Village - 1½ hours, walk.

WOGINARA No. 1 people assembled and Restoration of Titles of Catholic Mission Land, investigation held. Visited "ABUTIMAGU" land.

Thursday, 1st August, 1968.

Investigation of Title continued. Heavy rain throughout the day stopped visit to JAPUAIN Area.

Friday, 2nd August, 1968.

WOGINARA Village to URIP Village - 1 hour walk. URIP to WEWAK by landrover.

End of Patrol.

OBJECT OF PATROL:

1. To check on the right name of the Land.
2. Conduct an Investigation Regarding Native Customary Rights.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED:

The population of WOGINARA is 661 - taken from the last census figures.

(S. L. WART)

Assistant Field Officer

1

III. SUBJECT OF SPECIAL REPORT:

New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance
"WOGINARA".

File Reference.

District Administration, Konedobu,
34-3-31.

District Office, Wewak, 34-1.

Sub-District Office, Wewak, 34-1-29.

Confusion over two Provisional Orders being made both declaring an estate in fee simple by the Mission of the Divine Word for land known as "WOGINARA".

Chief Commissioner directed that the Mission has no title over UNARABUT and the second Provisional Order was issued presumably for "ABUTIMAGU".

The name "WOGONARA" was used by the Mission as reference to both parcels of land. The purpose of the patrol was to check on the right name of the land and conduct an Investigation Regarding Native Customary Rights.

Full details of the Investigation have been submitted to the Assistant District Commissioner, WEWAK,
file 34-1-29

(R. L. WARI)
Assistant Field Officer.



HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 1968/69

Subdistrict..... WEWAK

District..... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... DANIEL VAN R. CLAASEN - A.D.O.

Area controlled } Part But-Beiken C.D.
 (Council and/or } Wawak-But L.C. Council.
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

P. Williams D.I. (O) Department of Education

Miss M. Shirley - Dental Asst. (O) P.H.D.

Miss Cecilia - Dental Mechanic (LO) P.H.D.

Duration of Patrol—from 22/8 / 68 To 23/8 / 68

No. of Days..... 2

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1964 (Routine Admin) 1968 (LAND INVESTIGATION ONLY)

Date..... Duration..... 3 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (1) Investigate Japuan School Situation.
 (2) Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1662

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

DI 7/19 69

E. J. Heiko
District Commissioner.

67-8-7

11th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 2/1968/69

Your reference 67-1-5.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special and Situation Report by Mr. D. Van R. Claasen to Japuin Village, But-Boiken Census Divisions.

It does appear that there is a personality clash between the teacher and the people at Japuin Village. This aspect should be investigated if the situation does not improve.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. D. Van R. Claasen,
WEWAK.

POLITICAL: What measures are envisaged to improve the calibre of the Councillors, referred to.

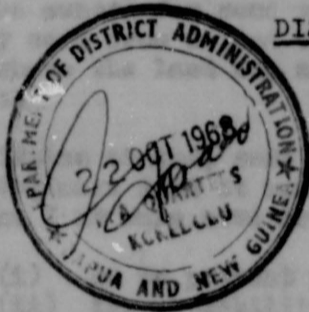
Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office,
KORIEDOBU.

E. G. Hicks
E. G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. **Director,**
Department of District Administration,
KORIEDOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
E. G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



It is suggested that the... be maintained to record at the present... as follows, and advise the... mentioned in the report.

of the population... a total of 1100 persons... the old and... their crops.

However, it must be explained to the people that... are entitled to apply for... the... the... they... an... from the... of the... local... Council.

67-1-5

(9)

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

18th October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO.2 1968/69

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Report by Mr. D. Van Claassen, Assistant District Officer.

ECONOMIC: Records held at this office reveal that 35 able bodied men proceeded to Cape Hoskins, as successful applicants; wives and children brought the overall total to 173, not 253 as stated in the Report.

At least 25 of these settlers when initially interviewed, claimed that they were squatting on Weginara land with the consent of the owners for some years; their reasons being that they originally came from inland villages and hamlets of Jaymain and Salimbua where the land was not very suitable for subsistence crops, etc.

If, as stated, some of the squatters did grow coffee and cacao on Weginara land it would have been with the consent of the owners, and I am sure some arrangements can be made :-

- (i) as to present ownership by native custom
- (ii) the possibility of the gardens being maintained

It is suggested that Mr. Pita Sinogen be contacted to request of the persons concerned at Cape Hoskins their wishes re these gardens at Weginara, and settle the confusion about the crop ownership mentioned in the Report.

Of the population of 1313; 173 to Cape Hoskins; leaves a total of 1140 persons, surely this figure does not comprise of the old and young to the inclusion of able bodied persons to look after crops.

However, it must be explained to the people that persons are entitled to apply for inclusion in the project, and that the Administration will not prevent the free movement of people throughout the Territory - the settlers concerned elected to go to Cape Hoskins, they were not sent by the Administration as inferred in correspondence from the President of the Wewak-But Local Government Council.

.../2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

67-2/203

JLH/hs

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

27th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

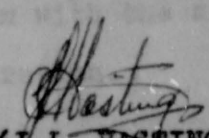
WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69

Attached please find in triplicate a Special Report submitted by Mr. D. van Claassen, Assistant District Officer, on his visit to JAPUAIN Village for the purpose of accompanying Mr. P. Williams, Education Inspector, to investigate lack of co-operation between the Japuain people and the Administration school teacher.

Mr. CLAASEN, Wewak-But Council Administrative Adviser, at short notice agreed to accompany Mr. Williams as the matter of closing Japuain School had been discussed at several Council Meetings. He has clearly recorded the background to the dispute and the faults on both sides in the Situation Report Section.

An Annual Census/Area Study Patrol is scheduled for October, 1968 in the Census Division.

For your information, please.


(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/174

DVRG/hs

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

18th September, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 2-68/69
PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
WEWAK-BUT COUNCIL AREA.

Officer Conducting: Daniel van R. CLAASEN.
Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: JAPUAIN-WOGINARA Wards of the
Wewak/But Council.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. P. Williams, District Inspector
of schools. (O) Education, Wewak.
Miss M. Shirley, Dental Assistant (O)
Department of Public Health, Wewak.
Miss Cecelia - Dental Assistant (L).

Duration of Patrol: 22/8/68 to 23/8/68.
2 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol: 1964.
3 days.

Objects of Patrol: 1) Investigate non-go-operation of
people at Japuin with the school.
2) General Administration.

Total Population of
Area: 1662.

Map Reference: Fourmil of WEWAK (SA 54-16).

For your information, please.


(D. van R. CLAASEN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

1. PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1968.

Departed WEWAK and travelled along good road to URIP. Councillor had arranged carriers so immediately set off for Woginara 2. Road was steep but good - in most places would be suitable for 4 wheel drive vehicle if the road was dry. Rested at WOGINARA 2 and walked fifteen minutes to WOGINARA NO. 1. Visited Catholic Mission Exempt School.

After an undue wait for carriers finally set off for JAPUAIN. The road being a mere track up several steep inclines to the top of the ridge, then following the ridge to the Hawain River and JAPUAIN.

Wewak	Depart:	1000	
Urip	Arrive:	1115	
	Depart:	1130	
Woginara 2.	Arrive:	1225	
	Depart:	1240	
Woginara 1.	Arrive:	1255	
	Depart:	1435	delay caused by lack
Japuain	Arrived:	1805	of carriers.

Set up rest house and had preliminary discussions with the Councillor. Slept JAPUAIN.

FRIDAY, 23rd August, 1968.

Discussions with villagers. Self gave general talk on Local Government and administration. Mr. P. Williams discussed school and village relations. Miss Shirley instituted a Dental Clinic.

Depart Japuain	1030	
Arrive Woginara 1.	1405	discussions
Depart	1505	
Arrive Woginara 2.	1520	discussions
Depart	1730	
Arrive Urip	1825	
Depart	1825	
Arrive Wewak	1940 hrs.	

Patrol Stood Down.

(5)

II. SPECIAL REPORT - JAPUAIN ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL.

INTRODUCTION:

At several meetings of the Wewak-But Council the school had been a topic of discussion principally with regard to the lack of co-operation of the people generally, and the lack of interest of the parents in sending their children to the school. The District Inspector at the time, Mr. D. Pitt, recommended the closure of the school. This was subsequently endorsed by the Council after a report given to it by Mr. Laurence Yakandua, Portfolio Councillor for Education, who had visited the school.

The people of JAPUAIN countered with the claim that they were prepared to do their part. To settle the matter the a/District Inspector, Mr. P. Williams, suggested a combined D.D.A.-Education visit to investigate.

JAPUAIN SCHOOL DISCUSSION:

Discussions were held at JAPUAIN on the Friday and the people were asked to air their complaints, as was the teacher.

The latter alleged that the people were not interested in the school because -

- (a) They did not encourage their children to attend.
- (b) There was continued petty pilfering of goods and produce in the school grounds.
- (c) They did not assist the teacher in providing food for which he was prepared to pay.
- (d) They did not assist in grass cutting, etc., of the school grounds.
- (e) They took too long to build classrooms, houses, etc.
- (f) Supplies at Dagua (URIP) for the school sometimes remained there for months before the people went down to get them.

The Councillor and his 'advisers' countered the above by:

- (a) The reason that all the children do not attend the school is that there is only one teacher and 3 classes. Parents claim the children are not taught properly.
- (b) No comment.
- (c) Food was available - although they admitted not being too helpful.
- (d) The grass had obviously been cut. (Probably due to the patrol's visit).
- (e) Building materials (sago, thatch, etc) were scarce. This is a legitimate claim and the people did well to complete the building. As it is two classrooms are empty anyway.
- (f) The people claim they are not afraid to carry things. If they had been all the desks and school equipment would not now be there. In any case they have to be advised that something is waiting at URIP.

In addition, the Japvain people claimed that the lack of enthusiasm in recent years has been because the Administration failed to keep faith in providing teachers. In the last three years the teaching staff has fallen from 3 to 1.

EVALUATION:

It would appear that faults exist on both sides. The people have been lax in providing assistance as regards the maintenance of the school grounds and the cartage of school equipment and supplies from URIP. They could also have been more helpful in providing food to the teacher.

The latter is not a perfect example of tact and personality and does not appear to have hidden his dislike at being posted to JAPUAIN. His teaching is also not of the highest standard according to Mr. P. Williams.

JAPUAIN school itself is in an unfortunate position. It caters only for the children of the village and the population does not really warrant it. However, by placing the school there, the Administration did commit itself to the people. The decrease in teaching staff, although probably forced by service exigencies, appeared to indicate to the people that the Administration had lost interest. This in turn could quite conceivably, and I believe did, cause the people themselves to lose some interest.

At present the school has 3 classrooms in a good bush materials structure, 2 of which are unused. There are two teacher's residences. One of which is not in good order.

Mr. P. Williams will have reported on the matter to his superiors. His immediate action has been to ask the village leaders and the teacher to work out a set of rules which he will then expect to be carried out. If there is no improvement he will recommend that the school be closed.

The Wewak-But Council has also discussed the matter and will support whatever decision the Education Department comes to.

(3)

111. SITUATION REPORT.

INTRODUCTION:

Three villages, also being three electoral wards of the Wewak-But Local Government Council, were visited during the patrol. JAPUAIN, WOGINARA 1 and WOGINARA 2. The villages are situated on tributaries of the Hawain River which drains the northern slopes of Mt. Turu, the principal peak of the Prince Alexander Range.

The terrain consists of steep ridges of sharp relief and is quite rugged although altitudes are not high. The soil is fertile and the people have been prolific planters of coffee and cacao.

POLITICAL:

Local Government has been in force in the area since 1957 and the people have a reasonable idea of what it is. There is some cynicism as regards council assistance because, being rather isolated and hard to get to, any council expenditure has been minimal. However, the people also tended to lose sight of what had been done by the Council in certain fields, i.e., Aid Post at WOGINARA 1, and road assistance, and admitted as much when this was pointed out to them.

The calibre of the three Councillors varies from poor to fair. Councillor SALI of WOGINARA 1 has now been absent from his village for many months, his interests being centered on a camp on the main Dagua road where he can supervise the sporadic movements of his truck. His interest is indicated that in spite of advance knowledge of the patrol's advent and his expressed interest in development he was not present for any discussions.

The Councillors are still somewhat confused about their role, being uncertain as to whether they are representatives of the people or "agent" law enforcers for various government departments.

The recent loss of able bodied men from the area is a cause for concern to the remaining villagers at WOGINARA No. 2. A large percentage, have gone to the Talasea Oil Palm Project leaving only the young and the old in the village. There is confusion about economic crop ownership and concern as to who will be responsible to look after the crops that have been left behind. Perhaps there should be a closer check on figures to ensure that villages are not completely depopulated. From the villages of Woginara 1 and 2, total population 1313 persons, 253 have gone to TALASEA, approximately.

ECONOMIC:

Coffee is the principal cash crop grown in the area. There are also large gardens of cacao. The principal problem is, of course, transportation. The JAPUAIN people are thinking of buying or hiring a horse for the purpose (perhaps the D.A.S.F. could consider a trial for pack mules) whereas the Woginara villages are waiting for the above-mentioned road to be completed. The Woginara Valley has been described in a recent road survey for the Administration as "some of the most fertile two square miles in the area" but unless some form of transportation is available it will all be wasted.

Another setback to rural development has been the migration of the men to Talasea for the Oil Palm. Most of these men owned coffee and cacao gardens which are now going to ruin unless looked after by relatives.

(2)

The Department of Agriculture is the only extension department active in the area and policy is to maintain the status quo as regards both coffee and cacao. There are no plans to introduce any new crop.

SOCIAL:

Schools are established at JAPUAIN, already fully reported on, and at WOGINARA NO. 1 where the Catholic Mission operates an exempt school. Students that pass through these schools may go on to the Administration School at KAINDI or the Mission School at Dagua.

The Council has built a permanent aid post at Woginara 1 and also pays the wages, assisted by P.H.D. subsidy, of both the A.P.O.s there and at JAPUAIN. Health in the area is generally good - no serious cases of illness being seen.

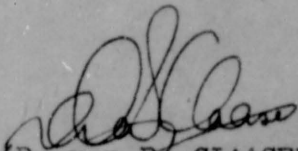
People in the area are generally law abiding. There are no outward signs of unrest or of cultist activity although the Woginara Road appears to be regarded as the panacea for all the economic ills of the area.

The Roman Catholic Mission (SVD) is the only mission operating in the area. They enjoy a position of strong influence.

CONCLUSION:

The area requires a formal area study/routine administration patrol in the near future. The time I spent in the area precludes any real gathering of information.

For your information, please.


(D. van B. CLAASEN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



NEWAK, PRINCE OF WALES DISTRICT, 1965	
Compiled by D. V. P. CATON, A.P.O.	
Actual Route	Proposed Route
Villages	Mountains
Footpaths	Roads
Roads	Boundaries
Boundaries	Mountains

145 05

145 10

Bismarck Sea

WEST SEPIK DISTRICT

ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS

PRINCE

KAIKIRU ISLAND

MUSHU ISLAND

NEWAK

MOUNT MELANUS 3,350'

KOROHEKE

DUGUA

MOUNT USHING 3,000'

YANGORU P.P.

KOBON

ILYU

YANGORU

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H. Q

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 3 - 1968/69

Subdistrict..... Wewak

District..... East Sepik

Type of Patrol..... Annual Census and Area Study

Patrol Conducted by..... D.H. Pennefather Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled } Western Islands

 } WUVULU and AUA Islands

Census Division(s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

One member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 17/9/68 To 21/9/68

No. of Days..... Four (4) Days.

Last D.E.A. Patrol Area: MANUS Patrol No. 11 - 1967/68

Date House of Assembly Election.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Census, Area Study, General administration duties as explained in Patrol Instructions.

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

17/10/19 68

Mrs. Sney

D. H. Pennefather

10/10/68

E. G. Fitzgibbon
District Commissioner.

67-8-5

13th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
MEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 3 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-5 dated 17th October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census -
Area Study Report by Mr. D. H. Pennefather, P.O., to WUVULU and
AUA Islands Census Divisions.

A concise but informative area study.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. D. H. Pennefather, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI
East Sepik District.

c.c. The District Commissioner,
Mankia District, MEWAK
Mr D.H Pennefather, P.O.
AMBUNTI
East Sepik District.

7) Refer by 76-4/183.

8) All wells were checked and found to be in good working
condition. The results were interesting as the wells
maintained reasonable and no water in disapproval
was observed.

70



67-8-8

District Office,
East Sepik District,
17th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL WEWAK NO. 3 OF 68/68

Your reference 67-2 67-4/223.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual/Census - Area Study Report by Mr D.H Pennefather to Western Islands (Manus) Census Division.

Mr Pennefather has submitted an informative report of a conscientiously conducted patrol.

It seems a pity that this isolated group does not yet enjoy the benefits of the airstrip upon which much work has already been done.

I do not appear to have received your comments on the above report.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORUA, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

(T.F. ELLIS)
Director.

- c.c. The District Commissioner,
Manus District, LORENGAU
- Mr D.H Pennefather, P.O
Ambunti
East Sepik District.

7) Entry by 76-1/183.

8) All walls were checked and found to be in good working condition. The people were informed as to the wall maintenance requirements and no walls of "barbaric" type were detected.

67.8.5. (19)

67-1-5



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
17th October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1968/69

Thank you for the above report submitted by Mr. D.H. Pennefather, Patrol Officer.

The report, as you state, is clear, concise and well presented.

In due course, please let me have your views on the future feasibility of these two islands becoming a part of the Wewak-But Local Government Council.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



copies of the ...
7) Water ...
8) All wells were checked and found to be in good working condition. The people were informed as to the well maintenance requirements and no votes of disapproval were ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2/228
67-4

JLH/hs

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

14th October, 1968.


District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1968/69

I refer to the attached Patrol Report in triplicate submitted by Mr. D. H. Pennefather, Patrol Officer, plus Patrol Instructions and comments from this office.

Mr. Pennefather has presented a clear and concise Area Study on Wuvulu and Aua Islands considering the limited time available for the Patrol. Considerable time was taken after completion of the Patrol in typing the Census-Tax Roll Village Registers. Allowance will have to be made for this additional work when considering submission times of future Patrol Reports.

For your information, please.


(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

- 1) Both V.M.T.S. payments were effected.
- 2) Copra payments on both Islands were accounted for by the Island's later-arrived discrepancy over copra payments. This, I have tried to offset by setting up a payment book. Frankly, payment for copra was in the hands of only one person, Mr. HASTINGS, but now I have nominated W.P.A. along with M.P.O. 1080 and the Island and the work to effect the payments of copra. This, I hope will mean the payment faster and lessen the possibility of embezzlement that had before existed.
- 3) All Licenses and Trade Store licenses were checked. All were found to be current licenses with the exception of two licenses from WUPUB IS. that were brought up to Wewak for renewal.
- 4) Letter of 26-1-68.
- 5) All wells were checked and found to be good-working and safe. The wells were infested as to the water and the water was found to be safe for drinking.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2/205

DP/hs

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

27th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 - 1968/69.

Reference your instructions: 67-1-1/190 of
13th September, 1968.

Please find the above forwarded for your perusal,
comments, and onforwarding.

The report covers the requirements of instructions
No. 1) and 2) in above referred to memorandum. The follow-
ing is a confirmation of action taken on the remaining ten
instructions.

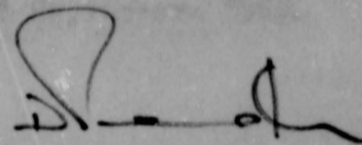
- 3) This matter was looked into and very little information was able to be gleaned out of these people spoken to. I would refer you to the last two paragraphs under the heading of MISSIONS.
- 4) Both N.M.T.A. payments were effected. Refer Voucher 152 (Wewak S.D.O.).
- 5) Copra payments on both Islands were checked and comments pertaining to same were listened to. AUA Island's inter-mission enmity has produced some discrepancy over copra payments. This, I have tried to off-set by setting up a payment board. Previously, payment for copra was in the hands of only one person, Mr. ISSMALE, but now I have nominated ISMALE along with ANTON TORO and the Luluai and Tul-tuls to effect the payments of copra. This, I hope will make the payments fairer and lessen the temptation of embezzlement that before existed.
- 6) All Shotguns and Trade Store licences were checked. All were found to be current licences with the exception of two licences from WUVULU Is. that were brought back to Wewak for renewal.
- 7) Refer my 76-1/183.
- 8) All wells were checked and found to be in good working condition. The people were informed as to the wells maintenance requirements and no voice of disapproval was detected.

9) SUBELI School was visited and spoken to. The AUA P.T.S. was not in attendance during the time of the patrol's duration on the Island and so I was unable to address them as I had wished.

10), 11), 12). All matters attended to.

The Patrol's main shortcoming was in it's short duration but was most interesting and enjoyable.

For your information.


(D.H. PENNEFATHER) P.O.
PATROL OFFICER.

[Faint, illegible text]

- 1) ...
- 2) ...
- 3) ...
- 4) ...
- 5) ...
- 6) ...
- 7) ...
- 8) ...
- 9) ...
- 10) ...
- 11) ...
- 12) ...

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1/190

JIH/hs

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

13th September, 1968.

Mr. D. Pennefather,
Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69

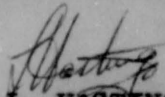
As fully discussed please prepare to conduct a Annual Census/Area Study Patrol of WUVULU and AUA Islands. The M.V. "Mouna Falls" will be available for the Patrol and your movements in the Islands will depend mainly of the prevailing weather.

Your patrol instructions are -

- 1) Complete an Annual Census as per Headquarters 67-1-0 of 21/6/68.
- 2) Compile an Area Study as per Departmental Instructions Volume 1 Chapter XVII.
- 3) Investigate comments of Manus House of Assembly Election Patrol.
- 4) Make N.M.T.A. Payments using Patrol N.M.T.A. Book and take an Advance of \$40.
- 5) Check on Copra Payment distribution.
- 6) Check Licences for Trade Stores and Shotguns.
- 7) Submit a report on buildings, etc., Subeli Base Camp.
- 8) Check P.H.D. Water Wells (Letter from Mr. E. Smith refers).
- 9) Visit schools, show an interest in pupils work and give a general talk on economic, social and political development of the Territory.
- 10) Arrange to take one R.P.&N.G.C. member.
- 11) Contact Education Office and S.D.A. Mission prior departure for mail and inquire of any matters requiring attention.
- 12) Attend any routine Administration Matters. If in any doubt during the patrol please use the ship's radio.

Please submit your Report in quadruplicate within ten days of your return.

May this, your first patrol in the Wewak Sub-District, be an interesting and enjoyable one.


(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/229
67-4

Report Number

Subd. **JIH/hs**

District

Type of Patrol

Patrol Conducted by

Area **Mr. D. Pennefather,
Patrol Officer,
AMBUNTI.**

Personal Assessment

Wewak

East Sepik

Annual Census

D. Pennefather

Western Islands

WUVULU and AUA ISLANDS

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

14th October, 1968.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1968/69


I acknowledge your Area Report of the above Patrol to Wuvulu and Aua Islands.

The Report is very informative and will be useful for future development of the Islands.

As discussed prior to your transfer to Ambunti, it is easy to miss out a section by not including the alphabetical prefixes to a Section as in Chapter XVII of Standing Instructions. You had missed completely "(B) Population - Distribution and Trends", and not compiled a Village Population Register, I was somewhat surprised to see in the Population Register you later compiled, no one in the 11 - 15 years group present in ONEI Village at the time of Census. A check through the new Census-Tax Rolls revealed 25 children not absent from the Village. An accurate Village Population Register has now been compiled from the Census-Tax Rolls and it wasn't noticed until a few days later that your Village Population Register figures were identical to those of the previous census. You need to give far greater attention to Census Statistics for them to be of any value.

All other Sections of your Report are clearly recorded, one minor point is to avoid use of Pidgin e.g., "Doctor Boy".

Thank you for the work undertaken during your short stay in Wewak. I was at Boram Airport at the time of your set departure but no one was around so I returned to Wewak and only learnt too late of your amended departure to Ambunti.


(J.L. HASTINGS)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 3 - 1968/69

Subdistrict Wewak

District East Sepik

Type of Patrol Annual Census and Area Study.

Patrol Conducted by D.H.Pennefather Patrol Officer.

Area Patroled Western Islands
WUVULU and AUA Islands.

Personnel Accompanying
Patrol One member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol From 17-9-68 to 21-9-68

No. of Days. Four (4) Days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to
the Area MANUS Patrol No. 11 - 1967/68
House of Assembly Elections.

Objects of Patrol Census, Area study, and general
administration duties as explained
in Patrol Instructions.

17th September 1968. Departed Wewak at 1100. Arrived at AUA Island at 1300. Stayed overnight at AUA Island. Sleep on beach.

20th September 1968. Census of AUA held in the A.M. at 1130. Departed AUA at 1315. Arrived Wuvulu at 1600. Departed Wuvulu at 1715. Sleep on beach.

21st September 1968. Arrived Wuvulu at 0745. Patrol stood down.

PATROL REPORT DIARY

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1968/69.

- 17th. September 1968. Depart Wewak at 1630 on ROUNA FALLS with MR. Bill Tebb. Sleep on Rouna Falls.
- 18th. September 1968. Arrive WUVULU Island at 0730. Patrol Arrived at SUBELI Base Camp at 1100. Comence census of AUNA village at 1300. Sleep Subeli.
- 19th. September 1968. Complete the census of ONEI village in the A.M. Depart Wuvulu at 1330 bound for AUA Island. Arrive Aua at 1615. Sleep Aua.
- 20th. September 1968. Census of Aua held in the A.M. at 1130. Depart Aua at 1315. Arrive Wuvulu at 1630. Depart Wuvulu at 1715. Sleep Rouna Falls.
- 21st. September 1968. Arrive Wewak at 0945. Patrol stood down.

INTRODUCTION:

The Islands of WUVULU and AUA are situated approximately 120 miles North West of WEWAK and are themselves about 20 miles apart. Of the two Islands, WUVULU is the larger and consists of 2 villages, whilst AUA consists of one very strong out village consisting of four small hamlets. Both Islands are surrounded by reef and no good anchorages points can be found on either Island.

The maximum height of any point of either Island above sea level is recorded as being between 6 - 10'. Where the land has not been cleared for the planting of coconut palms, the land remains covered in a thick tropical undergrowth, quite a lot of which is swamp land.

Access to the Islands is by sea *alone*. On our voyage the trip from WEWAK to WUVULU took a total of sixteen hours, while the trip from WUVULU to AUA took 3 hours. The unstable weather conditions can make the unloading and loading of cargo on both islands a very dubious operation as the ship has to keep moving to ensure that it does not run aground on the reefs.

There are good roads on Wuvulu Island that connect the villages of ONEI and AUNA and the Agita Plantation (see map).

An airstrip was commenced on the island and was virtually completed, but for reasons explained in much correspondence, has been left untouched and is now covered in thick secondary growth about 5'6" in height. If the B.P.'s manager were to divide his labour properly I am certain that the airstrip could be made functional in a matter of 3 months and would so greatly enhance private enterprise and government contact on the Island. The latter of which has been sadly lacking owing to the Islands isolation. And an airstrip would eliminate that isolation by very considerable degrees.

Both Islands were controlled by the German administration and plantations were established, by the Germans, on each. During the second World War neither island was occupied by the Japanese.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

On the Island of WUVULU there are now only two remaining villages. These villages are approximately two miles apart. The language of both villages is identical and no enmity appears to exist between either group. Owing to the Islands geographical position there is no external interference or influence being made on the people by other native groups.

Both villages possess very little of any tradition. They no longer perform traditional "sing-sings". Their traditional leadership pattern is completely non-existent, with the exception of the production of a few "fighting swords" no traditional art remains, and they have completely lost the art of sailing.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS (Cont.)

All of these combined have succeeded in producing a race of people that have very little to look back on and unable, owing primarily to isolation, to see what even the future may have in store for them. These facts have though, made both groups into one identical body.

LEADERSHIP:

WUVULU ISLAND.

AUNA VILLAGE.

- Luluai - BAIWA TALA. BAIWA is uneducated but has travelled as a boatscrew to Wewak, Sepik River and Madang. He has been Luluai since 1964 and is aged approximately 45.
- Tul Tul - FRANCIS BOLAKAU - FRANCIS is unschooled and untravelled.

Both these individuals appeared to command the most authority on the island, namely the former.

ONEI VILLAGE.

- Luluai - TEIWEI AGEPA. TEIWEI did some elementary schooling in Rabaul prior to World War II. Since that time he has lived entirely on the Island and has not travelled.
- Tul Tul - BAIKA LOKOLOKO. BAIKA is both very ill and senile and has a life expectancy of only a few months.

AUA ISLAND.

On AUA Island there is one Luluai: TALAI LOLI who is both very ill and senile. There are also two Tul Tuls: ARAHI and WORAUWE. Of these two only WORAUWE commands any authority but even this authority is wanting badly.

On AUA, the one man with real authority is the Doctor Boy - Mr. ANTON TORO, who possesses very considerable intelligence, is both very physically and morally strong, and has a firm knowledge of what is happening on the Island and what the Island and its people require. This man could best be regarded as the head-man of the Island.

Influence is also held by Messrs. ISMALE and LAPPANA but they do not command the respect that is the privilege of ANTON. These two, are in my opinion, two rather dubious characters whose activities would be well worth keeping under close observation.

No sign of the traditional pattern of leadership remains in anyway whatsoever. A preference is shown for the younger men, namely those with influential fathers. This is the case on both Islands.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

Prior to the German occupation of the Islands there was a Clan ownership of land. The German occupation brought about a community ownership of land. The latter system has not changed and is still being used today. For details of native land holdings see attached maps.

LITERACY:

1. Schools.

Wuvulu:- The only school on Wuvulu Is. is managed by the S.D.A. Mission and accommodates standards 1, 2, and 3. At present the total attendance figure is 77 consisting of 30 males and 47 females.

There is a teaching staff of 3 consisting of (1) the head teacher, Mr. REUBEN SAU. He was trained by the S.D.A. Mission and gained a form 2 certificate. REUBEN comes from the WASKUK area of AMBUNTI.

(2) EDWIN EVA - who is also S.D.A. trained and has a form 1 education. EDWIN comes from the Wuvulu Village of ONEI.

(3) SAM KELO - also S.D.A. trained and possesses a form 1 education. SAM comes from the other Wuvulu Village - AUNA.

The following attendance figures were compiled from the individual roll books for each class over the past 4 years.

Prep (1)	Prep (2)	GR.1	GR.2	GR.3
<u>1965</u> M - 7 F - 15	M - 15 F - 14	M - 10 - F 21	M - 20 F 8	M - 10 F 5
<u>1966</u> -	Record not Available.	M-9 F-15	M-12 F- 14	M-15 F-5
<u>1967</u> -	M-15 F-23	M-7 F-10	Record not Available	M-14 F-11
<u>1968</u> -	-	M-5 F-12	M-8 F- 12	M-17 F-23

Discussions with the head teacher, REUBEN SAU, revealed the following -

- (1) At the completion of Standard 3 those eligible are sent to NAGUM RIVER, Wewak, where the S.D.A. Mission continues to further their education from Standard 4 upwards. In 1966, out of a Standard 3 class of 20, 12 graduates were transferred to Nagum River for Standard 4 education. In 1967, 14 out of a class of 25 were sent for standard 4 education at Nagum River.
- (2) Some people have expressed the opinion that they wish a Standard 4 class to be established at SUBELLI. REUBEN's reply was that (a) there was not the teaching staff available to accommodate for an extra class and (b) he did not consider the figures (12 in 1966 and 14 in 1967) enough to justify the setting up of a new Standard 4.
- (3) Parents have proven to be very co-operative about sending their children to school, but feel that the Standard 3 children are too young to leave their houses and families and go away to Wewak.

(6)

LITERACY (Cont.)

(4) All classes at school are taught English and the very vast majority of those on the Island are fluent in ~~inter~~ lingua franca.

AUA.

At the present the only school on Aua is a Government P.T.S. under the sole care of one teacher, Mr. ROBERT OROGAP.

The second teacher, Mr. JOSEPH LAPANNA, is a cripple who requires the use of a wheel chair. The latter is now undergoing repairs in Wewak and Mr. Lappana says he refuses to work until such time as his chair is returned. As a result of this Mr. Lappana has been placed on leave without pay since 12/3/68 until such time as he returns to school.

Attendance figures for the year 1968 are as follows:-

at -	M	F
Std. I	10	10
Std. II	5	8
Std. III	4	6
Std. IV	3	8

On 7th August, 1968, the East Sepik District Inspector for schools visited AUA and cancelled Standards 1 and 3, owing to the fact of having only one teacher to 4 classes.

Then on 30/8/68 - on the advice of the District Inspector, 6 children from Std. II were sent home as they were found to be too young.

The children from the previous Std. 1 and 3 were then put into the Standards II and IV.

The attendance figures for August then read as follows -

	M	F
Std. II	12	15
IV	7	14

Mr. ANTON TORO, Doctor Boy, catholic, and very influential, and most desirable individual, informed me that over the past year he has formed the opinion that certain elements among the S.D.A. fraternity are in a most discreet and clandestine manner trying to hinder the work of the Government school. To date no concrete evidence of this has come to hand but it is a matter that should be watched closely.

The following is a list of those Islanders receiving higher education.

HIGHER EDUCATION - WUVULU AND AUA ISLANDS.

AHO PAMONA (M)	-	School	GOROKA.
AULA PUGIAN (F)	-	"	"
LAPATAI FRANCIS (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK.
TANIVOK FRANCIS (M)	"	"	"
SUAMU LAWAN (M)	GOVT.	"	KAINDI, WEWAK.
LAI BAI (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK.
FUNU BAI (M)	"	"	"
MARLENE BAI (F)	"	"	"
MORFILI LORI (M)	"	"	"
KANUPA PERIFERI (F)	"	"	"
PETER UKI (M)	-	"	RABAU
IGOA BORO (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK
FUKU BORO (M)	"	"	"
TAINA ALOPIA (F)	"	"	"
KAU'A U'U (M)	"	"	"
WAUWA PAPAPU (M)	-	"	GOROKA
BIWA KANI (M)	-	"	"
PUAVE KANI (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK
STEPHEN KANI (M)	"	"	"
LAGUGU ALIVAI (M)	-	"	GOROKA
OKE ALIVAI (M)	-	"	"
MANIKWA ALIVAI (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK
GIDEON KEALO (M)	"	"	"
AVA KEALO (M)	"	"	"
TOM OGI (M)	"	"	"
KOSIWA TILIVA (M)	S.D.A.	"	WEWAK
TAPA-MARAKA (M)	"	"	"
WAIKO ALABAIGA (M)	"	"	"
TALAHA TAILODI (M)	"	"	"
FORFORNANAU TIMIO (F)	"	"	"
SAMUEL TIMIO (M)	"	"	"

A few of the S.D.A. is decided in some and vote but the majority abstain.

The reason for the non-operation on the part of the S.D.A. is not readily known but I along with other suspect that the... islands and... are at the bottom of the matter. There is no direct evidence of this but this is the suspicion held by the... of...

DISCUSSION:

The only non-Indonesian in the... of... is... on WUVULU island,...

The... plantation... is... by... the... as there are... there is a...

STANDARD OF LIVING:

The standard of housing on both Islands is very high with buildings being in a state of good repair and the general cleanliness of the villages left nothing to be desired.

The staple diet of people on both Islands consists of -

- (a) Taro which is grown in large man made pits which form a swampy mulch for the tubers to grow.
- (b) Fish, which is abundant around the reefs constitutes the bulk of the diet.
- (c) Such introduced foods as tinned meat and Navey Bread biscuits are also eaten but their supply depends entirely on the arrival of ships to either Island.

MISSIONS:

WUVULU Island is entirely under the influence of the S.D.A. Mission and as a result there is on this Island no inter-mission friction or enmity. The main enmity provided by the S.D.A. Mission is the Subeli School which has been dealt with previously. There is no permanent mission station on the Island and mission contact from the mainland is quite irregular and infrequent, but nevertheless the people are quite devout parishiners.

AUA Island is under the influence of both the S.D.A. and Catholic Missions. On the S.D.A. side the two most influential individuals appear to be Messrs. Joseph Lappana and Ismale. On the Catholic side the one most influential person is Mr. ANTON TORO. The relationship between the two groups is not good.

(a) I was informed that on any occasion when a community effort was required to be undertaken (generally always under the direction of ANTON), the S.D.A. fraternity did participate - yes, but only very reluctantly and with no display of keenness and/or enthusiasm. This has been the case in copra production and school activities, namely maintenance.

(b) During the 1968 "House of Assembly" elections, the only people who presented themselves at the polling booths were the catholics. Eventually after much trouble and explanation a few of the S.D.A.'s decided to come and vote but the majority abstained.

The reason for the non-co-operation on the part of the S.D.A.'s is not readily known but I along with ANTON suspect that Messrs. Issmale and Lappana are at the bottom of the matter. There is no direct evidence of this but this is the suspicion held by the Islanders.

NON-INDIGENES:

The only non-indigene is the manager of AGITA Plantation on WUVULU Island, Mr. BRIAN CULLINAN.

The Agita Plantation is owned by Mrs. B. Lean and is managed by Burns Philp Trading Company. Refer map attached. The only link between the plantation and its market: MADANG is by sea. As there are no port facilities at WUVULU, the loading of copra there is a slow and occasionally hazardous business.

COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Roads - refer maps.

On WUVULU Island the roads surface is of a sandy soil which is not well drained. The only traffic though that is has to accommodate is a vast number of push bicycles, two Honda 50 Motor Scooters and a Ferguson tractor and trailer.

On AUA Island the only traffic that uses the small road connecting the 4 small hamlets is used only by push bicycles.

(2) Sea.

The Islands are visited on an average of once every 2 months by Government trawlers. As mentioned previously neither Island possesses a good anchorage.

(3) Air.

No airstrip is in operation on the Island. This was covered in the introduction.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

With the exception of a few boatscrew, most of whom appear to be at present employed, the islands appear not to be inundated with personnel proficient in either clerical and technical trades. It is obvious though after an inspection of the village housing, that both Islands have a number of reasonable skilled laymen carpenters.

Those who will be later mentioned in connection with the running of the copra societies could not be said to be clerically skilled but rather are quite proficient laymen.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Both Islands are still operated under the Luluai - Tul Tul system.

The people of both Islands have little to no knowledge of Local Government. This I feel is due primarily to two reasons.

(1) The isolation of both groups does not allow them to observe the machinery of Local Government. And so when the subject is mentioned to them it immediately becomes too abstract for them to properly comprehend.

(2) This then, I feel, helps result in the present attitude that I struck which was one of un-interest and ignorance of the subject, and no desire to try and overcome this ignorance.

To these Islanders the "House of Assembly" is little more than a new name that has been added to their vocabulary over the past few years. The same two reasons listed above could equally well be applied as an answer for the profound ignorance of these people in the "House of Assembly" and all matters related to that heading.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: (Cont.)

The people feel themselves too far removed from both these realms of Government to let it worry them. They are aware that their "House of Assembly" member comes from MANUS and they seem quite content for him to stay there.

We are two Islands both of whom are very isolated and numerically weak, we are receiving an income from our copra sales and are at the same time receiving 3 meals a day. Why should we allow the political intrigues of the mainland to come and interrupt our most peaceful existence. This is a precise of one opinion that was expressed to myself, and it seems to adequately sum up the general attitude held by the Islanders on this subject.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

A continued interest is being shown by both groups of islanders in the production of copra. The patrol did observe that copra was being dried on both islands during the time of the patrol's duration.

WUVULU Island has three copra producing societies.

- 1) ONEI - The first cash payment was made on 30th September, 1965, for \$530.50.
- 2) MAIEI - This is a group with the village of ONEI who, even though they lost their land as a result of the German Occupation, still desire to maintain a separate identity. This group began the production of copra 2 months after the ONEI group had received their first payment.
- 3) AUNA - The Auna group began production at the same time as the ONEI group and likewise received their first payment on 30th September, 1965 for an amount of \$406.00.

AUA Island has only one copra producing body at the moment but a split appears to be forming between the Catholic and S.D.A. factions over copra production and sales.

The first payment of copra was made to these people on 19th May, 1967, for the value of \$756.00. Two problems have, and one still is, affecting copra production on this Island.

- 1) The German Administration succeeded in alienating approximately 50% of the Island's land for a plantation. This land has now been returned to the Islanders.
- 2) The uplift of copra from the Island presents a major problem. There are no anchorages and rough seas at times prevent loading. This makes commercial vessels reluctant to visit the Island because there is always the possibility that bad weather will not enable loading which means the loss of a day's running costs.

The receipts and expenditure for the 4 copra producing societies has been as follows:-

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Net Return</u>	<u>Adult Males</u>
AUNA	£7652.36	£1604.22	£6048.14	64
ONEI	3447.63	407.62	3040.01) 76
MALEI	2924.67	343.63	2581.04	
AUA	2089.29	315.00	1774.29	55
IS.				
	<u>£16,113.95</u>	<u>£2670.47</u>	<u>£13,443.48</u>	<u>195</u>

Allowing for the deduction of aged males from the above total work force, it is estimated that the average earnings from copra has been:-

- WUVULU men £100 over 3 years.
- AUA " £ 40 over 16 months.

A limited income is made from the production of artefacts but a ready and consistent market will have to be found before this could become a flourishing trade.

POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

This is still taking place and is dealt with under the preceding sub-heading.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Refer:- "The stage of Political Development".

CONCLUSION:

The common factor seen in the problems of both Islands is their extreme isolation. There are in my opinion two ways of effecting this.

- (1) Increased shipping:- This would probably prove expensive both in money and travelling time. It would require also a considerable amount of cargo having to be uplifted and backloaded to justify this increased cost. Then there is no port facilities on either Island or sheltered anchorages.
- (2) Owing to the many short comings of the above suggestion I would strongly recommend the completion of the airstrip. This allowing:-
 - frequent Government contact when required.
 - allow regular mail delivery including up to date Government propaganda.
 - Village leaders and Officials would be able to travel and see for themselves what is happening in other areas and so try and instill a little enthusiasm into this most lethargic race of people.
 - The Burns Philp Manager could not help but benefit from such a service.

②

CONCLUSION (Cont.)

This I feel is a matter that should be given very serious consideration.

The Mission problem on AUA Island is not improving and future patrols would be advised to keep a close watch on happenings there.

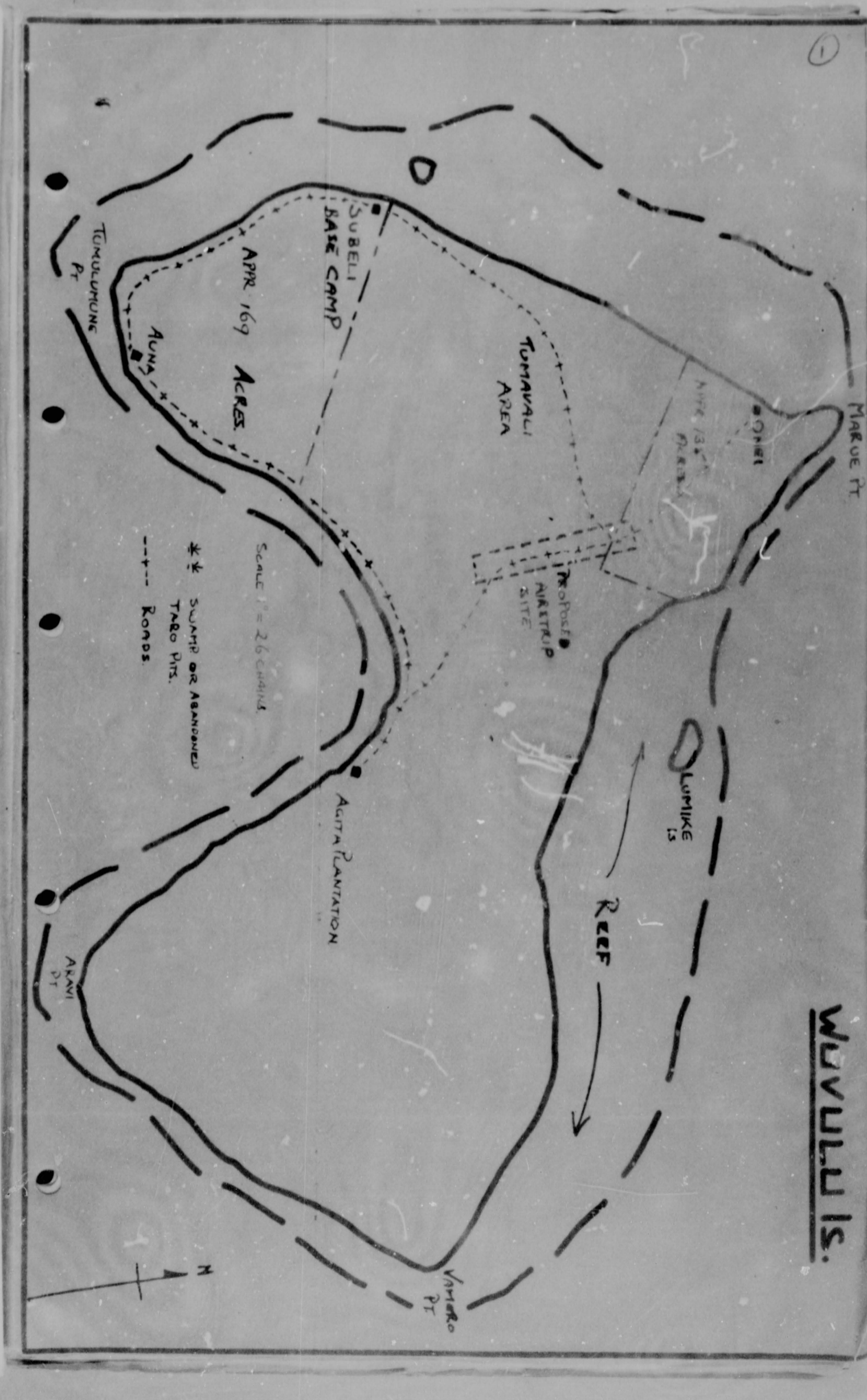
Both the economy and literacy of the two Islands is in a healthy enough condition at the moment. With regard to the former the Government will have to keep a very close watch on this one and make sure production is kept up to and above its present standard.



(D. H. PENNEFATHER)
PATROL OFFICER.

P.O.

WUVULLU IS.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 4 - 1968/1969

Subdistrict..... WEWAK

District..... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... Routine Administration & Area Study

Patrol Conducted by..... Daniel van R. Claassen A.D.O.

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) } Terebu Coastal Area
Terebu Census Division
Wewak-Bur Council

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
CONST. 2150, KAIGU. R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 24/9/68 To 29/9/68 & 2.10.68

No. of Days..... 6 Days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1964 (Census & Administration)

Date..... ————— Duration..... 5 Days.

- Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....
- (i) AREA STUDY
 - (ii) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
 - (iii) ANNUAL CENSUS.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1657

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

2/12/1968

E. G. Hills
District Commissioner. *GH*

Nue J. J. J.
me S. S.
No
26/6/68

67-8-12

12th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 4/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by D. Van R. Claassen to Terebu Census Division.

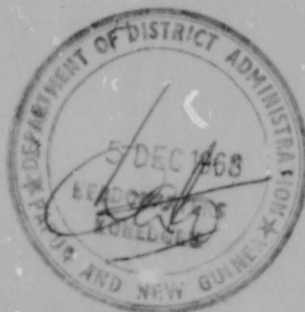
3. All aspects of this patrol are fully covered in the accompanying memoranda and no further comment is required except to note that Mr. Van R. Claassen has carried out a good patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. D. Van R. Claassen,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

8.12.

DISCOM
67-1-5



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
2nd December, 1968

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

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968 - 69
SITUATION REPORT - TERSEU CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report submitted by Mr. D. Claassen.

Your covering comments are adequate; however, I have the following comment to make concerning the apathetic attitude towards Councillors.

It is understood that on the completion of the Adult Education Centre at Yauwosora a course for Councillors will be conducted; and no doubt the matter of Council activities, aims and objectives, achievements will be on the agenda, with particular emphasis on the Councillors advising the people.

Publicity over Radio Werak and the introduction of a bi-monthly information booklet on Council activities is most necessary and should be instituted with the minimum of delay.

E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMOROU.

For your information and records, please.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2/340
If call for
Mr. JIH/hs

Department of District Administration,

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

27th November, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968-69
SITUATION REPORT - TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION

I refer to the attached Sub-District Office
Patrol Instructions 67-1-1 and comments 67-2/

Please find attached in triplicate a Situation
Report of the coastal portion of the Terebu Census Division,
compiled by Mr. D. Claasen, Assistant District Officer.

As Mr. Claasen has statutory council advisory
duties to attend to the patrol of the Terebu Census Division
will be conducted in two sections, Coastal and Inland. The
Situation Report of the first section is therefore submitted
in advance of the full Patrol Report so as to avoid depreciat-
ion of value of fresh information.

Mr. Claasen has reported clearly and concisely with
good evaluation and suggested remedies for improvement.

Mr. Taylor, who will be relieving Mr. Claasen as
Council Adviser of the Wewak-But Council, is to assist with
the completion of the Patrol.

For your information, please.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-2/331

If calling ask for JLH/hs

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

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

25th November, 1968.

Mr. D. van R. Claasen,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO.4 OF 1968/69 - TEREBU C/D.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Diary and Situation Report Section covering the coastal half of the Terebu Census Division.

The Situation Report is clear and concise. Your evaluation of existing attitudes, trends, and developments, plus remedies to improve them and, where needed, correct unfavourable aspects, will greatly assist in the overall growth of the Council.

Please commence implementation of your remedies given in the Report and ensure that the incoming Council Administrative Adviser is fully conversant with and follows up your work.

The remaining inland section of the Census Division is still to be patrolled, then an Area Study and Census will be required for the complete Census Division, as well as a Situation Report for the Inland Section.

Mr. K. Taylor, who will take over as Administrative Adviser in December, 1968, is now to assist you in the completion of the Patrol. Please make him acquainted with the Instructions for the Patrol.

(J.L. HASTINGS)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. District Commissioner,
WEWAK. (3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1/191

JH/hs

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

20th September, 1968.

Mr. D. Van Classen,
Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968/69

Please attend matters at the Wewak-But Local Government Chambers and then prepare to conduct an Annual Census/ Area Study Patrol of the Terebu Census Division.

Your Patrol Instructions are:-

- 1) Complete an Annual Census as per Headquarters 67-1-0 of 21/6/68.
- 2) Compile an Area Study as per Departmental Instructions Volume 1 Chapter XVII.
- 3) Obtain details for Village Information Record Sheets.
- 4) Attend routine administration matters.
- 5) Break the patrol so that you are in Wewak for the October Council Meeting then continue the patrol.

Please submit your Report in quadruplicate within ten days of completion of the patrol.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. District Commissioner
WEWAK. (3).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1/273

DVRC/hs

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

29th October, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968/1969

PART I - TEREBU CENSUS DIVISION (Coastal Section)

WEWAK-BUT L.G. COUNCIL AREA.

Herewith please find a report on a patrol to the above area.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Daniel van R. Claasen - A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Part Terebu Census Division (Coastal).

Personnel Accompanying: Constable KAIGU, R.P.&.N.G.C. No. 2150.

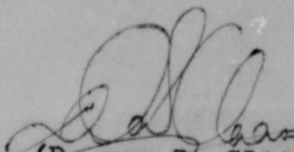
Duration of Patrol: 24/9/68 to 28/9/68 : 2nd October, 1968 - 6 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol: 1964, 5 days.

Objects of Patrol: (a) Routine Administration.
(b) Area Study (Commencement of Terebu C.D.).
(c) Annual Census.

Map Reference: Fourmil of WEWAK, S.A. 54-16.
Patrol Map attached.

For your information, please.


(D. van R. CLAASEN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The patrol was mounted in accordance with your instructions 67-1-1/191 of the 20th September, 1968, to carry out routine administration, Area Study and Annual Census of the Terebu Census Division. The patrol was broken because it was necessary for the writer to be present at the October Council Committee and general meetings. It had been intended to resume the patrol after the meeting but because of illness and unavailability of replacement staff, this was postponed. It is intended to continue the Area Study and Census of the Terebu Census Division after the November meetings. In the meantime I tender a situation report of the area.
2. To briefly reiterate previous reports - the area visited lies on the south-eastern section of the Wewak coastal plain leading into the eastern extremities, of the Prince Alexander Range. The coastline consists of narrow beaches, broken by rocky outcrops which rise steeply into the hills. Numerous creeks and medium sized rivers contribute to the rugged and broken terrain. Prominent peaks in the area reach a maximum height of 1800 feet. The principal vegetation in the area is low rain forest with minor patches of fire induced grasslands.
3. The area is accessible by road, foot tracks and some villages may be reached by boat or motor canoe, weather permitting. There is a private airstrip, category "D", operated by the Roman Catholic Mission at Terebu.

Departed TAMB for Terebu. Unloaded vehicles then walked to SIBANJAI, inspected village and business prospects, held discussions and refined census. Returned to TAMB.

Depart TAMB _____
 Arrive TEREBU 1405
 Arrive SIBANJAI 1425
 Depart SIBANJAI 1610
 Arrive TEREBU 1620

Census revised at Terebu of TEREBU and TAMB villages. Discussions with Terebu village people. Slept TEREBU.

Itinerary: 23-24 September 1968

Depart TEREBU 0830
 Arrive BAKY 1115
 Depart BAKY 0915
 Arrive TAMB 0915
 Depart TAMB 1130
 Arrive BAKY 1200

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 24th September, 1968.

Depart Wewak 1030
Arrive Munjun 1200
Depart Munjun 1340
Arrive Sigam 1430

Travelled from Wewak along the Terebu road passing through the villages of BORAM, MANDI, FOROK, BALIK, TEREBU and TAUL to the roadhead at Munjun village. Revised Census of Munjun and Suarum. As there were no rest houses at either village the patrol continued on by foot to SIL, passing through, and inspecting, SUANUM and SIGAN en route. Slept at SIL.

Wednesday, 25th September, 1968.

Revised the census for SIL and SIGAN as both recorded in the same book. Discussions held and information gathered for area study. Moved on to SUANUM and MUNJUN, inspecting cattle projects, water supply sites and copra dryers en route. Loaded vehicle and proceeded to TAUL village. Inspected copra dryers and fish ponds near the village. Revised the census and held discussions with the TAUL villagers.

Depart SIL 0845
Arrive MUNJUN 1015
Arrive TAUL 1025

Departed TAUL for Terebu. Unloaded vehicle then walked to SINAMBILAI, inspected village and business projects, held discussions and revised census. Returned to TEREBU.

Depart TAUL 1350
Arrive TEREBU 1405
Arrive SINAMBILAI 1425
Depart SINAMBILAI 1610
Arrive TEREBU 1620

Census revised at Terebu of TEREBU and KAIEP villages. Discussions with Terebu village people. Slept TEREBU.

Thursday, 26th September, 1968.

Departed TEREBU 0800
Arrive BALIK 'T'
School 0815
Depart BALIK 0830
Arrive KAIEP 0915
Depart KAIEP 1130
Arrive BALIK 1200

Departed Terebu by vehicle to BALIK School. Then drove, walked and canoed down pleasant stream to KAIEP Village on the coast. Had discussions with the people and inspected oil seep about 30 minutes from the village. Returned to BALIK.

Depart	BALIK	1300
Arrive	BUNGAIN	1310

Census revised and discussions held.

Depart	BUNGAIN	1510
Arrive	BALIK	1520
Arrive	DUBULAI	1600

Census revised of DAGAWAT and KANDAI villages now together at a new site on the banks of the LETAK River known as DUBULAI. Discussions.

Depart	DUBULAI	1730
Arrive	BALIK	1745

Partook of hospitality of Teacher-in-Charge, BALIK Primary 'T' School, Mr. P. Lewis.

Friday, 27th September, 1968.

Depart	BALIK	0800
Arrive	MUSANGUN	0835

Census revised and discussions held at MUSANGUN. A pleasant cite on a steep ridge.

Depart	MUSANGUN	0950
Arrive	FOROK	1010

Census revised and discussions held. Hamlets inspected. From FOROK went to MANDI Village, revised census and had discussions. Slept FOROK for the night.

Saturday, 28th September, 1968.

Earth tremor felt at FOROK about 0500 hours. About strength 5 on the Modified Mercalli Scale. Further slight tremors felt up to 0800. Departed FOROK and returned to WEWAK.

Sunday, 29th September, Monday, 1st October, 1968.

At WEWAK.

Tuesday, 2nd October, 1968.

Departed WEWAK at 0800 per M.V. MALA for SAMAP. Census revised, discussions held and village projects inspected. Returned to WEWAK 1630.

PART 1 - PATROL STOOD DOWN

5

SITUATION REPORT.

Local Government.

There is a noticeable tendency for the people to be rather apathetic towards their Councillors unless he is of a particularly strong and forceful character. There is also an apparent lack of trust in the Councillors of the area apart from one or two exceptions. They are sometimes unable to reflect the true feelings of the people. They are not however unco-operative to council aims and officials and are quite cordial to the Administration. It is noticeable though that the people have no great regard for the Council unless they require assistance in some form or other.

There would appear to be several reasons for this apathy. An oft repeated complaint during the course of the patrol was that continued requests for council assistance in water supply services, etc., had failed to bring any response from the Council. There would appear to be some legitimate basis to this as a major part of council funds in previous years has been expended in the But-Boiken area.

Again it is evident that the average Councillor, once he is elected, largely neglects to advise his people as to what is being done by the Council or even, what things are discussed. This contributes to the general lack of knowledge amongst the people as to what is being achieved with council finances and creates a certain dissatisfaction with the Council as a whole.

It is possible to remedy the lack of council projects in the area by advising the Council to consider the area in future estimates. The Executive has already been made aware of this.

The lack of knowledge of what the Council is doing will be rectified by -

- (1) reminding Councillors at monthly meetings of their duties as representatives of their people;
- (2) by increased publicity over Radio Wewak, and
- (3) by beginning a bi-monthly, quarterly or once yearly information booklet.

The calibre of the Councillors is something over which we have no control. Continued political and social education emphasizing the need for selecting the 'right' man at election would appear to be the only recourse. Councillor education is, of course, being carried out monthly during council meetings.

House of Assembly.

There has been little reaction to recent developments in the House of Assembly. The people appear content to let the present representatives have ample opportunity to show their worth. The feeling still persists that Moresby and the House of Assembly are far distant and have no real bearing on their everyday existence.

Political Education.

Political Education was carried out per medium of semi-formal talks and informal discussions. The people demonstrated a reasonable grasp of council and general election techniques and of the principle behind representation at Local and Central Government level. However, as mentioned above, they still have not, possibly through the lack of demonstration, clearly seen the practical value of the system.

At KAIEP, YAUN YAMIS, acting as a spokesman for the people expressed his views on the recent discussions in Port Moresby on Self-Government. The sentiment expressed was the usual thought that the educated youth in Moresby should not rush into Self-Government without consulting all the people in the villages and outlying areas of the territory. He asked that the Government should keep these people in mind rather than to just listen to only those who had already attained a degree of knowledge.

He was assured that the Government would not forget to seek the views of the village people. He was also told that he could, at any time, confide in his problems to his local member.

Tribal Relations.

Tribal relations are, at present, calm. There would appear to be some form of friction between SINAMBILAI and TAUL on the coast, caused by land disputes; and again, for the same reason, between the people of KAIEP and BUNGAIN/DAGAWAT. No violent demonstrations are expected at this stage but with the growing pressures on development, especially cattle projects, things could develop into more serious situations in subsequent years.

The Wewak-But Demarcation Committee has not been over active in the area recently, its efforts for the moment being concentrated towards the more pressing needs of the But-Boiken area.

All villages visited are of the same basic linguistic group with three major dialectal variations. There is complete freedom of movement between and through these groups and relations, apart from a few to be expected, disturbances, are cordial.

Race Relations.

The village people remain courteous to members of all races. They still distinguish people as individuals and do not classify them as "all Europeans" or "all Chinese". There is a latent hostility though towards some trade store owners of the latter race but this is vague and nothing definite could be ascertained in a diplomatic way.

Social Grouping.

At DUBULAI, a pleasant spot overlooking the Letak River, the village groups of DAGAWAT and KENDAI have joined together to form a large village. The site is clean and they

Social Grouping (Cont.)

expect to be joined soon by the WAIBAB village from the southern slopes of the range. The people have a group cattle project but otherwise carry on normal individual and clan activities. There are no other outstanding cases of group activity.

Summary.

The area is calm with no signs of serious un-settlement. The people proved co-operative and cheerful as the patrol moved through their villages and complaints, etc., were freely discussed with the writer and patrol members.

Economic.

Agricultural development in the area is below its full potential but the people are intent on extending their holdings in certain fields.

There are considerable plantings of coffee and coconuts. A steady flow of produce goes out regularly through the agency of the VERAM KANON Co-operative Society. New plantings, however, would appear to be static for the moment. Details will appear in the Area Study for the division.

Cattle Projects are enjoying a season of popularity at the moment. A total of eight projects have been started to date, six have been supplied with beasts. Two pig projects are in the process of being developed. To date the cattle projects are communal, the pig breeding projects will be individually owned.

There have been no marketing problems to date apart from transportation difficulties. With the completion of the Terebu all-weather road and trucks available for hire this difficulty is being overcome.

The Department of Trade & Industry has been active through the agency of the Society. The presence of the society itself being an incentive to development.

The Department of Agriculture has encouraged the people to continue their extension efforts. Present agricultural projects are being consolidated and numerous copra dryers are being constructed. Recent extension has been confined to the growth in the number of cattle projects in the area.

There is no non-indigenous development in the area.

Social.

Health.

Three aidposts serve the area. TEREBU, FOROK and MANDI. They are staffed by P.H.D. orderlies paid by the Council. Their services are adequate. The Council is constructing a new aid post building at MANDI.

Generally the people appear to be in good health.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word operates a station at TEREBU. A priest is in residence there and he regularly patrols the whole of the Terebu Census Division. The Mission's influence is quite strong and they enjoy a position of influence in the lives of the people.

A minor outstation of the Seventh Day Adventist is still in operation at SIL, staffed by a Western Islander. The Mission has only limited influence in SIL/SIGAN villages.

Social Education.

Apart from a Women's Club at MANDI, there are no other social clubs in the area. The Mission at TEREBU has a minor part in the social education field.

Conclusion.

The area is in a static state as regards economic and political development. This can be attributed to -

- (1) lack of Council emphasis for works programmes in the area;
- (2) lack of Council/People communication by the Councillors, radio publicity and/or news letters, and
- (3) a drop in patrolling activity due to a lack of staff over the past four years and the inertia of the people towards development unless continually encouraged.

These can all be remedied by -

- (1) judicious and fair planning on the part of the Council accompanied by a sound publicity programme;
- (2) increased patrolling activity by the Administrative Adviser to the Council as well as generalist field staff (a prerequisite is the necessary staff at the Wewak Sub-district Office); and continued encouragement by the developmental departments.

A Council planning programme is already under way and a news letter has been drafted. Continued councillor education will be carried out as per usual.

The delay in the submission of this report is regretted. It was caused by my absences from the office due to illness during the past few weeks.

For your information, please.

D. van R. Claasen
 (D. van R. CLAASEN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

WENAK PATROL No 4 - 1958/59

WILDS

WATER

HOSPITAL

TRAILS

ROADS

RAIL

POST OFFICE

TELEPHONE

STATION

BRIDGE

CLIFF

CAVE

TEMPLE

MONUMENT

WATER TOWER

WATER PUMP

WATER TROUGH

WATER POINT

WATER HOLE

WATER SPRING

WATER FALL

WATER LAKE

WATER RESERVOIR

WATER DAM

WATER TOWER

WATER PUMP

WATER TROUGH

WATER POINT

WATER HOLE

WATER SPRING

WATER FALL

WATER LAKE

WATER RESERVOIR

WATER DAM

WATER TOWER

WATER PUMP

WATER TROUGH

WATER POINT

WATER HOLE

WATER SPRING

WATER FALL

WATER LAKE

WATER RESERVOIR

WATER DAM

WATER TOWER

Scale 1:50,000
Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level
Horizontal Datum: Indian 1960



ANGORAN

WENAK

TERRELL
DIVISION
CENSUS

WENAK

WENAK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. 5-1968/69 - WEWAK

Patrol Conducted by R.L. WARI - A.P.O.

Area Patrolled BUT-BOIKEN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives MR. VELE TAU - TRAINEE A.P.O.

Duration—From 25/9/1968 to 26/9/1968

Number of Days 2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/8/1967

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

Map Reference WEWAK FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol 1. To check Radio Sets in the village.

2. To warn and inform the people of dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

Popul

in Child Birth	GRA	
	In	
	M	F

67-8-43

19th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 5/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 5th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.L. Wari, Assistant Field Officer, to Part BUT-BOIKEN Census Division.

Comments on report have been noted.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. Rupa L. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

67.8.43

1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Reference: 67-1-5

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

5th May, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU, PAPUA.

WEWAK REPORT NO. 5 OF 1968/69

MR. R. L. WARI, ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of patrol instructions on memorandum 67-1-1/189 dated 24th September 1968 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak to Mr. Wari.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-2/678 dated 30th April, 1969, from Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, and
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. Comments made by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, in his memorandum 67-2/678 cover the report adequately and no further comment is required except to state that the area is now considered safe.

No
16/5

BK Leem

(B.K. LEEM)

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

Mr. R. L. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

To show
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2/678
If calling ask for
Mr. DPM/hs



Department of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
30th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 OF 1968/69
PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find three copies of Mr. R. L. WARI, Assistant Field Officer's belated patrol report.

The patrol was mounted to warn the people of the danger of flash floods in headwaters of the ANUMB River (MISUAM also called KAMEN River). A more comprehensive patrol of longer duration was mounted by Mr. M.J. Cockburn, Assistant District Commissioner, MAPRIK, to investigate the dams from the mouth. Mr. Cockburn submitted a full report (Maprik Special No. 1 of 68-69) on which you commented (your 67-1-4/94-1-1 of the 10th of October, 1968). The dams subsequently broke on the evening of the 11th of October, 1968, without any loss of life or injury and with only slight crop damage (my 5-1/241 of the 17th October, 1968). The warnings given by these patrols and Radio Wewak, no doubt, were to some extent responsible for the minimum damage which followed the dam burst.

All aspects of the report have already been dealt with in earlier correspondence and reports.

For your comments and onforwarding, please.

(D.P. MAHONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Mr. R. L. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1/189

JLH/hs

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

24th September, 1968.

Mr. L. R. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 OF 1968/69 (SPECIAL)

Following our discussion today, please prepare to visit the villages of ARCHEMI, MISUAM and SOWAM, departing WEWAK tomorrow morning 25th September, 1968. The purpose of the patrol is to inform the people of the possible danger of a large flash flood should the recent earth slip dams in the headwaters of the Anumb River suddenly give way under increasing pressure of water following heavy rains.

Your patrol instructions are:-

- 1) Proceed to Lowan by vehicle, thence to ARCHEMI and MISUAM by bicycle. The vehicle will return to WEWAK.
- 2) Inform all residents living near the River to immediately make temporary housing on higher ground and remain there until advised it is safe to return to their present dwellings. There is no way that they can know when the dams will break so they must move straight away.
- 3) Check if there are any radio sets in the villages. Take a wireless with you, also spare batteries and if necessary leave it with someone capable of operating it. If anything becomes known about the dams it will be broadcast over Radio Wewak.
- 4) Mr. V. Tau, Trainee Assistant Field Officer, will accompany you.
- 5) Take an Advance of \$4.00 and tobacco.

A vehicle will be proceeding to KAUK with the Local Magistrate on Thursday 26th. If you have completed the patrol please return by this vehicle, if not, send me a brief note on the situation also giving the time you anticipate completion. Radio contact with WEWAK can be made through the New Guinea Gosple's Mission Station at KUMINIM should such action be necessary.

Please submit a Situation Report as soon as possible after your return to WEWAK.

(J. L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(5)

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

RLW/

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.

Departed for SOWAK at 07:00 hrs by motor car
ARRIVED at SOWAK at 11:00 hrs. 26th February, 1968. Total
Time, 4 hours 00 minutes.

Left SOWAK at 07:00 hrs by motor car and
The Assistant District Commissioner, MISUAM, were present.
Sub-District Office, 1967 level. The people of MISUAM
WEWAK. were informed that in order to protect temporary
housing on the higher reaches of the Anumb Rivers in the
headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

Name: WEWAK PATROL NO.5 - 1968/69
Area: PART OF BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
WEWAK-BUT COUNCIL AREA.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	R.L. WARI - A.F.O.
AREA PATROLLED:	BUT-BOIKEN.
COUSCIL:	WEWAK- <u> </u> .
Personnel Accompanying:	Trainee A.F.O. Mr. VELE TAU
Duration of Patrol:	25/9/68 to 26/9/68 2 days.
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:	24/8/67 to 1/9/67
Object of Patrol:	(a) To check radio sets in the villages. (b) To warn and inform the people of dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.
Total population of area patrolled:	The total population of MISUAM, AROHEMI and SOWAK is approximately 661.
Map Reference:	Fourmil of Wewak

For your information please.

R.L. Wari
Rhwa
ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER.

(4)

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5/68-69 (SPECIAL)

Patrol Diary.

Wednesday 25/9/68.

Departed WEWAK about 0930hrs by landrover for LOWAN village - arriving 1130hrs. Accompanied by Mr. Vele Tau, Assistant Field Officer.

Left LOWAN about 1215hrs by bush bikes for MISUAM and AROHEMI villages. Between LOWAN and MISUAM we were caught in the heavy rain that never ceased. The people of MISUAM and AROHEMI assembled and informed them to erect temporary housing on the higher because of the dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

Checked radio sets in this two villages.

Returned with difficulty to LOWAN because there were two rivers to cross which were flooded.

Spent the night at LOWAN.

Thursday 26/9/68.

Departed for SOWAN at 0815hrs by bush bikes. Arriving at 0915hrs. People assembled and informed them to erect temporary housing on the higher ground because of the dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

Checked Radio Sets in the village.

Returned to Lowan village at 1500hrs.

Lowan to Wewak by Landrover.

Patrol Stood Down

(2)

III. SPECIAL REPORT - VISITING MISUAM, AROHEMI AND SOWAN.

INTRODUCTIONS.

This patrol was quickly carried out to MISUAM, AROHEMI and SOWAN villages in the But-Boiken Area. Access is by Wewak/Dagua road and Lowan road. There are only two villages cannot be reached by bicycle in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

The purpose of this patrol was to warn and inform the people who resident along the Anumb Rivers to erect temporary housing on the higher ground of dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers.

VILLAGES.

There are only five villages situated near Anumb River and two of this villages are well closed to the dangerous dams in the headwaters of Anumb Rivers. The people of this two villages had moved into MISUAM, AROHEMI and SOWAN villages. AroheMI is some distances away from the river and is situated in the safty place while MISUAM and SOWAN are situated at the mouth of Anumb Rivers.

HOUSES.

In this five villages there are two types of houses. The smaller type is about 8ft 6ins long 5ft 4ins wide which are mainly used by the old people. It is build on the ground with one door in front. It has only one room whic is used for sleeping and cooking. The people were told that this type of house had very poor ventilation and easy to be washed away by heavy flooding. They were told to erect temporary on the higher ground until the danger is over.

RADIO SETS.

- MISUAM - Two (2) radios in this village.
- AROHEMI - One (1) radio at this villages.
- SOWAN - Three (3) radios in this village.

All villages are listening regularly to Radio Wewak and do not often time to the A.B.C. at Port Moresby at all.

RIVER.

Anumb River is a biggest river in But-Boiken Area. It runs from Prince Alexander Ranges through rough mountainous country down to sea near Sowan village.

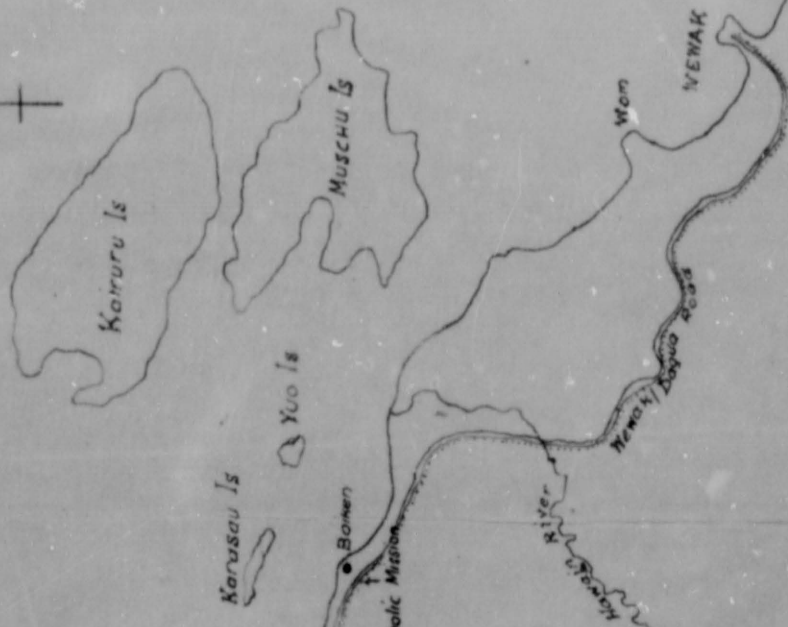
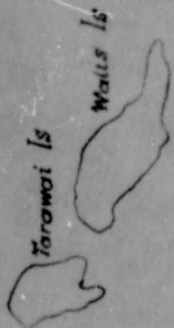
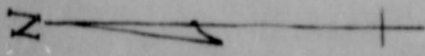
When it rains this river often flooded and rushes in a tremendous speed out to the sea. In the headwaters of Anumb River there are three(3) dams caused by severe earth tremors. The main dam is progressively erosion by overflow of the other dams further downstreams.

CONCLUSION.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS.

There were two(2) patrols visited the MISUAM valley. One patrol was conducted by Mr. M. J. Cockburn - Assistant District Commissioner from Maprik and the other was from Wewak conducted by R. L. Wari - Assistant Field Officer(Lands).

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 1968/1969



Foot Track
 Road (Vehicles)
 Route of Patrol
 Sub-District Boundary

Drawn by R. L. Watt
 1st Field Engineer
 25 December 1968

Poor Copy of
the Original

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NO. 154 : 1078 - 63/69.

SUB-DISTRICT : MALAK.

DISTRICT : EAST SERIA.

TYPE OF PATROL : ANNUAL CENSUS / AREA STUDY.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : K. P. JOHNSON, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : MALAK ISLANDS C/D.

(COUNT AND/OR PART MALAK/SUB L.S.C.)
CENSUS DIVISION/3

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

- 2 Police Officers (10)
- 1 Member P.P. Unit
- 1 D.A.S. Officer (10)

DURATION OF PATROL : From 12/1/69 To 22/2/69.

NO. OF DAYS : 39 days.

LAST D.P.A. PATROL NO. 1078 - 67/68, Census & D.S.C. elections

DATES: 24/1/68 to 30/1/68 DURATION: 19 days.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL (Orally):
- (1) Annual Census - new forms.
 - (11) Area Study and Situation Report.
 - (311) Trade Store Survey.
 - (17) Compile Village Information Sheets
 - Routine Administration.
 - (5) Land Matters on Lalrira & Masani Islands.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED : 752 persons.

Mrs. S. S. S.
S. S.

(62)

67-8-38

13th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

REPORT NO. WEWAK 8/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 28th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. K.P. Wearne, Patrol Officer to Wewak Islands Census Division.

Mr. Wearne has submitted a very detailed and well prepared report.

The information contained in the Area Study will be of invaluable assistance to officers of both our and other Departments especially in the field of planning for improved economic development.

I note that necessary local action has been taken on matters requiring same.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. K.P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
KUBALIA.
East Sepik District.

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

Area Study
File

26/6/69

67.8.28.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

61

Ref: 67-1-5



Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

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



28th April, 1969.

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

Wewak Report No.8 of 1968/69
Wewak Islands Census Division - Mr. K. P. Wearne, P.O.

Attached please find!

- (a) Original and one copy of report
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-2/657 dated the 17th April, 1969 from Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak
- (c) Map of area patrolled.

2. I have the following comments to add to the report:

LITERACY (Page 13)

The question of the poor attendance at the WALIS Schools will be taken up with the District Inspector, Department of Education, Wewak, and I will ask the Assistant District Commissioner Wewak for more details as to actual reason for non attendance. The present position is obviously unsatisfactory.

DIARY ENTRY 29/1/69.

Currently two Agricultural Officers' are patrolling the Wewak Islands Census Division and they will be making a study of the problems of the islands and endeavour to solve them.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 2 Area Report)

Messrs COMARE and BEIBI are currently visiting the area by vessel to discuss in as much details as possible what is happening in the House.

EARTH TREMOR DAMAGE (Page 3)

The Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak will be asked for more details on KORAGUL Village. If living conditions are dangerous then possibly the people can move to another site.

2/4

12/4

58

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY (Page 3)

I have asked for a report from the Wewak-But Local Government Council on whether there is a market for smoked fish in the area and more particularly in the town wards. If there is then perhaps the islands adjacent to Wewak could be encouraged to supply town needs.

- 3. This is a well presented report and Mr. Wearne is be congratulated for the obvious thought he has put into compiling it.
- 4. Matter of interest to other department have been extracted.

BK Leen

(B. K. Leen)
A/District Commissioner.

J

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

Mr. K. P. Wearne, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16 (60)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2/657
If calling ask for
Mr. DPM/hs

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

17th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8-68/69
WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find three copies of the Patrol Report covering Mr. K.P. Wearne, Patrol Officer's patrol to the Wewak Islands. The report is comprised of a Situation Report, Area Study, Village Population Registers and patrol map.

The report is lengthy but very well presented and a credit to the officer. It is obvious that Mr. Wearne took great pains to collect his information, especially the detailed analysis of the language and social groupings (AS. p.5).

There is an astounding variation within this census division. The physical differences are obvious - the huge forbidding outcrops of KAIRIRU, WOKEO and BAM, compared to the flat islands of TARAWAI, WALIS and KOIL. But there are other significant differences: the people of TARAWAI earn \$141 per head per annum from the sale of copra, the BAM people 50 cents only! The people of KAIRIRU are pro-mission and on the next-door island of MUSCHU, the people are by no means enthusiastic about Missions. The people of the south side of KAIRIRU and of the island of WEI, have abundant land and are callously indifferent to the acute shortage of arable land of the people of the north side of KAIRIRU, and the islands of BAM and KADOVAR, respectively. The non-council area of the Outer Schouten Islands is languishing under a psychologically induced isolationism surpassing their physical isolation. There is the animalistic squalor of the people of BLUPBLUP, compared to the order and cleanliness of say, WALIS Island. The rigorous spartan existence of the "cliff-hangers" of KADOVAR, is the opposite of the WEI "lotus-eaters". Communications is a general problem but south KAIRIRU and MUSCHU with their sheltered seas are only an hour or so from WEWAK, a contrast to BAM Island where landing (after a 12 hour trip) on the forbidding rocky shore in the north-west season, is a risky business to say the least. Even the patrol's reception varied from the enthusiastic building of a rest-house at KOIL to not even assisting with the erection of a tent at YUWUN on KAIRIRU. The only common factors are that they all live on islands, wish for better services (schools, medical and especially boat-services) and are all hyper-sensitive to sorcery.

Mr. J. Young-Whitford, a Deputy District Commissioner, will be visiting these islands from Monday, 21st April, 1969, and it will be interesting to see if his report on the

situation shows any changes from that in this report. Mr. Young-Whitford will be accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. Bentley, Rural Development Officers, and Messrs. Michael Somare and Beibi, Members of the House of Assembly (see S.R. p.2.).

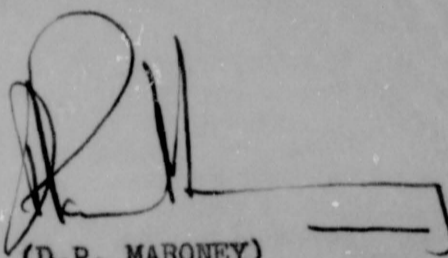
It is pleasing that Agricultural Officers will be visiting the islands as most of the area has been neglected in the past by Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, because of staff shortages. The "taro-wilt" on the north coast of KAIRIRU could be eliminated, I believe, by new stock and abandonment of infected gardens. Also the slavish adherence to copra could be reduced by extension talks and introduction of suitable crops and livestock. Cocoa at MUSCHU and cattle at most of the other islands, would seem suitable. In most cases there is a chance of varying their economy, but in some cases such as some of the north coast of KAIRIRU and KADOVAR and BAM, re-settlement seems the only answer. In all cases the economy depends so much on the existence of regular shipping. The operation of a boat by the Council would assist materially in the islands development: arrangements are being finalised at the moment for the construction of a 40 foot boat but it is unlikely that it will be operating within a year.

The report on the election at WALIS (Diary p.4), has already been compiled by me (Wewak Patrol No. 11-68/69). The Trade Store Survey has already been forwarded (25-1/570 of 10th March, 1969), as has the corrected maps of MUSCHU and KAIRIRU (48-2-1 of 24th March, 1969) Villages. Information Sheets will be compiled as soon as the cards arrive from Headquarters and the Village Census Registers are all but complete.

Mr. Wearne has submitted a very good report which has not the usual number of spelling mistakes or grammatical errors. Only on a few occasions did Mr. Wearne revert to slang terms ("stirer" A.S. p.8.), and spelling mistakes (atypical p.3.).

Attached please find contingencies for camping allowance and travelling allowance.

For your information.



(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

C.C.
Mr. K.P. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

56

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2/642
If calling ask for
Mr. KPW/hs

Department of District Administration,

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

15th April, 1969.


Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-68/69
AREA STUDY AND SITUATION REPORT
WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find attached the above mentioned report. The four weeks delay in completing the report was caused by my taking over as Officer-in-Charge, KUBALIA, and as adviser to the Saussia Local Government Council.

The patrol was both interesting and enjoyable. A development of the two visits to KOIL is that the people have, of their own volition, built a new and very impressive (so the Councillor (MAGUT) informs me) rest house.

For your information and comments.


(K.P. WEARNE)
PATROL OFFICER.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

25

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2/391
If calling ask for
Mr. DPM/hs

Department of District Administration.

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

17th December, 1968.

Mr. K. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8-68/69
WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Further to our conversations of the 16th of December, 1968, would you please prepare to conduct a patrol to cover the whole of the Wewak Islands Census Division not covered by your earlier patrol (Wewak Patrol No. 7).

Your patrol instructions are to:-

- (1) Complete an annual census (H.Q. circular 67-1-0 of the 21/6/68);
- (2) compile an area study (Department Standing Instructions V.I, Chapter XVII);
- (3) compile Village Information Record Sheets, and
- (4) attend to routine administration.

Your patrol will be conducted, of necessity, in three phases:-

- (1) Firstly, you will visit WALIS and TARAWAI Islands, being put ashore from the M.V. "Andra" on WALIS Island on Wednesday the 18th December, 1968, transferred to TARAWAI by M.V. "Andra" on Friday morning, and returning to WEWAK by the workboat "Mala" on Sunday.
- (2) The second phase will be a visit by M.V. "Andra" to the eastern arc of islands, of BAM, BLUPBLUP, WEI and KADOVAR, during the first two weeks of January. As the only anchorage in that area is BLUPBLUP, you will have to adjust your programme to the imminent North-West season and I suggest you closely liaise with Mr. W. Tebb so that the best itinerary can be drawn up and a firm booking made with Mr. B. K. Leen, Deputy District Commissioner, for the M.V. "Andra".
- (3) The third and final phase will be a visit to the KAIRIRU and MUSCHU Islands, which you can visit by workboat. At this stage the patrol pace should be made leisurely so that outstanding statistics and work on writing out the patrol report, can be done.

(3) Continued.

You should not return to WEWAK until all statistics are completed and your narrative report hand written out and merely awaits typing and a patrol map attached to be complete. (54)

In addition to the general instructions given above, the following specific instructions apply:-

During your patrol to the WALIS and TARAWAI group, would you give Council pre-election talks preparatory for the by-election to be held on 21st January, 1969. Please consult Mr. H. S. Pegg, District Officer Local Government, who will advise you on the best form of talk and the history of Local Government at WALIS. In addition would you check on the position of Co-operatives on these islands and especially on the activities of Francis IAMAT of KAMBIAL, who currently is attempting to get the people to dissolve the WALIS Cooperative: check with Mr. R. Stamm, Co-operative Officer, WEWAK.

In regard to the second phase of your patrol, the only non-council area, please give suitable talks on Local Government to these people after consulting with Mr. H. S. Pegg and myself.

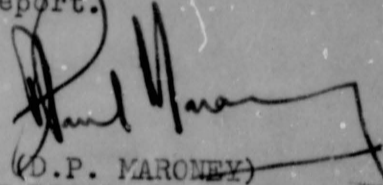
Please take the maps for correction to MUSCHU and KAIRIRU (file 48-2-1).

Naturally I expect you to find out as much as you can about the areas before you go on patrol. For this end a check of past patrol reports and statistical information from Departmental and Mission heads should assist by supplying background.

Of course check on the "matters for attention on patrol" file and the N.M.T.A. payments. Take sufficient money to cover these N.M.T.A.s and patrolling expenses, taking progressive advances for each phase of the patrol.

Please ensure that every attempt is made to complete all the work before you return to WEWAK so that you can hand your hand-written narrative report to one of the Departmental typists to type the report.

For your information.



(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. District Commissioner,
WEWAK. (3)

PATROL DIARY

(52)

Wednesday 18th December, 1968.

- 0745 - 1130: All gear packed in patrol boxes and loaded on the ANDRA.
- 1130 - 1320: Self and A.D.C. boarded ANDRA, to KAIRIRU Island.
- 1320-- 1420: ANDRA filled water tanks from supply at St. Johns.
- 1420 - 1700: To WALIS Island.
- 1700 - 1750: Gear unloaded - to empty A.P.Os' house as rest house damaged by earth tremors. ANDRA departed for Western Islands with A.D.C.
- 1800 - 2030: Discussions with various villagers re damage caused by earth tremors, re-building programme, about Schools on island; One complaint settled.

Thursday 19th December, 1968.

- 1800 - 1250: Census revised, new forms. Explanation of new book given to people.
- 1250 - 1340: Lunch.
- 1340 - 1850: Census revision completed. Average per hour 68. Census figures compiled.
- 2045 - 2400: Large group at rest house - 3 complaints heard. One very long one re bride exchange problem. General discussions on topical subjects.

Friday 20th December, 1968.

- 0800 - 0900: Spoke with villagers regarding priority of latrine building, care of outboard motors (2 here), and general maintenance of village.
- 0900 - 1040: Village information sheets compiled.
- 1040 - 1210: Discussions with Fr. Schulz of Catholic Mission (SVD) who is the Parish priest for Walis, Tarawai, Bau, BlupBlup, Kadovan, Wei, Wokeo, and Koi Islands.
- 1300 - 1615: Villagers gathered in classrooms due rain - talk given on the forthcoming by-election in January for new Local Government Councillor. Also talk and explanation regarding the expenses involved in running the Co-Operative Society, the work of a councillor, the work of the House of Assembly meetings. General debate on these followed.

- 1615 - 1750: Information for Area study. (51)
1750 - 1910: Walked to Kobilal hamlet to interview an aged man for "matters for attention" file.
2030 - 2340: Four complaints heard without any court action being necessary - which would mean a trip to Wewak.

Saturday 21st December, 1968.

- 0630 - 0740: Gear packed and loaded into paddle canoes.
0740 - 1000: To TARAWAI Island, gear carried to village.
1000 - 1350: Census revised, new forms.
1350 - 1600: Talk given on lack of attendance at Walis Schools (Catholic Mission and Primary "T" school), on the Society functions, on work and duties of councillors. Debate on these followed.
1600 - 1620: Spoke with Fr. J. Langtry from KAIRIRU.
1700 - 2010: Collected information for Area Study.
2100 - 2230: 2 complaints and 2 enquiries. One Sorcery complaint to be gone into tomorrow.

Sunday 22nd December, 1968.

- 0830 - 1010: Investigated sorcery allegations - many articles brought to light from throughout the village; but belong to no one of course. Villagers gathered told that no prosecutions this time, but at any further findings would result in court action. Also told that it is in their minds only.
1010 - 1130: Discussions re school attendance and the above talk by villagers. Elected to send the main offender back to his village at Hulau on mainland.
1130 - 1240: Packed and walked to inland lake then to beach where MALA waited.
1240 - 1840: To Walis then to Wewak.
1840 - 1950: Gear taken to house. Saw Assistant District Commissioner. First phase of patrol Completed.
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PATROL DIARY

1969

(50)

Friday 3rd January, 1969.

- 0745 - 1000: Gear onto ANDRA, final briefing with A.D.C.
1000 - 1200: Read last island patrol report.
1300 - 1805: Boarded ANDRA, to KOIL Island. Explained patrol movements to Councillor Magut of Koil.
2400 - : Departed for Bam Island.

Saturday 4th January, 1969.

- 0600 - 0710: Anchored "ROBO" area off Bam. Gear unloaded in medium surf.
0710 - 0900: Gear taken to village. Spoke with Luluai TARAGABI and Tuilul APKAI re patrol purpose.
0900 - 1410: Census revised - new forms. Co-Operative Officer LEVA assisting.
1500 - 1840: Census revision completed.
2010 - 2150: Census figures compiled.

Sunday 5th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 1040: Talk given to village on Local Government Council, their function; the Society running at a loss, lack of Copra Production, need to realise the food shortage they will face with over population, and the need to build one more evacuation canoe.
2 Co-Operative Officers on Trade Store Survey.
1040 - 1300: One long complaint settled - re gardens on another persons land. Two other minor complaints heard.
1400 - 1610: Information for Area Study and village information sheets.
1610 - 1915: Walked up to Crater lip and back down by another route. Most impressive sort of a hole!
1950 - 2040: Talk with Luluai and others re decrepit condition of Aid Post.
2115 - 2230: Heard "Stori blong Tumbuna". (ancestral legends)

Monday 6th January, 1969.

- 0700 - 0745: Gear packed, taken to "ROBO" area where ANDRA awaited picked - up.
0745 - 0950: Gear loaded through heavy surf - very slow.

(29)

- 0950 - 1130: To Blup Blup Island, anchored "KUM'MEI" area.
- 1240 - 1350: Gear offloaded; ANDRA sailed to MADANG escorting M.V. Sapphire from Sepik.
- 1350 - 1630: General Discussions with Luluai PAKEI and others re problems, food production, etc.

Tuesday 7th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 0835: Explained new forms for Census books to villagers.
- 0835 - 1440: Census revised, new forms.
- 1530 - 1620: Talk given on production of copra, pigs needing pens, Local Government Councils - their functions, and general cleanliness.
- 1620 - 1735: Debate on above talk.
- 1735 - 1830: Census figures compiled.
- 2030 - 2240: Talk with Luluai re history of island and their "Stori blong Tumbuna".

Wednesday 8th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 50: Four minor complaints heard and settled. Talks with various men re work of the House of Assembly, and the economy of the Territory (much simplified).
- 1330 - 1700: More discussions re the economy - the need for taxes, the importance of the small production farmer.

Thursday 9th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 1100: Area Study and village information sheets compiled.
- 1200 - 1410: General discussions re Local Government Council programme ~~and~~ possibilities for the islands.

Friday 10th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 0905: Gear packed, onto ANDRA.
- 0905 - 1020: To KADOVAR.
- 1020 - 1110: Offloaded and climbed mountain to where village is situated.
- 1110 - 1550: Revised census, new forms.
- 1550 - 1810: Information for Area Study and village information sheets collected. Trade Store Survey by Co-Operative Officer.
- 1810 - 1930: Census figures compiled.
- 2010 - 2150: General discussions with villagers.

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Saturday 11th January 1969.

- 0800 - 0910: Talk given to village re pigs and dogs in the housing areas, need for more coconuts to be planted by younger men, explanation of work and aims of Local Government Council.
- 0910 - 1015: Forum on the above, 3 complaints heard.
- 1015 - 1100: Gear taken down mountain, loaded on ANDRA.
- 1100 - 1340: To Wei Island and necessary items offloaded only.
- 1340 - 1410: Census revised, new forms, figures compiled.
- 1410 - 1740: Talk on copra production, function of Local Government Council, and general cleanliness. Forum on this. No complaints! Information for Area Study and village information sheets compiled.
- 1740 - 1930: To Koil Island per ANDRA.

Sunday 12th January, 1969.

- 1000 - 1200: ANDRA took Co-Operative Officers to WOKEO. Inspected 3 water pumps for condition and maintenance. Trade Store Survey carried out.
- 1200 - 1600: Inspected all villages and hamlets. One minor complaint heard. One longer complaint re adultery to be taken to Wewak. General discussions re copra, the N/W season, and Local Government Councils plans for a workboat. Most of night - from 2200 until a around 0400 on 13th spent doing slow circles within shelter of reef. The strong winds kept the anchor from holding, in conjunction with a tropical storm.

Monday 13th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 0900: Spoke with parties concerned re adultery case.
- 0900 - 1040: To DAP hamlet at WOKEO Island.
- 1040 - 1350: Spoke with councillors and people re copra production, re - planting problems, general situation on island. No complaints. Not able to walk around to BEGIAWA due heavy rain falling all morning and afternoon. Co-Operative Officers returned to ship.
- 1350 - 1900: To Wewak, very heavy seas.
- 1900 - 2030: Unloaded passengers, Local Officers, half crew, some cargo. Taken to various places in Sub-District L/Rover. Saw A.D.C. at his house. Second Phase completed.

FOLLOW UP VISIT TO WALIS AND TARAWAI

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Monday 20th January 1969.

- 0930 - 1010: Gear loaded onto ANDRA. Assistant District Commissioner and self boarded.
- 1010 - 1245: To St. Johns KAIRIRU Island.
- 1300 - 1510: To WALIS Island.
- 1510 - 1650: At WALIS, talk given on election tomorrow. 3 nominations taken. Discussion re School, lack of attendance by children from TARAWAI.
- 1650 - 1715: To TARAWAI anchorage .
- 1715 - 1800: Gear for new dryer unloaded.
- 1800 - 1840: Discussions with councillor from TARAWAI and one nominee AIJAM from WALIS re friction between the islands - useless in matters such as education and general communications.

Tuesday 21st January, 1969.

- 0700 - 1150: To WALIS Island, conducted Local Government Councils by-election with A.D.C., compiled all information sheets. Announced who had won - AIJAM by about 90% .
- 1150 - 1310: Three minor complaints settled: 2 concerning Sorcery, a favourite subject here and at TARAWAI.
- 1330 - 1640: To WEWAK.
End follow - up visit to WALIS/TARAWAI.

Wednesday 29th January, 1969.

- 0745 - 0940: Cargo packed, taken on board ROUNA FALLS.
- 0940 - 1130: To SERASIEN on KAIRIRU Island.
- 1130 - 1410: Gear unloaded. Tax Committee to SHEM for general meeting. Self to Catholic Mission St. Johns, Spoke with Fr. J. Langtry and new teacher, later with Fr. Kaliz the father in charge.
- 1410 - 1615: At camp - general idea of walking times and places where we can sleep. Also asked about TARO Sickness.
- 1615 - 1730: Spoke with 2 councillors after meeting at SHEM re a rough timetable. Saw Fr. Langtry re a PETRUS BOIAK who is a mental case apparantly.

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Thursday 30th January, 1969.

- 0800 - 0905: At St. Xaviers to send message to Co-Operatives and A.D.C. re copra awaiting pick up and village books which were taken to office last year.
- 0930 - 1150: Census revised SERASIEN (SELSIANG), new forms.
- 1150 - 1310: Talk on function of Local Government Councils and general idea of economy of Territory.
- 1310 - 1400: 3 minor complaints heard.
- 1400 - 1620: Information for Area Study and village information sheets.
- 1720 - : ANDRA brought items from Wewak Sub-District Office. Dinner at St. Johns.

Friday 31st January, 1969.

- 0730 - 0830: Packed gear - walked to SHEM village.
- 0830 - 1110: Census revised, new forms, figures compiled.
- 1110 - 1500: Talk given on village hygiene, need to increase copra and market gardening, the importance of the small farmer in the countrys' economy, and the duties of a councillor. General discussions and minor complaints. Information for Area Study and village information sheets compiled.
- 1500 - 1730: At St. Xaviers with councillor, spoke with Br. Phelan re School and problems of boys using the native ground.
- 1730 - 1805: Walked to BRAUNIAK.

Saturday 1st February, 1969.

- 0800 - 1040: Revised census at BRAUNIAK new forms.
- 1040 - 1305: General discussions, Area Study information gathered. One pig dispute - much longer. Talk given on peoples' apathetic attitude towards farming - especially copra production; the need to follow the councils' rules re pigs and dogs.
- 1540:- 1630: Walked to YUWUN.
- 1630 - 1800: Camp set up - tents used as no rest house. First time on officer has slept here since before the second World War.

Sunday 2nd February, 1969.

- 1140 - 1320: Census revised YUWUN, new forms.
1320 - 1450: Census revised for YAUUK, new forms.
1450 - 1640: Talk given of on council rules, duties of councillor, the economy of the Territory and importance of small producers in each village. Need to utilise their land better.
1640 - 2150: Area Study and village information Sheets compiled. Discussions with some villagers - explained the House of Assembly and the ideal type of member, plus function of Local Government Councils.

Monday 3rd February, 1969.

- 0700 - 0730: Camp broken, gear packed.
0730 - 0810: To YAUUK in Motor Canoe - canoe on to KORAGUR. Inspected village and 2 Japanese ^{guns} ~~guns~~ still in positions.
0810 - 1200: Walked to KORAGUR via hamlets of SABAR, and PARU. Inspected SABAR water supply and old village site (destroyed by earth tremors). Track damaged in places by slides, which have killed one and injured two other persons.
1305 - 1710: Census revised for KORAGUR, new forms.
1710 - 2210: Spoke with councillor Mikar and various villagers to gauge feeling over lack of land, the 6 deaths in past 2 months, and effects of slides in recent weeks.

Tuesday 4th February, 1969.

- 0800 - 0820: Census figures completed. At Koragur.
0820 - 1200: Talk given on marriage custom of exchanging, council rules, need to acquire more gardening ground in the future, explanation of duties and functions of Local Government Councils and the Councillors. General forum re above. Collected information for Area Study and compiled village information sheets. An informative 3½ hours.
1200 - 1400: Gear packed, walked to SHAGUR village.
1400 - 1530: Village inspected, including society Store, which was damaged last year by one BOIAK of SHAGUR.
1530 - 1700: Spoke with councillor SALIA ~~and BOIAK~~ re Store damage, travelling to Local Government Council meetings, ~~few~~ ^{land} shortages.

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Wednesday 5th February, 1969.

- 0800 - 1110: Census revised for SHAGUR, new forms.
- 1110 - 1530: Talk on pig rule, marriage custom, land dispute between SHAGUR and SERASIEN (Silisang), duties and functions of Local Government Councils and councillors and the importance of the small farmer in the economy.
Minor complaints heard. Information for Area Study and village information sheets compiled. General forum for discussion of problems etc.
- 1530 - 1650: Gear packed, walked to RUMLAN.
- 1650 - 1810: Information for Area Study and village information Sheets compiled.

Thursday 6th February, 1969.

- 0800 - 1015: Census revised for RUMLAN, new forms.
- 1015 - 1230: Talk given re pigs, marriage custom, need to increase copra production, duties of Local Government Councils etc. Minor complaints heard, all settled.
- 1230 - 1400: Gear packed, walked to SURAI village.
- 1410 - 1550: Census revised for SURAI, new forms.
- 1550 - 1745: Talk on attitude to work, need to work to help themselves and the economy, duties of councillors etc.
Two complaints settled.
- 1745 - 1820: Information for Area study and village information Sheets compiled.
- 1820 - 1940: Information for Area study and village information Sheets compiled.

Friday 7th February, 1969.

- 0800 - 0830: Talk with villagers re water supply, gardens, tracks over the mountain, Catholic Mission Schools.
- 0830 - 1120: Walked to SERASIEN (SILISANG) village. One complaint heard at SHAUIR hamlet, inspected copra plantation and dyer at Victoria Bay.
- 1120 - 1300: Settled previous complaint. Camp set up. Talk with councillor SALIO re last Local Government Councils meeting, problems with transport etc.
- 1430 - 1630: At St. Johns then St. Xaviers discussing points brought up on patrol

Saturday, 8th February, 1969.

To Wewak per motor canoe.

Wednesday 12th February, 1969.

- 1400 - 1545: Ex Wewak per ANDRA - arrived SERASIEN (SILISANG) KAIRIRU at 1400.
Sent men to KORAGUR, SHAGUR, SHEM, and BRUNIAK for meeting tomorrow at UTABOP on top of the island. Discussed movements with councillor from SHEM, Alois.

Thursday 13th February, 1969.

- 0715 - 1015: Walked to top of island - area known as ^{UTABOP} ~~UTABOP~~.
- 1015 - 1310: Investigation into customary rights to ground and whether the area was purchased previously. Walked section of the boundary.
- 1310 - 1440: Walked down to St. Xaviers.

- 1440 - 1530: Spoke with Br. Phelan re land and rights over it, plus general Taro wilt on North side of island. (43)
- 1530 - 1555: Walked to St. Johns.
- 1555 - 1635: Spoke with Fr. Kaliz re water pipe down to beach for shipping; not to be repaired; buckets only means now.
- 1635 - 1750: Gear packed, taken onto Rouna Fall, chence across to SIBABARU on Musuu Island.

Friday 14th February, 1969.

- 0800 - 0950: Census revised for SIBABARU, new forms.
- 0950 - 1130: Complaints heard re bad debts, 2 settled, re pigs and one bride price.
- 1130 - 1215: Talk given on duties Local Government Councils, marriage custom, hygiene of village, pig rule, need to think of the future for copra, not just the present.
- 1215 - 1430: Area Study and village information Sheets compiled from discussions.
- 1630 - 2015: Spoke with men of village re "Stori blong Tumbuna" and then explained in simple terms the economic structure of the Territory, stressing the importance of the small producers. Also explained elementary business principles to them.

Saturday 15th February, 1969.

- 0720 - 0820: To MARAI (FILAU) in motor canoe, heavy seas.
- 0820 - 0950: Census revised for MARAI, new forms.
- 0950 - 1025: Talk given on work of Local Government Councils and duties of councillors; need to keep planting coconuts, and explanation of pig rule given.
- 1025 - 1205: Area Study and village information sheets compiled. Inspected copra dryer and village area.
- 1205 - 1325: To SUP village along beach then through swamp.
- 1430 - 1740: Revised census for SUP, new forms.
- 1740 - 1825: Talk given on duties and functions of Local Government Councils, their purpose and the purpose of taxes.
- 1150 - 1350: Packed and walked to BAM village.
- 1500 - 1735: Census revised for BAM, new forms.

Monday 17th February, 1969.

- 0750 - 0840: Area Study and village information Sheets.
- 0840 - 0930: Talk on pig rule, marriage custom, need to increase cash subsistence, work of Local Government Councils, procedures involved in having a motion carried.
- 0930 - 1120: Heard views ~~of views~~ of villagers, minor complaints. Complaints re survey and Muschu plantation will check at Office.
- 1120 - 1230: Walked to SMALL MUSCHU village in heavy rain. Track a quagmire.
- 1310 - 1425: Census revised for Small Muschu, new forms.
- 1425 - 1605: Area Study and village information Sheets compiled. Talk on Territory economy, reasons for price fluctuations, marriage custom, pig rule, duties of people in the council areas.
- 1605 - 1710: Minor complaints, same type again re land boundary for Muschu Plantation. Will check files at Office.

(42)

Tuesday 18th February, 1969.

- 0830 - 1020: To Wewak per canoe.
- 1020 - 1300: Saw A.D.C. and D.O. Lands re Plantation.
- 1400 - 1605: Saw Surgeon at P.H.D., saw A.D.C. again re completion of patrol; then to lands to read Sub-District Office and District Office files, on Muschu Plantation and discuss position with District Officer Lands re Final order and appeals.

Wednesday 19th February, 1969.

- To Big Mushu village per motor canoe.
- 1330 - 1700: Area Study and village Information Sheets, compiled. Minor complaints heard. General discussions re marketing facilities, the society, their gardens, etc. Discussions re plantation land and all the complaints sent talk out that there would be a meeting of all interested parties on Friday.

Thursday 20th February, 1969,

- 0800 - 1210: Census revised for Big Muschu, new forms.
- 1210 - 1315: Census figures compiled.
- 1315 - 1400: Spoke with men from SUP re Catholic Mission lease and ownership of coconuts or the lease. Provisional order only so far.
- 1400 - 1510: Talk given on basic economy of Territory, need for younger people to plant coconuts now, the lack of savings accounts and business knowledge shown by people here, including motor owners.
- 1510 - 1600: Forum for all to participate in.
- 1600 - 1620: Walked to plantation to see Br. Gonzales.
- 1620 - 1815: Spoke to Br. Gonzales re progress of plantation, their expansion for cattle, complaints by people from the surrounding villages. Saw airstrip and section cleared area where they are expanding.
- 1840 - 1930: Spoke with councillor SABA re land problems which have been left for four years. Why didn't people bring them up earlier.

Friday 21st February, 1969.

- 0830 - 1230: Meeting of all claimants on Muschu Plantation. From Big Muschu, Small Muschu, BAM, FILAU (MARAI), PAUSAM, and WARAK. ~~By~~ Br. Gonzales attended. Heard all sides to get a preliminary report to A.D.C. while Area Study completed. A good idea would be a demarcation of the whole of Muschu if we had 3 months to spare.
- 1330 - 1410: Final talks with councillor and others re the land.
- 1410 - 1500: Discussion with Br. Gonzales re Plantation and claims.
- 1500 - 1650: 3 complaints re debts. 2 settled, One left for councillor to supervise.
- 1650 - 1830: Wrote out letter to A.D.C. re today's meeting of claimants.

Saturday 22nd February, 1969.

- 0630 - 1010: Motor canoe to Wewak through heavy seas.
 - 1010 - 1140: Gear and personal taken to Office and houses. Saw A.D.C. re patrol completion.
- Patrol Stood Down.

A. POLITICAL

(i) Local Government and Councillors:

There are eight wards in the Wewak Islands, with four islands (WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR and BAM) still not included in the Wewak/But Local Government Council. The quality of the councillors leaves a lot to be desired except in two cases. The people, having the choice of leaders now, too often choose a person incapable of exercising any degree of effective leadership over his constituents. It is obvious that only a few villages receive any news on the proceedings of the monthly meetings, and others only receive irregular and third hand stories.

For their tax outlay the islands have very little to show and there is a growing cynicism towards the usefulness of the Council tax. The councillors from KAIRIRU and MUSCHU Islands find it difficult to get to Wewak as the canoe owners require payment now. This attitude is typical of the constituents view of the councillors. If the Councils' plan to purchase a workboat goes through then this will help boost the prestige of the council considerably.

(ii) House of Assembly and Members:

The House of Assembly is a vague and amorphous idea to the people on the four outer islands not in the Wewak/But Local Government Council, (WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR and BAM). Their total comprehension of both Local Government and the House of Assembly is virtually nil. This cannot really be alleviated by political talks and discussions as they have had these over the last four years.

To the remainder of the islands the House of Assembly represents a new way in which the peoples' greivances will be put right, and a whole series of allocations will miraculously pave the way to an easy and rich life for them. The first House did not appear to do much for them but with such a vocal local member as M. Somare, there is the feeling that things will improve. Patient and detailed political education will help in this regard. This attitude is not so noticeable on KAIRIRU (where the two Catholic Mission High Schools give a more realistic outlook to the people), and on WALIS and KOIL Islands.

House of Assembly and Members ... cont ...

(40)

All islands expressed a desire to have visits from their Members (BEIBI and SOMARE) to help them know what is happening in the House and to understand things better. The two members have recently approached District Office with a view to visiting the islands and so there is a strong possibility that these visits will occur.

B. ECONOMIC

See relevant sections in AREA STUDY.

C. SOCIAL

(i) Health:

The general health of the islanders is very good except in two cases. BAM and KADOVAR have cases of dietary deficiency which shows in the slender limbed children with large swollen stomachs. The remainder of the islands have an abundant variety of food. KADOVAR, TARAWAI and WEI do not have an aid post. All the rest have them; TARAWAI using the one at WALIS; WEI the one at KOIL; and KADOVAR the one at BLUP BLUP.

The aid post orderlies at KAIRIRU, BAM and MUSCHU complain that they are not supported by the people, and have difficulty getting food. This seems a common problem which is usually overcome if the A.P.O. helps himself a little, and the villagers are advised of what is expected of them and the A.P.O.

(ii) Law and Order:

There were remarkably few serious complaints throughout the Census Division - only two cases required movement to Wewak and only one of these actually went to court. The remainder; minor domestic quarrels, debts, pig damage to gardens, exchange problems; were all settled without legal action. In this regard, minor complaints, the islands have more than their fair share and the councillors could be quite effective if the people had chosen proper leaders. As it is they all wait until a patrol comes and then spring these accumulated complaints on the visiting officer.

(iii) For comments on other headings see AREA STUDY section.

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D. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Earthquake Damage:

The earthquakes during late September through early October of 1968 caused considerable damage on two islands and minor damage on one other. WALIS and TARAWAI Islands are both engaged in rebuilding and repairing programme of houses, cock houses, latrines, and copra stores. At WALIS 19 houses collapsed and the majority of the remainder were damaged. Most of these have been removed and there are 9 new houses nearing completion. TARAWAI had 8 houses collapse and had started building 4 new ones. With their type of foundations the houses would take more stress than those at WALIS.

Parts of KAIRIRU also suffered during the tremors and odd houses in most villages and hamlets can be seen collapsed or shored up. Also the series of earth slides which have claimed one life so far began during these tremors.

The people are not particularly concerned about these except for KORAGUL, which is perched along a slope approximately 100 feet above the surf, with the mountain sloping away behind them. If a slide occurred here most of the village would go with it.

AREA STUDY

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AREA STUDY - WEWAK ISLANDS

5

INTRODUCTION:

(a) This patrol has covered the ten islands in the census division, with return visits to Koil, Wokeo, Tarawai, and Walis islands. In fact the beginning of this area study was patrol No. 7 - 68/69 which was limited to Wokeo and Koil, the census figures have been included to give complete numbers for the division. The patrol has been conducted in three phases, Tarawai and Walis in December, the outer islands of Wei, Blup Blup, Kadovar, Bam, and return visits to Koil and Wokeo, in January, and finally the two larger islands of Kairiru and Muschu in February.

Between the second and final stage there was a return visit to Walis and Tarawai with the A.D.C. to conduct a by-election for Walis ward, in the Wewak - But Local Government Council. This helped to assess the effects of the rather detailed Area Study visit.

The ten islands range from tropical havens in lagoon type settings, to formidable bastions of the deep. They can be classified into two basic types though, (1) the flat silhouetted, coral limestone formed ones of Walis, Tarawai, Koil, Muschu, and Wei, and (2) the mountainous, Volcanic originated ones of Kairiru, Wokeo, Blup Blup, Kadovar, and Bam (which still has a very active vent)

The vegetation is roughly the same for all the islands, tropical rainforest with patches of Kunai grasses, sago swamps, mangrove swamps, and secondary vegetation. Rainfall for most of the islands, would be above that of Wewak, the nearest recording station, which receives approx 80 inches per year. Temperature ranges from 75 - 90 degrees throughout the year.

(b) The islands of Walis, Tarawai, Kairiru, and Muschu are within 3 to 10 miles from the Coast, and travel to and from these islands in native motor canoes is possible almost throughout the year. At times in the North-West season the seas prohibit canoe movements. Koil and Wokeo have canoes to travel the 30 odd miles to Wewak but they are limited by the seas on more occasions than the previously mentioned islands. Bam, Blup Blup, Kadovar, and Wei have no motor canoes and are limited to contact via the Catholic Mission ship, the Government trawlers, and infrequent private vessels.

All the islands are able to be reached by trawler or workboat and anchorages are at Tarawai, Kairiru, Koil, and Blup Blup. They all give adequate protection except for harsh South easterly winds, which are not common.

Kairiru and Muschu have Catholic Mission airstrips, both of which do not meet DCA requirements and are thus available only to the Mission aircraft. The Kairiru one is at St. Xaviers on the Southern side, facing the strait between Kairiru and Muschu. At Muschu the airstrip, completed in 1965, is situated along a low ridge at the back of the Plantation owned by the Mission.

(c) All the islands have seen Europeans of the German Administration, and later the Australian, and have received some degree of regular contact from them until the present. The islands closer to the mainland, and having somewhat larger areas to utilise, have had plantations formed on them; at Wallis, Tarawai, and Muschu. Kairiru has been the base for the Catholic Mission, Society for the Divine Word, since before the second world war.

The Japanese visited all ten islands and caused damaged to gardens on some. They set up a strong complex on Kairiru with upwards of 2,000 men there at one stage. There are many stories associated with this period, and it is certain that the people on Kairiru do not wish to experience the same thing again. Other islands have no recollection of unpleasant or anxious moments caused by the Japanese visits.

Since the war the islands have received regular contact from the Administration, although very little has been planned for their future. Kairiru has received a great deal of attention from the Catholic Mission and at present enjoys the benefits of two high schools.

Other areas should not in any way be discouraged. In fact when they do move, the area should be encouraged to take their families.

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Population registers are attached. The previous census was March - April 1968. A look at the Birth/Death rates for the last census and this one, shows that the Birth rate has dropped .77 per 100; the Death rate .42 per 100; and the Natural Increase is down .35 per 100.

(b) See attached map. All the islands have rough walking paths connecting all villages on each island. Kairiru and Muschu also have some vehicular tracks. Kairiru: from St. Johns Catholic Mission (near SERASIEN) to St. Xaviers (near SHAM) and through to BRAUNIAK and YUWUN.

Muschu: from the central Plantation area to SUP, SIBABABARU, Big Muschu, and Bam.

(c) The male adults absent in the worker categories, inside and outside the District, is almost 20% of the total. Although this is a fairly high figure there were no instances of real shortage in any village. With the lack of land on many of the islands and the near impossible task of doing well with copra, then the movement to other areas should not in any way be discouraged. In fact when they do move, the men should be encouraged to take their families.

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SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The area can be divided into 5 groups caused by different languages, and varying ancestral beliefs.

(i) BAM Island, BLUP BLUP Island, KADOVAR Island, WEI Island - all are linked by a common language and a basic belief that they all are descendants from other men rather than eagles or Snakes or such. BAM have one male ancestor, SOKEI and one female, MED who originated on the island. All ~~are~~ owe allegiance to these two with strong family affiliations now.

Blup Blup have four legendary ancestors who made everything; the males DUK and AMKAI, and females ANJERU and AIMWAP. There are minor ancestors such as pigs, pigeons, Snakes, included in their beliefs also.

KADOVAR have one male, KUMUDON and one female, JERI who were originally on the island; and then two other males KANDMASEI and KIPARA who came from the Sepik. One other male from Blup Blup, ARAPAR brought all the food over. Prior to that only bananas were available. The whole island is divided into roughly 4 lines each having one of the four males as their ancestral head.

WEI is believed to have been settled before but each time the group has been wiped out by other islanders. The present 63 people are descendants of some small migratory group from BAM island.

(ii) Wokeo and Koil Islands - see report No. 7 - 68/69. Both islands believe they originated from the eagle and flying fox; with many minor ancestral lines in each village to separate the families.

(iii) Tarawai and Walis islands are linked by language and by one ancestor WEIBUN who came from YANGORU. Tarawai has one male descent line WEIBUN, another for the flying fox, and two for the females LAMIKO and SIPAIN who originated on the island. All owe allegiance to son of WEIBUN and LAMIKO, HARARAI, with minor lines throughout the village.

Walis has 2 original legendary ancestors, the flying fox and WEIBUN. The island is now divided into 9 lineages, ~~to~~ one of which all persons belong.

(iv) Kairiru Island - all the 9 villages on the island believe they are descendants of the Masalai (spirit) KAIRIRU who came from WOKEO and settled in the crater lake on top of island. Each village has its own set of ancestors but basically all the inhabitants are one group. They also have links with SIBABABARU, MARAI, and SUP on Muschu Island.

(v) Muschu Island - has two groups on the island. One ~~is~~ affiliated with KAIRIRU; the other, Big Muschu, Small Muschu, and BAM all believe they came from Small Muschu, ~~and~~ where 3 persons; SAMSIMBER (m) TAVERMO (m) and MAKASEI (f) originated from.

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(b) The functional social unit for the islands varies from simple family to extended family based on the concepts of the original ancestors.

BAM, WEI, and TARAWAI are all simple family concepts. BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, WOKEO, and KOIL are all extended families based on patrilineal descent lines, WALIS, with its 9 separate groups could almost be said to have patrilineal lineages rather than just the extended family.

All lines were patrilineal, even though some of the original ancestors were females. The women were never given as the head of a line; all they ever managed was to contribute to the beginnings of the line.

(c) There are 5 different languages within the Census Division (i) BAM, KADOVAR, BLUP BLUP, and WEI have one language; called "RUM" at BAM, "KUFIL" at KADOVAR and BLUP BLUP, and "TABEL" at WEI. The Murik Lakes language is very close to this one and seems to point to the originating area for the movement to these islands.

(ii) WOKEO and KOIL have a common language called "VENUA" by the KOIL'S. It is similar to group (i) but not the same; they can communicate with WEI and KADOVAR though.

(iii) TARAWAI and WALIS speak the same language as BOIKEN, KARAWOP, areas of YANGORU, along the coast to BANAK; and BAM, BIG MUSCHU, and SMALL MUSCHU on Muschu Island.

(iv) KAIRIRU and the 3 villages on MUSCHU, SIBABARU, MARAI, and SUP all speak a language called "TAU" which is the original name of the island. It is also the same as WOM area, YUC island, and KARASAU island.

(v) The remaining three villages on MUSCHU Island; BIG MUSCHU, SMALL MUSCHU, and BAM all speak a language called "MINIJA" which is the same as the WEWAK area, areas near KARAWOP, and above BOIKEN along the coast.

(d) and (e) In covering these two sections I will deal with each island separately.

BAM: An isolated island, they trade and mix with BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR mostly, to lesser degrees with WEI, KOIL and WOKEO. They did not fight with other islands, except WEI, and had no contact outside the division.

BLUP BLUP and KADOVAR: within easy travel of each other they have been on friendly terms for many years. They trade and have regular contact with MURIK LAKES, TEREBU, SAMAP, and KAIEP along the coast. The Sepik river people have been their traditional enemies. There were no internal disputes on BLUP BLUP but at present the island is divided into 2 halves, the line of the Luluai and the line of the Tultul. KADOVAR saw much fighting between 2 groups on the island but this ended before Europeans were seen.

WEI: Has been wiped out twice in their past history. The present group has friendly relations with KOIL, WOKEO, KADOVAR, and a passable one with BLUP BLUP. They do not get on with BAM or the Sepik River people.

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WOKEO and KOIL: These islands trade and have cordial contact with KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, WEI, BLUP BLUP, and KADOVAR. Also the coast area around MOEM.

They have no traditional enemies any more. WOKEO never bothered to fight with other islands, being concerned with its own internal disputes, KOIL on the other hand, being too small to indulge in internal warfare, had the occasional fight with WEI and BLUP BLUP.

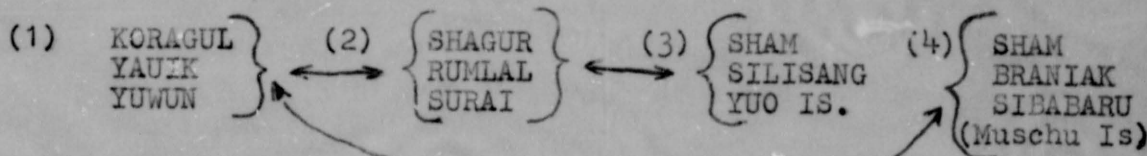
WALIS ISLAND: No internal fighting within living memory. The old fighting finished when the 3 main groups built one village at the present site of WALIS village. They have a great hatred for TARAWAI and most of the fighting in the past was between these two groups. Even in the midst of this though both groups traded - TARAWAI needing sago and Palms for food and thatching of houses while WALIS is short of native tobacco which TARAWAI has.

Walis trade and hold singsings with BUT, SWAIN, BALAM, DAGUA, along the coast, and MUSCHU and KAIRIRU Islands.

TARAWAI ISLAND: Minor disputes internally but nothing during the present period. Their main fighting took place against WALIS IS. On one occasion some AITAPE people helped them against WALIS. Normally though just the two islands partook of the hostilities.

The TARAWAIS trade with MOEM and WOM areas along coast and with various places up around AITAPE. All are different languages and not the same as TARAWAIS.

KAIRIRU ISLAND: There are at present ~~four~~ main affiliations. KORAGUL, YAUIK, YUWUN all ~~are~~ group against BRAUNIAK, SHAM, and SIBABARU (on Muschu). Also against SHAGUR, RUMLAL, and SURAI, who in turn are the traditional enemies of SILISANG (SERASIEN) and YUO Island and on occasions SHAM.



These animosities extend right up to the present and effect the land disputes and gardening rights.

- Group (1) trades with Muschu Island and Wom area.
- Group (2) trades with Muschu Island and with the Wewak area; plus Walis Island.
- Group (3) trades with Karasau Island, Wom area, parts of Muschu Island, and the Boiken region along the coast.
- Group (4) trades with Muschu, Wom, area, Karawop, and along the coast above But.

MUSCHU ISLAND: Is split into two factions; those which originated from KAIRIRU and speak TAU - SIBABARU, MARAI, and SUP; against BAM, BIG MUSCHU, and SMALL MUSCHU. This division still exists and all parties take an active dislike in the other. There is also a third lot, some YUO Island people who have a hamlet at PAUSAM and at WARAK along the shore of URAK inlet. They have affiliated with SIBABARU due to their small number. Warfare before the coming of the Germans almost wiped out the WARAKS.

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LEADERSHIP

(a) Leadership throughout the islands is traditionally hereditary. It is still very much followed although the forms of Local Government Councillors, Luluais/Tultuls, and the effects of education have all served to weaken the pattern in varying degrees. The surprising part of this patrol was that there were very few men who would be worth mentioning under this heading. The older men are not in control of the younger generation nor are they aware or capable of understanding and coping with the problems and developments taking place around them. The younger men have either gone elsewhere to work, are completing their education, or are not yet influential enough to rate as leaders. This has left a vacuum at nearly all the villages which will have to be filled before any consistent economic improvements are manifest.

The leaders ostensibly are:-

BAM: TANEP - KUKURAI (LULUAI) NO. 1 Chief.
APKAI (TULTUL) NO. 2 Chief.

Both are of the old hereditary leadership pattern.

BLUP BLUP: KUKURAI (accredited with magical powers).
BURANGI NO. 1 Chief.

The Luluai and Tultul are not hereditary leaders and their only powers are those shown when the Patrol Officer is present.

KADOVAR: TANEP } hereditary leaders.
BULIAK }
MALANGAU }

The Luluai (KAIMUN) and (Tultul MAMEL) here are in the same position as those on BLUP BLUP ISLAND.

WEI: MUNGUN - hereditary leader.
Luluai is SAIG who is reasonably affective. The whole group of 63 would give no trouble anyway.

WALIS: WINJAGU - MORUAN } traditional leaders.
AIJAM - JALTUM }

A young man FRANCIS YANANAK bears watching. He is a real stirrer and wants to impress the people with his powers.

TARAWAI: POLIKAS - SAMUK old councillor Hereditary.
AUGWER - councillor Hereditary.
AMUR - WABAR Hereditary.

These three are the leaders of TARAWAI. Although the place is quiet, clean, and doing very well out of the Copra Plantation I can't help wondering how effective they really are.

KAIRIRU: Here there were a variety of leaders; three councillors, the Society chairman, various "Komitis" appointed by the councillors, and the old traditional leaders who are ineffectual.

ALOIS - KOBARU - SIGEP. Councillor for SHAM, SILISANG, BRAUNIAK, YAUUK and YUWUN. (He is from DAGUA area and has aquired the leadership.)

BUGASU - MUSIAN: Chairman of Society. Hereditary.

KWABUN - MARAI: Hereditary; very influential.

KAULIEP - TIROM: Councillor for KORAGUL. Hereditary.

SARIO - SOVES: Councillor for SHAGUR, RUMMAL, SURAI, Hereditary.

MUSCHU: Muschu was outstanding for its complete lack of leaders. There was virtually no-one who had any control over the general population.

SABER: Old luluai of SUP. Hereditary.

SABA - KABRAN: Councillor for island of Muschu. No hereditary.

SUAKAN: Old Landowner, hereditary. From BAM.

(b) Only those leaders who appear mildly affective or influential have been recorded here. By far the best was the councillor from KORAGUL, but he is the Solitary figure out of five and a half thousand people.

KAULIEP - TIROM (1927); Councillor for KORAGUL on KAIRIRU. Attended pidgin school prior to World war two. While the Japanese occupied KAIRIRU he spent most of the time in the bush away from the sea. After the war he went to RABAU for 1½ years; then attended St. Xaviers Pidgin School on KAIRIRU for another 1½ years (1949-50). KAULIEP became a Catholic Mission Catechist then and taught at WABAG in 1951.

1952-53: Set up a pidgin school at KORAGUL.

1953-54: Teacher at WOKEO.

1955-56: Catechist/Teacher at WALIS Island.

1957 Started Pidgin School at "BO" in between KORAGUL and SHAGUR on KAIRIRU.

1958-59: Catechist/Teacher at WOKEO.

1960-67: Catechist/Teacher at "BO" on KAIRIRU.

1967 Elected councillor for KORAGUL.

KAULIEP is a different type of leader than those normally seen, by the questions he asks, by his ideas, and by his command over the village. It is obvious he is respected and also listened to by the people. KAULIEP is at present concerned with moving people from KORAGUL to other hamlets and new sites on the other side of the island, where adequate gardens can be made.

KWABUN - MARAI: of SHAM village, KAIRIRU island.

KWABUN is the hereditary leader for SHAM and is the real chief when it comes to land. He has the job of setting disputes and is the acknowledged authority on land ownership in the SERASIEN, SHAM, BRAUNIAK, YUWUN areas. He has had no education at all. He began life outside the village by working on the Catholic Mission boat for 1½ years. He then went to RABAU and worked in one of the offices there for 2 years as the "Watch". After that KWABUN worked as a Winch Operator on the

wharf for 18 years until the war came. He spent the war period in the bush around New Britain.

After the war he worked as a labourer in the town for 2 years after which ANGAU sent him home in 1948. He has remained there ever since and is an interesting and roguish character.

BUGASU - MUSIAN: of SERASIEN village, KAIRIRU Island.

BUGASU is Chairman of the Society on KAIRIRU, and is reasonably effective and helpful type. He managed one year of Pidgin Schooling and after that sailed to better things; 6 years on a plantation near ALEXISHAVEN. Then to WAU as Labourer/miner for 3 years until the war. BUGASU spent that period in WAU. After the war he spent 2 years on a coastal vessel the MALOKA and finally returned to KAIRIRU in 1947.

The Society was formed in 1956 and he was a delegate from then until 1966. He has been chairman since then. He is a strong supporter of the Administration and the need for more production of Copra.

KOBARU - SIGEP: of SHAM Villa ge, KAIRIRU Island.

KOBARU is the councillor for SERASIEN, SHAM, BRAUNIAK, YUWUN, and YAUUK; the whole Southern side of KAIRIRU Island. He is a native of DAGUA on the coast and replaced another DAGUA, ANIS, as councillor in 1967.

KOBARU had no formal Schooling but managed to learn how to read and write Pidgin English. He left DAGUA for Manus in 1932 to work as a labourer on one of the Plantations. After 3 years he went to WAU and worked in the gold fields until 1937. Then to SALMOA as a storeman until 1939, at which time he returned to DAGUA.

In 1949 he went to KAIRIRU as the Catholic Mission labour ~~line~~ leader and worked for them in this capacity until 1958. He was elected councillor in 1967.

KOBARU is ineffective and more of a puppet than a leader. He was given ground at SHAM in 1954 and has the unspoken threat of his rights over the land being withdrawn, if he fails to keep on the right side of the SHAMS. This coupled with the fact that the BRAUNIAKS, YUWUNS, and YAUUKS all are affiliated with KORAGUL against SHAM, has made KOBARU completely useless.

AUGWER - WIBAM: Councillor for TARAWAI Island.

AUGWER is young, inexperienced, but eager. He has had no formal Schooling. He has worked at KAVIENG AND LAE as a Labourer, and at DCA WEWAK for four years as a domestic labourer. He also worked on the FATIMA STAR, a coastal vessel from 1964 - 66. In 1967 he was elected councillor.

It is obvious that the TARAWAIS' are not happy with both Administration Primary "T" School and Catholic Mission Schools being on WALIS, and they have resorted to increased Copra production to prove their superiority. AUGWER is beginning to hold the reins and guide the people towards a very solid economic position.

(27)

AIJAM - JALTUM: Councillor for WALIS Island.

AIJAM received approx 90% of the vote in the Local Government Council by election which indicates his standing above all others. Whether he can control all the elements of the WALIS community remains for the next patrol. He is not an inspiring character yet carries more weight than appears on the surface. A better idea can be gauged by the next officer after AIJAM has had a year as councillor.

He attended 1½ years at Pidgin School in the 1930's and then went to RABAU as a domestic until the war. He managed to work his way back to WALIS during the war. After, he spent 2 years on a coastal vessel; 3 years with Shell Company at MADANG; then 3 years labouring around MADANG. He returned to WALIS in 1960 and worked with the Society on their copra plantation until becoming the peoples' spokesman.

(c) The old ways are gradually becoming less influential on the younger men and women and this trend will continue as more leave for educational and working purposes. The old leaders are still powerful in land matters, but in business, marriage, control of the young, their influence has declined to a great extent. As mentioned previously there were very few persons worth nothing as leaders, in fact WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR, and BAM do not rate a mention in Section (b) above. WOKEO and KOIL are covered in Patrol No. 7 - 68/69 and I have not repeated the comments here.

There are three younger men who bear watching to see how rapidly the change to younger more sophisticated leaders is occurring.

- (i) FRANCIS YANAHAK on WALIS
- (ii) PETER KASAK on MUSCHU island (SUP Village) Ex RP & NGC
- (iii) KABAI KASHAU on KAIRIRU Island (YUWUN Village) Ex P.I.R.

No doubt there are more but they are still absent. These three seem atypical of the dissatisfied younger men who wish to make an impression on the villagers.

Yet although it can be said that traditional leadership patterns are suffering they are by no means replaced. Of the 25 leaders listed in section (a) above 17 are hereditary.

WALIS: 1
TAWAI: 11
MUSCHU: 2
KAIRIRU: 1

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(a) The traditional land tenure system is the same for all ten islands; that is the eldest son becomes the primary owner of the land with full executive powers. His brothers become owners also but not to the same degree. There are minor variations amongst the islands as to the way the land is divided. In some cases the land is dealt out to each brother so that all are full executive owners of plots; in other cases the total area is held by the eldest brother and all brothers work the gardens jointly. There were no cases of women having executive rights to land.

The cash crop, only copra in this division, is worked by a large "family" and then all divide the pay; produce from food garden belongs to the immediate family of the person that made the garden; ie. wife, husband, and children.

This system tends to keep the people on the islands (WOKEO, KAIRIRU and MUSCHU) in the villages and hamlets they were born into - to move to another area means a longer journey to their land. KAIRIRU may be the exception due to a extreme land shortage on the Northern side and a surplus on the Southern side. This is causing a gradual movement over onto the others ground, which in turn aggravates the old frictions.

(b) There are no natives holding leases in the Census Division. There is no great desire for demarcation on any island. One island which should be considered when time and Staff permits though, in Muschu Island, where a great deal of misunderstanding and land disputes have arisen over the plantation there.

The only leases held are by the Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

BAM:	1	C.M. lease	(SVD),	
BLUP BLUP:	1	C.M. "	(SVD),	1 SDA lease.
KADOVAR:	Nil			
WEI:	Nil			
KOIL	1	C.M. lease	(SVD),	1 SDA lease.
WOKEO:	2	C.M. lease	"	1 SDA lease.
WALIS:	1	C.M. "	"	
TARAWAI:	Nil			
MUSCHU:	2	C.M. lease	" - one plantation - freehold.	
KAIRIRU:	1	C.M. "	(Marist order). One C.M. freehold.	

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(c) The only cash crop beside a few individual coffee plots is copra production. The planting and tending of the trees is purely individual whereas the harvesting and copra making is on a group or community basis. YUWUN on KAIRIRU was the only place which has a communal planting system. The large family line would clear and plant an area and later divide the coconuts amongst the members of the family. TARAWAI and WALIS, which both have large plantations are a rotational system whereby 4 groups each spend 3 months working the plantation. This is community owned land though and normally each family keeps to its own land.

(27)

LITERACY

(a) The predominant education facilities are those supplied by the Catholic Mission. They offer 7 Catechist Schools, 3 better ones half pidgin half English which are planned for all certificated teachers in 1969, 1 Primary "T" School and 2 High Schools. There is one Administration School on Walis, and 3 small Seventh Day Adventist Schools.

BAM ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD) Non-recognised school.
3 teachers, all indigenes.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	16	8	24
Std. 1	28	15	43
Std. 2	21	21	42

BLUP BLUP ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD) Non-recognised school.
2 teachers, indigenes.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	11	13	24
Std. 1	9	5	14
Std. 2	5	3	8

(2) Seventh Day Adventist. Non-recognised school.
1 teacher.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	10	5	15
Std. 1	7	3	10

KADOVAR ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD). Non-recognised.
1 teacher.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	7	11	18
Std. 1	4	5	9

(2) Seventh Day Adventist. Non-recognised.
1 teacher.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	6	4	10
Std. 1	3	3	6

25

WEI ISLAND:

One Seventh Day Adventist Teacher who teaches 9 children.

WOKEO ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD). Non-recognised school. 1 Teacher. At NINAU.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	10	18	28
Std. 1	13	6	19

(2) Catholic Mission (SVD). Non-recognised school. 1 teacher. At TARO.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	9	7	16
Std. 1	3	5	8

(3) Seventh Day Adventist, school at JELINAP but no teacher 1968.

KOIL ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD). Non-recognised school at MALOWA. Two teachers. Plans for up grading to Primary "I" School 1969 or 70.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Std. 1	15	14	29
Std. 2	13	4	17
Std. 3	10	5	15

(2) Seventh Day Adventist school but again no teacher for 1968.

WALIS ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD). Recognised School. 3 Teachers.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	19	10	29
Std. 1	12	4	16
Std. 2	11	8	19

(2) Administration Primary "I" School. 2 Teachers.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Std. 3	22	9	31
Std. 4	11	11	22

PAKAWAI ISLAND:

(22)

TARAWAI ISLAND:

Close proximity to WALIS. A walk of 12 minutes and then paddle canoe for 20 minutes, then another walk of 15 minutes brings the children to either the Administration or Catholic Mission Schools. There is a catechist/Teacher there but the teaching is negligible. Prep only.

<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
17	23	40

MUSCHU ISLAND:

Most of the older school children attend one of the KAIRIRU Schools during the week and return for the weekends.

Catholic Mission (SVD). Non-recognised school. 3 Teachers.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	17	22	39
Std. 1	13	18	31
Std. 2	15	11	26

KAIRIRU ISLAND:

(1) Catholic Mission (SVD) "BO". Non-recognised School. 3 Teachers.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	8	11	19
Std. 1	5	9	15
Std. 2	4	8	12

(2)

ST. MARTINS P.T.S. Catholic Mission (Marist Brothers). 9 Teachers, all indigenes.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	17		
Std. 1	17	8	25
Std. 2	15	15	30
Std. 3	44	36	80
Std. 4	31	29	60
Std. 5	39	4	43
Std. 6	38	6	44

(3)

ST. XAVIERS HIGH SCHOOL. Catholic Mission (Marist Brothers) Has 5 Brothers and 2 Lay Teachers, all europeans.

<u>FORM:-</u>	<u>MALE</u>	
I	76	All are boarders, a total of 226.
II	76	
III	40	
IV	34	

(2)

(4) ST. JOHNS HIGH SCHOOL. Catholic Mission (SVD)
Has 4 Fathers and 2 Lay Teachers, all europeans.

<u>FORMS:</u>	<u>MALE</u>	
Form I	23	Total of 92 boarders.
Form II	29	There is no form V this year
Form III	22	
Form IV	14	
Form V	4	

The schools on KAIRIRU are the focal point for education on the islands. Those lucky enough to complete standard 6 usually go to St. Johns or St. Xaviers. Only a few go to Brandi High School.

The outer islands of WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR, and BAM all suffer from lack of proper educational facilities, but the Catholic Mission is slowly establishing a system of reasonable Primary Schools, preparatory to the school children going to KAIRIRU.

(b) Literate and Semi - Literate Adults.

<u>PIDGIN</u>	<u>ONLY.</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Populations</u>
50	20	3	Nil	BAM IS. 641
17	1	5	Nil	BLUP BLUP 351
15	Nil	4	Nil	KADOVAR 321
8	1	Nil	Nil	TARAWAI IS. 258
40	51	4	1	WALIS IS. 649
5	1	Nil	Nil	WEI IS. 63
14	9	Nil	Nil	BAJOR (WOKEO) 203
9	5	Nil	Nil	BEGIAUWA " 129
6	3	Nil	Nil	TAKUR " 188
16	10	1	2	UNIWARO " 215
5	8	1	Nil	MALOWA (KOIL) 61
7	2	1	Nil	SITILA " 145
2	9	3	2	UNWALU " 73
3	1	1	Nil	WOAL " 92
5	6	1	2	BRAUNIAK (KAIRIRU) 92
10	20	2	2	KORAGUL " 381
3	4	3	Nil	RUMLAL " 127
20	15	3	2	SHAGUR " 288
8	6	6	4	SHAM " 127
7	8	5	2	SILISANG " 111
4	4	3	Nil	SURAI " 87
3	1	Nil	1	YAUİK " 95
10	6	2	4	YUWUN " 140
4	2	3	Nil	RAM (Muschu Is) 151
Nil	1	Nil	1	MARAI " 51
10	6	2	Nil	BIG MUSCHU" 330
5	7	Nil	Nil	SMALL MUSCHU 111
9	1	3	Nil	SIBABARU " 103
8	8	Nil	Nil	SUP " 175

(c) The only places where persons with higher education reside are at KAIRIRU Island. All others, and there are quite a few, are either at schools, training institutions, or at work elsewhere in the Territory. It is doubtful whether many will return to their homes. On KAIRIRU there are certificated teachers at St. Martins PTS. Tarawai has two well educated men away from the island: (i) Amunim - Balio who completed the seamans Course and is now an engineer on one of Steamships Trading Company's Ships. (ii) Amol - Geragu who completed one year at the Territory University is now at Manus Island as a Navy Cadet Officer.

(d) Walis is the only place besides KAIRIRU which has students absent at the University or Overseas. From WALIS there is one student in Australia at BUIN in Queensland. He is KALEN - SAPWI aged 18 doing form 3 this year. There is also a Territory University student, KAULENI - BAGAS aged 21, who is doing second year science. He plans to work for CRA in Bougainville or for D.A.S.F. There are four students from St. Xaviers and St. Johns who have gone to University but all are from outside the Census Division.

(e) There are limited supplies of the Newspaper "Nius Blong Yumi" taken back to TARAWAI, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, and WOKEO. These are distributed amongst the interested people and in some instances read out to larger groups of people. There is reasonable interest shown in Radio Wewak, mostly on the islands within the Council Area. On KAIRIRU the elder high school students listen to Moresby in preference to Wewak.

<u>RADIO RECEIVERS</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>POPULATIONS</u>
3	Bam Island	641
7	Blup Blup Island	351
4	Kadovar Island	321
3	Tarawai Island	258
12	Walis Island	649
1	Wei Island	63
3	Boijor (Wokeo Island)	203
Nil	Begiouwa "	129
1	Takur "	188
3	Oniwaro "	215
Nil	Malowa (Koil Island)	61
5	Sitila "	145
1	Unwalu "	73
1	Woal "	92
4	Brauniak (Kairiru Island)	92
6	Koragul "	381
4	Rumlal "	127
5	Shagur "	288
5	Sham "	127
5	Silisang "	111
3	Surai "	87
Nil	Yauik "	95
7	Yuwun "	140
3	Bam (Muschu Island)	150
1	Marai "	51
8	Big Muschu "	330
1	Small Muschu "	111
6	Sibabaru "	103
11	Sup "	175
<u>113</u>		Total Pop. <u>5757</u>

19

STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) By far the sturdiest and cleanest houses are those on Walis and Tarawai Islands. These are well kept and are extremely strong. The remainder of the islands were on a par with two exceptions. One village on Kairiru, SILISANG (SERASIEN) had simple two room houses of varying sizes with ample windows and a central passage. These were a good example of European influences on native style houses and appeared the best all round houses seen. The other exception was at BLUP BLUP where the houses and grounds were uncared for and hamlets and villages were akin to a pig sty. Each house had pigs underneath and around the immediate vicinity, each had a separate rubbish heap near the house and the stench on the hot days was appalling. The people at BLUP BLUP were indifferent and opathetic to the approaches made by the Luluai to clean their hamlets up. As the patrol was there for four days a start was made on cleaning the rubbish to one spot for each hamlet.

Sanitation was reasonable on all the islands, most latrines being built over the water either on old trees, on stilts, or over rock crevices and gullies which the sea reached. All other villages had adequate pit latrines and some bucket ones were noted.

Clothing was good on WALIS, TARAWAI, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, KOIL, WOKEO and WEI. No doubt it was their best set but no real cases of hardship in the way of clothes was noticed at these islands. BAM, BLUP BLUP, and KODAVAR on the hand are not rich and consequently this shows in the many women and children wearing traditional grass skirts.

The percentage of european articles used in the everage household varies from around 55% to 90%. The lowest are BAM, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR and Parts of WOKEO and KAIRIRU; with the highest being TARAWAI, WALIS, parts of KAIRIRU and parts of MUSCHU Island. Nearly all items used in the bush, eg. axes, bush knives, spades are of the european type.

(b) The staple diet for the division is almost the same in every case. There is however one staple which is missing on same islands and that is Sago.

For BAM, KADOVAR, WEI, WOKEO, TARAWAI Islands the staple diet is: Taro, Sweet Potatoe, Fish, Yams, Bananas; supplemeted by cocunuts, galip nuts, Pawpaw, pineapples, some sugar cane, mangoes, breadfruit (Kapiak), ela, Apika, pigs, carpels, marmots cassovas, Mons (the New Guinea Walnut), laulaus (small fruit), Sweet lemons, tulip (edible leaves), betel nut, daka (a pepper vine) and some melons.

For WALIS, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, BLUP BLUP, KOIL islands the diet is the same with the addition in their staple of Sago with Yams, as a supplementary food.

All the islands have the same preference in european food whenever they have the money and whenever the stores are stocked. If order of preference: Rice, tinned meat and fish, sugar flour, biscuits (sweet and navy type), tea, coffee; and salt in some cases.

(18)

In most cases there is ample food and ground for all but on parts of KAIRIRU, on BAM, and KADOVAR, food problems are evident.

(c) There are no womens clubs, community centres, guides or Scouts in the census division. Scouts from Wewak have been to KOIL and to KAIRIRU but only for camps. At present there is a great need for some activity in the womens club line.

One of the St. Xavier Lay Missionaries has organised the KAIRIRU/MUSCHU sports club and is trying to cultivate interest in each villages in softball, basketball, and soccer. Many of the villages on KAIRIRU have built crude basketball courts, and most have a cleared area for soccer. The lack of equipment is at present hampering practice. This competition may help relations within these two islands or it may widen the gap between the rival groups. It remains to see whether their enthusiasm lasts through a competition season which the Lay teacher is starting.

(7)

MISSIONS

(a) Of the two missions operating in the census divisions, the Catholic Mission (SVD) is by far the most influential and effective. The second Mission, the Seventh Day Adventist appear to have lost interest in the area and are losing the small influence they had. There is no real ill-feeling between villages at present, especially as the Seventh Day Adventist is not expanding its sphere of influence.

The break up of Mission affiliations below does not really show the overpowering dominance of the Catholic Mission.

<u>Catholic Mission:</u>	<u>SDA:</u>	<u>Both:</u>
MAJOWA (Koil Is) 61	SITILA (Koil Is) 145	UNWALU (Koil) 73
WOL (Koil Is) 92	WEI Island. 63	TAKUL (Wokeo) 188
BAIJOR (wokeo) 203		UNIWARO (Wokeo) 215
BRAUNIAK(Kairiru) 92		BEGIAUWA " 129
KORAGUL " 381		BLUP BLUP Is. 351
RUMLAL " 127		KADOVAR Is. 321
SHAGUR " 288		
SHAM " 127		
SILSANG " 111		
SURAI " 87		
YAUUK " 95		
YUWUN " 140		
BAM(Muschu Is.) 150		
MARI 51		
BIG MUSCHU 330		
SMALL MUSCHU 111		
SIBABARU 107		
SUP 175		
WALIS Is. 649		
TARAWAI Is. 258		
BAM Is. 641		

(b) The Seventh Days Adventist provide schooling and Church Services at WEI Island, KADOVAR Island, BLUP BLUP island, at Jelalap on WOKEO Island, and at Sitila on KOIL Island. At present there are only 3 Lay Missionary Teachers; at WEI Island, at KADOVAR Island, and at BLUP BLUP Island. WOKEO and KOIL have been without SDA representation since early 1968.

The Catholic Mission provides schooling, Church Services, transport to the mainland, purchase of Copra in some spots and general contact with the whole island complex. There are churches at each island except WEI; all are permanent materials, either completed or in various stages of construction. The money for these schools and churches comes mostly from the Mission funds rather than donations by the population.

There is a staff of 31 native Lay Missionaries, catechists, and teachers; and 14 European Fathers, Brothers, and Lay/teachers Missionaries. But 12 of the native and 13 European staff are all at KAIRIRU at the High Schools there. This leaves 19 natives and 1 Father for the remainder of the islands. The education section covers the native staff. Father Schulz who is the Parish Priest for the islands other than KAIRIRU and MUSCHU is based at WOKEO, but he and his small ship the GABRIEL are constantly travelling to all the islands.

(16)

The two airstrips at KAIRIRU and at MUSCHU provide access to Wewak in cases of Medical emergencies. An example of this was seen when a child injured in one of the rock slides was carried across to St. Xaviers and flown to Wewak.

(c) The most pro-mission people are those on KAIRIRU Island. They have received benefits via schools, purchase of gardens foods, Medical assistance, and contact with Europeans since the late 1920's. The other islands are all very much pro-mission for much the same reasons. The Catholic Mission has proven its interest in the people by providing elementary to Secondary Schooling, the teachers, materials for churches and in some cases classrooms, a father who travels exclusively amongst the islands, and transport via his ship to and from Wewak. Although there are some reservations and worries these are of a minor nature and in no way affect the basic loyalty they have for the Mission.

One island however is not so favourably inclined towards the Mission; the island of Muschu. They have seen the Catholic Mission become owners of the large Plantation there and are exceedingly annoyed over it not reverting to them in much the same manner as the plantations at TARAWAI and WALIS did. The land is still subject to many complaints and disputes and a fuller investigation is required later.

On MUSCHU the natives view the Mission with distrust - something that must come when a body such as a Mission becomes involved in business enterprises no matter how much good they may provide.

The Catholic Mission is doing more than maintaining the status quo. They have plans for Primary Schools at BAM, KOIL, and MUSCHU with the children going on to the high schools at KAIRIRU. In this way they hope to see boys and girls leaving the islands to live elsewhere. They can see there is little economic potential and that population problems will arise and are making a small but worthwhile effort with the funds they have available.

The Seventh Day Adventist followers are small in number but always neat and tidy. WEI Island and the other places must be concerned with the lack attention they are receiving from the SDA Mission. It is my opinion that the SDA Mission is not really interested or able to look after this area and that the position of their adherents will suffer even more in the future.

15

NON - INDIGENES

(a) There is only one plantation in the division, owned by the Catholic Mission on MUSCHU Island. Copra Production is secondary to cattle though and the trees, which are old, are not being replaced. There are 450 head of cattle with a planned increase of 50 - 100 each year. There are approximately 900 acres planted to coconuts, this about a third of the plantation. Production was 2200 bags for 67/68.

(b) No MUSCHU islanders last long as labourers apparently, so only one is employed at present, as the head labourer. There are 15 YANGORU men working on the plantation and these are sufficient for the brother's wishes. When areas of virgin bush are cleared for new grass areas villagers from MUSCHU are hired, but this occurs only periodically.

(c) The plantation sends its copra out via the GABRIEL and the slaughtered beef (approx 1 per week) are flown out per Catholic Mission aircraft to WIRUI in Wewak.

(14)

COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads: There are two islands with vehicles and roads. KAIRIRU has a road linking St. Johns to St. Xaviers and on to YUWUN village. There is a jeep and 2 tractors on the island. On MUSCHU there is rough trail from SIBABRU to BIG MUSCHU though the plantation and on to BAM then SUP. The plantation also has various tracks. The vehicles are tractor and bulldozer, plus one jeep.

(b) Sea: There are only four sheltered anchorages in the division. They are at: TARAWAI, KAIRIRU (opposite St. Johns), BLUP BLUP, and KOIL islands. The other islands have landing sites but no places to anchor overnight.

(c) Air: The only two airstrips are at St. Xaviers on KAIRIRU and at MUSCHU Plantation on MUSCHU. Both are Catholic Mission strips only.

13

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

This region lacks skilled artisans, the majority of those who have any training being absent in other Districts. There are society clerks at TARAWAI, WALIS, SHAGUR (KAIRIRU), UNWALU (WOKEO), and at BAM Island. The only two who appear knowledgeable and competent are the ones at SHAGUR and UNWALU.

There are variety of semi-skilled men; Labourers, drivers, bush-carpenters, and Seamen on the islands closer to the mainland but they do not warrant being listed.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is no real understanding of the concepts of the House of Assembly and Central Government for Papua and New Guinea. The whole division is fairly uniform in this regard even though KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, TARAWAI, and WALIS Islands are close to the coast, and have had far more contact with Wewak, Europeans, and the coastal areas. The attitude is one of "no tax, nothing that affects us, no interest shown by members, then no participation or interest by us". They are far more aware of the Wewak - But Local Government Council due to taxes and proximity than they are of the House of Assembly.

Wokeo island, the most inquisitive about political subjects, and the most eager to learn (see Report No. 7 68/69. For WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR, and BAM Islands anything but a hazy picture is too much to expect. They are not yet incorporated into the Wewak - But Local Government Council and are isolated from all but the minimum contact with more sophisticated peoples, ideas, and Europeans. Not all listen to Radio Wewak and the programs and news items heard would belong to another area and never, in their minds, affect them.

Most of the islands have been visited only once by Members; F. Martin and Simogun in 1967. Parts of KAIRIRU and WALIS Island have been visited by M. Somare in his pre-election campaign. Apart from this the only idea the people have of the work of the M.H.A.'s has come from the Officers of Department of District Administration and the radio.

This inability to grasp the concepts of democracy, a unified country, and thinking in terms of the good of the people as a whole; will disappear as more children who have passed or failed standard 6, form 1, or form 2, return to their villages and explain to their parents what the new ideas mean. If more people on the islands within the council area bothered to see a council meeting while they were in Wewak, then possibly many more would understand the ideas of the House of Assembly better

As it is the majority are just not interested in making the effort to think about what the House of Assembly represents to them and the country.

I don't blame the outer islands for this, but there is no excuse on the closer ones of WALIS, TARAWAI, KAIRIRU, and MUSCHU. TARAWAI and MUSCHU are by far the worst in this regard. It would help if one managed to see a meeting of the House of Assembly and return to his island. But the interest has to be there in the beginning and only WOKEO, KOIL, and KORAGUL (KAIRIRU Island) would enter this category. At the moment they have political freedom without political maturity or responsibility, and they have no desire to make the necessary effort to achieve these. Little are they aware of how lucky they are in this modern world.

WALIS	100
TARAWAI	100
KAIRIRU	100
MUSCHU	100
WOKEO	100
KOIL	100
KORAGUL	100
...	...

(1) The statistics given in this report were calculated from a survey given by representatives of the islands. There were also some other sources of information. It is possible that some of the figures given in this report may be slightly different from those given in the original report.

11

ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Apart from isolated Coffee groves the only tree which brings an income to the area are coconut trees.

	Population	Mature Coconuts	Immature Coconuts
BAM Island	641	797	98
BLUP BLUP Is.	351	2,627	2,263
KADOVAR Is.	321	3363	435
TARAWAI Is	258	14,907	10,240
WALIS Is.	649	8,637	6,818
WEI Is.	63	335	681
BAIJOR (WOKEO)	203	3,721	1,761
BEGIAUWA "	129	5,432	1,226
TAKUR "	188	8,882	2,399
UNIWARO "	215	4,708	3,706
MALOWA (KOL)	61	2,716	1,295
SITILA "	145	3,187	2,291
UNWALU "	73	958	930
WOAL "	92	2,469	1,297
BRAUNIAK (KAIRIRU)	92	2,373	1,935
KORAGUL "	381	1,208	1,586
RUMALAL "	127	2,271	2,636
SHAGUR "	288	5,809	3,931
SHAM "	127	3,832	3,412
SILISANG "	111	2,215	1,619
SURAI "	87	2,466	2,074
YAIK "	95	1,424	718
YUWUN "	140	2,186	2,090
BAM (MUSCHULIS)	150	2,897	1,834
MARAI "	51	181	707
BIG MUSCHU	330	6,661	4,686
SMALL MUSCHU	111	2,658	1,285
SIBABARU "	103	2,511	1,878
SUP "	175	6,103	4,244

(b) Production from their one economic crop, copra, has been calculated from figures given by co-operatives, D.A.S.F., and the Catholic Mission who buy for the copra Marketing Board at Madang. There also been added accurate estimates of the copra F. Martin bought prior to him ceasing the purchase of copra, and of the few bags bought from BAM and WEI by a Ross Brown who comes from MANAM Island.

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FIGURES FOR JANUARY, 1968 to JANUARY, 1969.

	Population	BAGS Society	BAGS CM.CMB.	BAGS Private	AV. BAGS Price	BAGS Total	VALUES Total
(S) BAM Is.	641	58	10	12	\$6.00	80	\$320
BLUP BLUP Is.	351	N11	94	17	\$6.00	108	\$648
KADOVAR Is.	321	N11	61	8	\$6.00	69	\$414
(S) TARAWAI Is.	258	584	20	N11	\$6.00	604	\$3624
(S) WALIS Is.	649	1396	30	16	\$6.00	1442	\$8652
WEI Is.	63	N11	N11	24	\$6.00	24	\$144
(S) WOKEO Is.	735	502	N11	10	\$6.00	512	\$3072
KOIL Is.	371	N11	144	48	\$6.00	152	\$912
(S) KAIRIRU Is.	1448	1044	64	22	\$6.00	1130	\$6780
(S) MUSCHU Is.	920	291	270	20	\$6.00	581	\$3486
C.M. Plantation						2052	
MUSCHU Is.							
						Total	<u>\$28,052</u>

(S) = SOCIETY

These figures show that the distribution of income is not equal. Some of the islands have very little income from copra and with two of these (KADOVAR and BAM) the situation will become more critical each year.

(c) An accurate picture of the correct production figures cannot be gauged as there are many trees which have reached the end of their productive life, and many in the bush which are used for copra production, and yet have not been included in the tallies for each village. Also on at least three islands a high percentage of the coconuts are required for food.

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(d) The opportunity for market gardening is available to KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, WALIS, and TARAWAI more than to the remaining islands. The markets are the Catholic Mission on KAIRIRU, at WIRUI (Wewak), which will buy all fresh foods at 1½ cents per pound, and at the WEWAK and KREER markets.

The villages on KAIRIRU are the most consistent, especially those on the north side (viz SURAI, RUMAL, SHAGUR, and to an extent KORAGUL), selling to either St. Johns or St. Xaviers. Any excess goes by ship to WIRUI. The purchases are predominantly staples - Yams, Sago, Taros, and Sweet potatoes.

Trips to WEWAK per motor canoes are undertaken by MUSCHU Island villages, KAIRIRU Island villages, WALIS Islanders, WOKEO and KOIL Islanders (see report No. 7 - 68/69 for WOKEO and KOIL). The other islands have to be content to sell to Fr. Schulz when he comes on the GABRIEL. BAM and KADOVAR Islands are preoccupied with supplying themselves with sufficient nourishment and have no excess to sell.

Trying to gauge the amounts earned for each village over a year is extremely difficult. The people themselves were not a great deal of help and so the figures I have set out below are not as accurate as those given for KOIL and WOKEO in report 7 - 68/69.

Figures are approximate average for Males and Females between 16 and 45 years of age, over period of one year. Many of course would sell pigs and thus have substantial earning above this average while others would have an earning in this section of nil.

	MARKET GARDENING		Earning
	Approx.	Average	
BAM and KADOVAR	-	nil	
WEI, BLUP BLUP, TARAWAI	-	\$6.00	per year
WALIS, Southern side KAIRIRU-		\$10.00	per year
Northern side KAIRIRU, MUSCHU		\$14.00	per year
WOKEO and KOIL	-	\$17.00	per year

(e) This calculation is not applicable to this area as there are only a few labourers employed at MUSCHU Catholic Mission plantation. ~~Approximate cash earnings for the Catholic Mission plantation are set out below:~~

(f) Co-operative Societies are functioning on WALIS, TARAWAI, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU (part of Wewak Local Society), WOKEO, and BAM Islands. Most of them are operating above last years figures and there are hopes of good rebates after this financial year.

The BAM Society is to be paid up and finished after this year as it has been unable to pay its debts off or make a profit from their copra. Reasons for this are (1) lack of

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ground for new plantings (ii) Lack of food so coconuts being eaten instead of going towards copra production. Apart from BAM Island the rest are doing well, and most of the people are content with the way things are running. The recent drop in copra prices from 4 cts to 3 cts per pound will have an effect on this optimism but should not change this years surplus figures to a great extent. At each village explanations of the reasons for the price drop were given, to help overcome any ill-feeling which may arise and to try and make the people understand a fraction of way world markets affect commodity prices.

	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>MEM. SHIP</u> At \$10.00	<u>SURPLUS</u> to Dec. 68	<u>Same period</u> <u>last year.</u>
BAM	\$2122	176	5.45	\$264 loss
WALIS	\$8444	279	\$1866.39	\$153 surplus
TARAWAI	\$5834	138	\$1512.34	\$635 "
KAIRIRU	\$7631	451	\$1532.10	\$461 "
MUSCHU/WEWAK	\$2740	272	957.70	Not formed
WOKEO	\$3430	329	\$1376.04	\$40 loss
			<u>\$7250.02</u>	

Also to be taken into account is the fact that there will be no copra adjustments for the last 6 months which was the only thing keeping BAM out of the red.

(g) Apart from a few outboard canoe operators there are no active or noticeable entrepreneurs in the whole area patrolled. Possibly the effects of the Co-Operative Societies is to hinder actual individual or singular business efforts. Also with the only cash crop at present being copra, where a group effort is required, it would take an exceptional personality to build a thriving concern.

(h) Again it was proven that only by individual checks at each village and hamlets can an accurate count be made. The Commonwealth Bank will not help under the proposed "total figure for the area" as it means one of their staff going through 35000 accounts.

(7)

<u>Place</u>	<u>No accounts</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Populations</u>
BAM Is.	4	\$0030	641
BLUP BLUP Is.	12	\$0110	351
KADOVAR Is.	8	\$0133	325
TARAWAI Is.	16	\$0522	258
WALIS Is.	72	\$1681	649
WEI Is.	3	\$0040	63
WOKEO Is.	32	\$1830	735
KOIL Is.	20	\$0400	371
KAIRIRU Is.	166	\$3367	1348
MUSCHU Is.	78	\$2920	920
	TOTAL	\$11,033	

Central Government

(i) There is no ~~federal~~ tax for this area. The islands of TARAWAI, WALIS, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, WOKEO, and KOIL, all pay \$6.00 per male and \$1.00 per female for the Wewak-But Local Government Council. There is no great difficulty in meeting this and individual cases are judged by the tax committee.

The islands of BAM, KADOVAR, BLUP BLUP and WEI would be hard pressed to pay this amount if they were incorporated into the Local Government Council. There would be very little return for their outlay.

(j) The average per capita income calculated for the population in the age group 16-45 is set out below. The distribution is not even; the islands of TARAWAI, WALIS, and WOKEO being quite in excess of the average followed by KAIRIRU, MUSCHU, and KOIL Islands who would be near the average; with the islands of BAM, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR, and WEI having a low to negligible income.

Market Gardening	\$08,000
Sale of Pig	\$02,000
Sale of Artefacts (To C.M. only)	\$04,000
Sale of Copra	\$28,000
Income by returning Labourers etc	\$04,000
Miscellaneous(hire canoes at WEWAK etc)	\$06,000
TOTAL	\$52,000

(6)

Almost 1900 persons Male/Female between 16-45 and thus the average earning is approximately \$29.00. I have not included here the bank balance of \$11,033 nor the Society share capital of \$7250; which would boost the average considerably. But if they were included the figure would not be as realistic as the one now given.

(k) Marketing facilities for (i) Market garden produce and pigs, and (ii) Copra, are not going to change radically in the future. The present system has been described in the preceding pages and it is obvious that it is up to the people themselves to produce more, rather than expect new markets with higher prices. The unfortunate outer 4 islands require better transport facilities but this is at present an impossibility.

(l) At the present time there is no possibility of further earnings to improve the standard of living. The only chance is to increase the output of the islands.

(m) There is no extension work planned for the islands, only a maintenance of the status quo. There would be no assistance for any new crops.

The islands, except for EAU and MAUVA have possibilities for more coconut plantations and on this their economic future rests. There is no real opportunity to start their own commerciality.

Cattle are something which could be bought and then bred, but throughout the islands little interest is shown, except for MAUVA and a few villages on MAUVA. The success of the cattle on the Outlets was due to the fact that MAUVA should have encouraged the people to buy them, but this is not the case at present.

(n) The only increase in cash earnings is due to the fact that the people are now allowed to sell their produce in the market. This in turn means increased marketing facilities for the majority of people and this may be encouraged by the clearing of plantations. The people of the islands are now to the point where they will sell their produce in the market, but only their produce will be sold. It is expected that the people will sell their produce in the market and that the people will be able to sell their produce in the market. There are more of these islands on MAUVA than on the other islands.

(5)

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Most of the islands have areas of suitable land available for coconut plantations. BAM and KADOVAR are the two islands which have utilised all available land and cannot expand their economy.

(b) Market gardening could be increased on most islands, but especially on TARAWAI, WALIS, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU and WOKEO, with a view of selling to the Catholic Mission schools. This is one market which never fills. Again the outer islands are on a limb - the only chance being to sell to the Catholic Mission when the ship calls. Also BAM and KADOVAR have no fresh foods or staples to part with in any great proportions.

(c) At the present time there are no possibilities for the wage earnings to increase to any extent. There will continue to be the outward flow of labour whilst the low economic potential of most of the islands remains.

(d) From discussions with Agricultural Officers it is apparent that there is no extension work planned for the island, only a maintenance of the status quo. There would be no assistance for any new crops.

The islands, except for BAM and KADOVAR have possibilities for more coconut plantations and on this their economic future rests. There is no real opportunity to sell their fish commercially.

Cattle are something which could be bought and then bred, but throughout the islands little interest in them was shown, except for WOKEO and a few villages on KAIRIRU. The success of the cattle on the Catholic Mission stations on KAIRIRU and MUSCHU should have encouraged the people to buy them, but this is not the case at present.

(e) The only increase in cash earnings likely is from increased copra production. This in turn means increased plantings. Yet whilst the majority of people see this they are not prepared to clear or plant areas for plantations. The excuse is that whilst the men do the work now they will be old by the time the trees bear coconuts, thus only their children will really reap benefits. It is apparent from this type of remark that the main bulk of the people are content to remain as they are. In only a few cases were individuals interested in enlarging their holdings in the interest of their family and their island. There are more of these latter people on WOKEO than on any of the other islands.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The outer islands of WEI, KADOVAR, BLUP BLUP, and BAM are not incorporated into the Wewak/But Local Government Council. The general feeling amongst the people is that they have been left out but due to the tax they would have to pay it is not such a bad thing. In all conversations regarding Local Government the questions of tax and what they expect from the council were the predominant ones.

The remaining islands are all in the Wewak/But Local Government Council. They have a reasonable knowledge of council functions and have no complaints against the council other than the tax being too high for the returns they receive. The talk of purchasing a council boat has increased the stature of the council on the islands. This they see as cheap or free transport for themselves and their goods.

Some of the islands have talks and forums after the council meetings so that the people are kept informed. On other islands such as MUSCHU and KAIRIRU these are sadly lacking. Both islands are indifferent to the ideas of the council at present, due firstly to the poor standard of councillors and also to the apathetic attitude to work shown by most of the population.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Here it is obvious that apart from a few individuals there is no understanding of the way the Territory is run. The Moresby Government is too distant to influence them and the Local Government Council with its tax and proximity has most of their attention. They do not feel any participation in the running of their country through the medium of the elections, or through having two members of the House to which they can take their worries and thoughts. The general attitude is one of waiting for the Government to allocate money and materials for projects such as roads, stores etc. Explanations which help appear to be ignored most of the time.

The one island which has a better understanding is KAIRIRU.

The student at the two high schools have obviously helped their parents to gain a better picture than those on the other islands. But over the whole census division there is a need for more talks, explanations, and general education before a realistic understanding of the House of Assembly and its aims on a national scale is ever gained.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES:

There are rest houses on all of the islands for those wishing to stay and on KAIRIRU the two Catholic Mission schools offer hospitality to most visitors. Apart from this there is nothing else available under this heading.

CONCLUSION:

Most of the islands are at the moment capable of producing far more copra than they do now. The Societies are functioning well and if the people continue in the same manner a steady and increasing income would be their lot. Unfortunately with ambitious young men who want to prosper quickly this situation is liable to change. The need is for stronger councillors, a stronger will amongst the people to help themselves and their children and more regular contact with Administration departmental staff and people from other areas. Once they can accept copra as their only real economic crop than possibly plantations would follow, instead of looking for an instant way to instant wealth. Overall the islands are in a healthier and sounder position than others in the East Sepik District.

BAM and KADOVAR pose a different and more pressing problem. Although they are not starving some malnutrition was noticeable and the situation will not improve. It is my belief that the ponderous ~~slow~~ of the Administration be put into motion prior to waiting for 10 to 15 years before the situation becomes critical. Some form of re-settlement could be available at WEI Island (pop 63) but this would only be a temporary measure. Also the WEI people violently reject any thought of BAM or KADOVAR people coming to WEI.

KORAGUL village on KAIRIRU also requires land for food gardens and covet the untouched sections on the Southern side of the island supposedly owned by SHAM. This situation is ludicrous as they are all one people and it would help the economy of the island.

Politically the islands are sound, with no factions on any island disrupting the normal activities. There were no signs of cults or magics - religious movements.



(K. P. WEARNE)
Patrol Officer.

TARAWAI IS.
WALIS IS.

WEWAK ISLAND

KARASAU IS.

YUO IS.

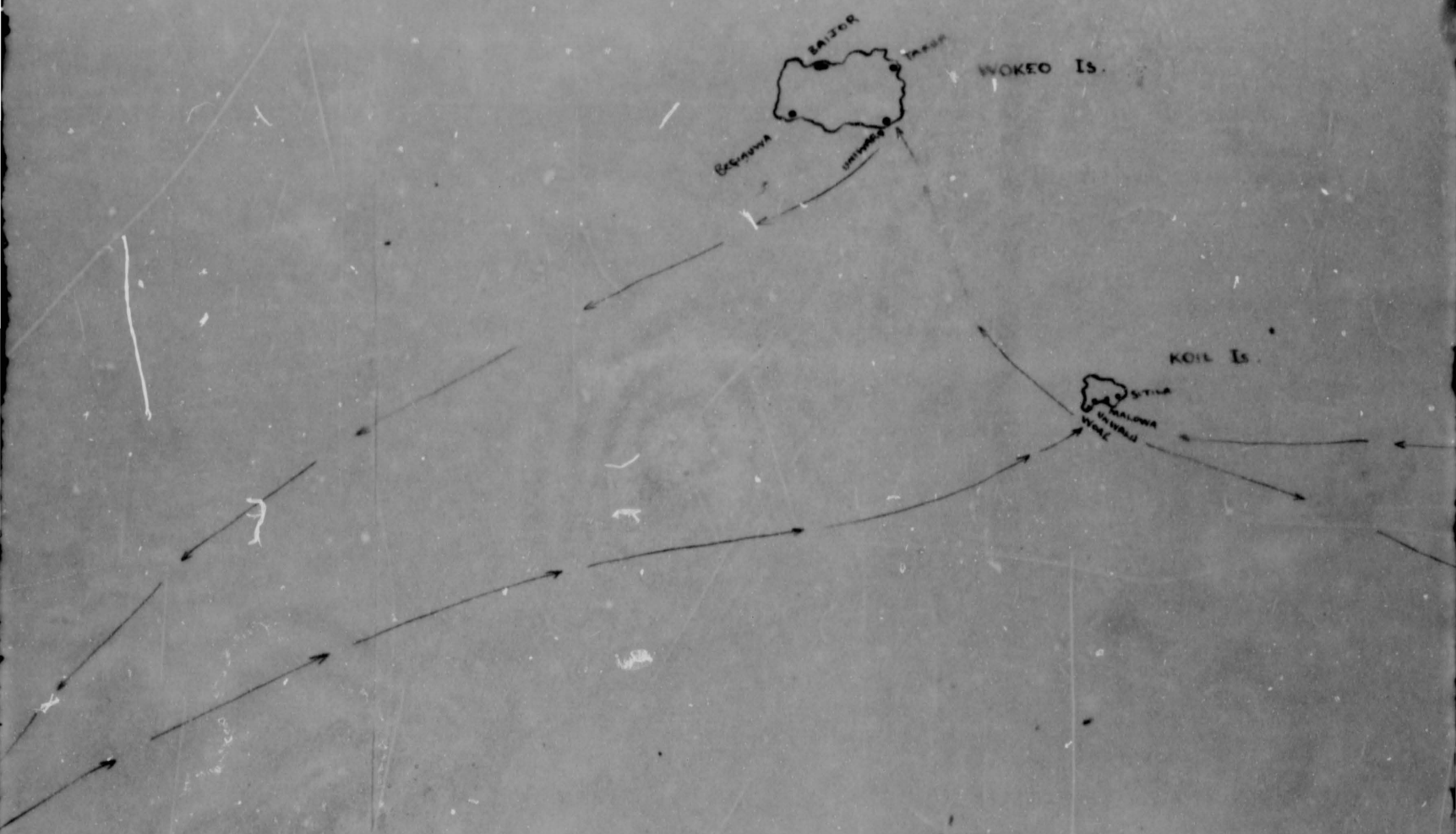
KAIRIRU


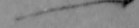

MUSO

WEWAK



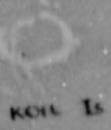
ASUS DIVISION



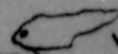
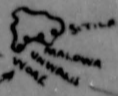
SCALE : 1 INCH EQUALS 4 MILES.
MAP REFERENCE : FOURMIL WEWAK SA 5A 16.
AIRSTRIPS : 
PATROL : WEWAK HQ # 68/69
ROUTE OF ROUMA FALLS : 
CANOE AND WALKING ROUTES : 
PATROL OFFICER : M. P. WEARNE



WOKEO IS.

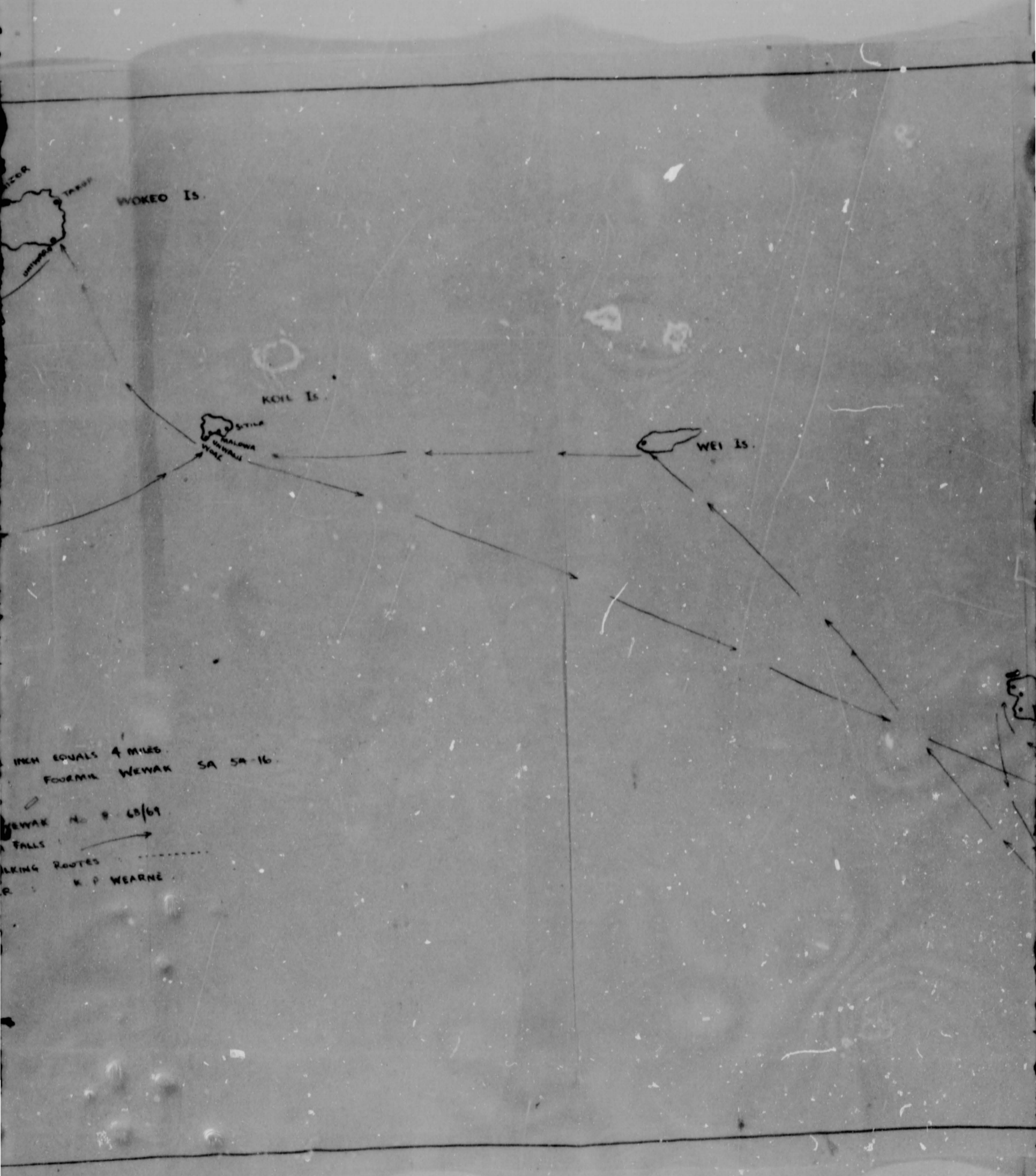


KOIL IS.



WEI IS.

1 INCH EQUALS 4 MILES.
 FOURTH WEWAK SA 5A-16.
 WEWAK N. 8 68/69
 FALLS
 WALKING ROUTES
 R. K. P. WEARNE



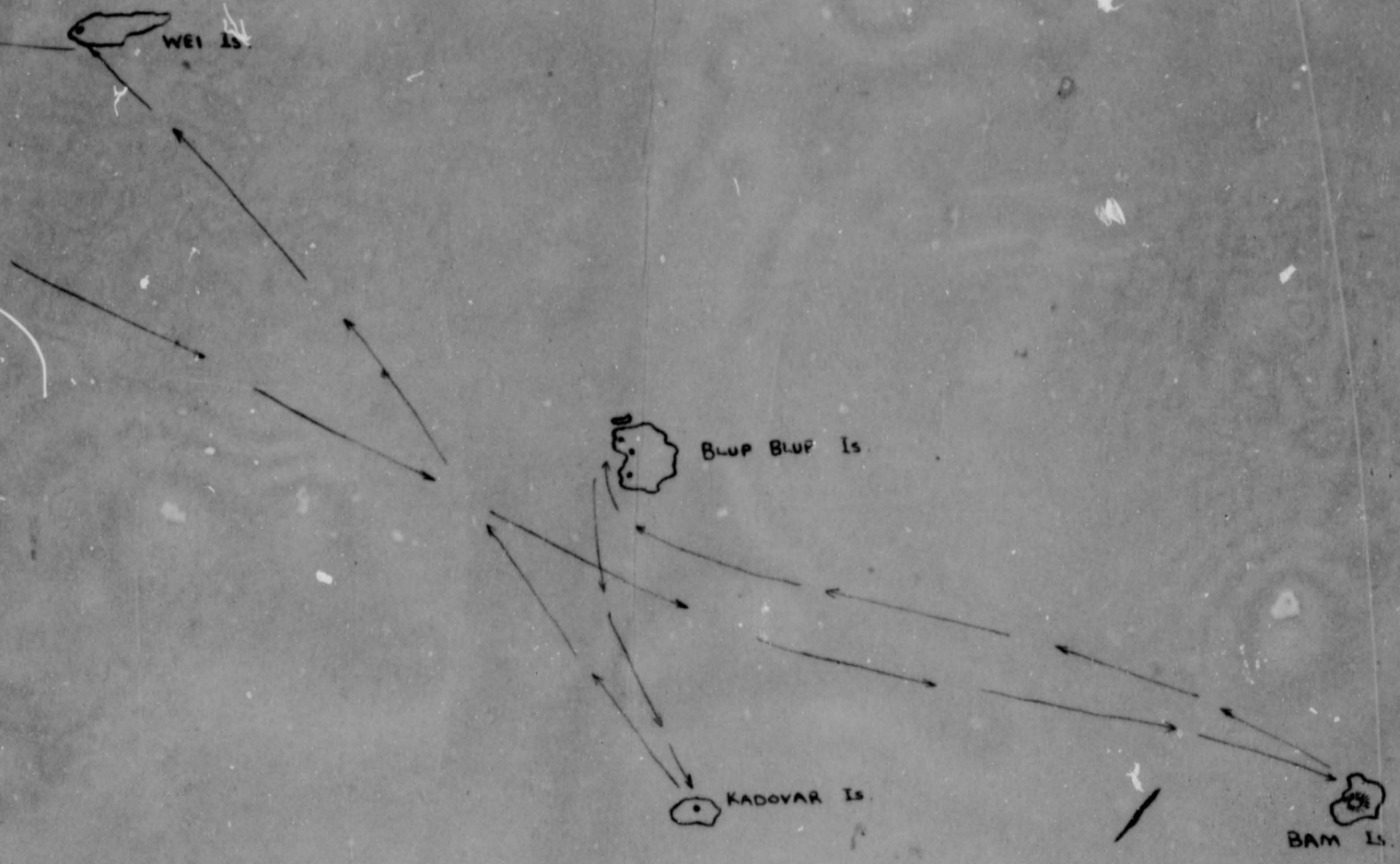


WEI Is.

BLUP BLUP Is.

KADOVAR Is.

BAM Is.





H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

(SPECIAL - ELECTIONS)

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. WEWAK NO. 11 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by D. PAUL MARONEY

Area Patrolled PART WEWAK ISLANDS (WALIS ISLAND)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K.P. WEARNE - P.O.

Natives NIL

Duration—From 20/1/1969 to 21/1/1969

Number of Days 2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18-22/12/1968

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (1) CONDUCT BY-ELECTION WALIS ISLAND - WARD 36

WEWAK-BUT L.G. COUNCIL

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/2/1969

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

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67-8-29

4th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL WEWAK NO. 11/64-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 20th February, 1969.

- 2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.P. Maroney, A.D.C. to Part Wewak Islands Census Division.
- 3. A routine patrol adequately reported upon.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. D.P. Maroney, A.D.C.
Sub District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

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

67-81-29
(8)

Reference: 67-1-5



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
20th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO.11 OF 1968/69

Thank you for the above report compiled by yourself.

The elections appear to have been conducted without incident in the island areas; what can you suggest to stimulate interest in the town ward. Perhaps publicity over Radio Wewak on projects being undertaken by the Wewak-But Council would assist.

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

→ c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

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

ea
s/p

by-standers necessitated by the former Council's failure to attend the meetings. I visited WAKI on the E.V. Inara accompanied by Mr. K.P. Pearce, District Officer, who is currently completing a patrol to the whole WEWAK ISLAND COUNCIL area (Wewak Patrol No. 11/69) and who had earlier visited WAKI (18-22/69) on a patrol of the same area. As well as contact with the Council and the District Officer at WAKI, I also met with the District Officer at a follow-up visit.



7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2/499

DPM/hs

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

3rd February, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 11 OF 1968/69
WALIS ISLAND (WEWAK ISLANDS C.D.)
SPECIAL - L.G. ELECTION.

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned patrol conducted by the writer. The report is slightly overdue but as the election report and statistics were forwarded within 24 hours of the election the information promptly reached those concerned and the submission of this report is a mere compliance with current requirements.

For your perusal, comments, and on-forwarding, please.

(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

4.15 p.m. arrived Wewak harbour via Kairiru Island. Patrol
and perusal done by 4.45 p.m.
Patrol conducted.
SUMMARY OF SPECIAL REPORT
The patrol visited WALIS Island to conduct a Special
by-election necessitated by the former Member's failure
to attend meetings. I visited the island on the M.V. Andra
accompanied by Mr. K.P. Worne. Patrol officer was
variously reporting a patrol to the Wewak Islands
GENERAL (Wewak Patrol No. 11 of 1968/69) and who had
visited the island (13.07.68) and who had reported
to Wewak on 13.07.68. The patrol officer reported
patrol. The patrol was in the island following...

(6)

DIARY.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 11 OF 1968/69 (SPECIAL)

Monday, 20th January.

5 - 7 a.m. 8 - 9 a.m. at office. Preparation for patrol and correspondence tidied up.

WEWAK-KAIRIRU-WALIS-TARAWAI. 9.30 a.m. went aboard MV Andra with Patrol Officer Wearne. 25 teachers came aboard for a trip to Kairiru.

10-10 a.m. departed WEWAK. Talked about education problems with Mr. M. Wiggins of Brandi High School.

12-45 p.m. arrived at St. John's, Kairiru Is., where teachers went ashore.

1.00 p.m. left KAIRIRU - work on correspondence en route to WALIS - arrived at 3.20 p.m. Went ashore with Mr. K. Wearne. Spoke to people on tomorrow's election and took 3 nominations.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. to TARAWAI Island where there is a good anchorage. Co-op cargo ashore late p.m.

Work on some correspondence and election file viewed. Overnight at TARAWAI.

Tuesday, 21st January.

TARAWAI-WALIS-WEWAK. 7.25 - 7.55 a.m. to WALIS Island stamping ballot papers en route. Waited till all Co-op trade goods and building material had gone ashore before leaving trawler at 9.10 a.m. People assembled - pre-election talk given. No further nominations. Polling commenced at 9.25 a.m. completed by 11.20 a.m. followed by count. AIJAM won easily with 90% of the vote. Many minor complaints but sorcery still feared and seemingly prevalent here. Went aboard at 1.00 p.m. delayed awaiting TB defaulter.

1.20 p.m. departed WALIS - work on figures and election report en route WEWAK.

4.30 p.m. arrived WEWAK harbour via Kairiru Island. Patrol and personnel ashore by 4.45 p.m.

Patrol Completed.

SUBJECT OF SPECIAL REPORT:

The patrol visited WALIS Island to conduct a Council by-election necessitated by the former Councillor's failure to attend any meetings. I visited WALIS on the M.V. Andra accompanied by Mr. K.P. Wearne, Patrol Officer, who is currently completing a patrol to the whole WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION (Wewak Patrol No. 8-68/69) and who had earlier visited this island (18-22/12/68) to give pre-election publicity as well as conduct the census and area study aspects of his patrol. This visit was in the nature of a follow-up visit

(5)

and will be reported as such when he completes his current patrol and submits his patrol report.

The election was conducted on the day set, with three candidates standing, over double the number of electors as last time voting and no incidents. I have attached a copy of my election report (42-2-16/473 of 22nd January, 1969) which was forwarded through the correct channels the day after the election. This report also covers the by-election for a Wewak town ward (which, of course, is not the subject of a Patrol Report) and this provides an interesting contrast in people's response to the election. All matters concerning the election are covered in the election report attached. Other information and statistics covering WALIS and TARAWAI Islands will be covered when Mr. Wearne submits his report.

In all it was a fairly straight forward patrol, which accomplished its task with despatch but without unseemingly haste. It provided me with a chance to get to know this area and Mr. Wearne an opportunity for a follow-up visit.



(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

COPY

42-2-16/473

DPM/hs

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

22nd January, 1969.

The Regional Local Government Officer,
New Guinea Mainland Region,
MADANG.

BY ELECTIONS
WEWAK-BUT L.G. COUNCIL

The following is a report on the by-elections for Ward 39 (THE CENTRE, WEWAK) and 36 (WALIS ISLAND), carried out on the 18th and 21st of January, 1969, respectively. The by-elections were made necessary by the resignation of Mr. Daniel SEETO who has since shifted to Rabaul and the dismissal of SAWEN/JIBONUT who failed to attend Council meetings.

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Radio Wewak was used to publicise the elections in both Wards for up to three weeks before the elections.

A census/area study patrol conducted by Mr. K.P. Wearne, Patrol Officer, visited WALIS Island between the 18th and 20th of December, 1968, and gave pre-election talks. The date of the by-election was given to them and they were kept reminded by Radio Wewak: as a result of this over twice the number voted as did during the last elections in 1967.

In the town ward (39) roneoed notices in pidgin and English were distributed to all post office boxes, and were hand delivered to all businesses and residences within the ward boundaries. Notices and maps were displayed at the Post Office, Sub-District Office and the Council House. In addition slides in pidgin were displayed at interval at the Garamut Theatre, WEWAK. And of course Radio Wewak provided periodic reminders. However the nature of the Ward precluded pre-election talks and newspaper notices were not used this time as it was thought that the handbills should have reached all the people who would be likely to read a newspaper.

MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

Elections were held by secret ballot as required. Assistance was given to illiterate voters and it was surprising how many literates even availed themselves of this service. The Centre (39) poll was conducted in Sub-District Office which is within the Ward, and for Walis Island, in the village itself, hence all voters had easy access to a polling place.

Nominations for the town ward closed at noon the day before and at WALIS nominations were collected on the afternoon before.

13

Electoral Rolls were complete for WALIS Island (Ward 36) and names were called out and preferential voting followed. However in the town ward an incomplete roll was made up from various sources - common roll, tax register and local knowledge, Bond fide voters who were not already enrolled were included on the list.

The following officials were appointed to assist me:-

Keiran John Patrick TAYLOR <u>Ward 39.</u>	Assistant Returning Officer.
Rupa Laka WARI	Presiding Officer.
Nini-MANDAWA <u>Ward 36.</u>	Poll Clerk.
Kelvin Peter WEARNE	Poll Clerk.

I performed the duties of Presiding Officer at WALIS Island and counted the votes for both Wards. All officials performed their duties creditably. Local Officers were not used to any extent as being merely a by-election the experience would probably not have warranted secondment from other departments.

FEMININE INTEREST.

In the town ward only 30% of the voters were women but 51% of the WALIS voters were. This compares with 20% and 35% respectively female voters at the last elections.

INCIDENTS.

There were no incidents.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

Absenteeism.

There was a marked contrast between the rural (36) and town (39) wards in which 96% compared with an estimate of 20% of those eligible and resident voted. Unfortunately the vote this year in the town ward was less than half of last year's (37 v. 79). I cannot accurately account for the drop but it may be significant that demand notices for outstanding tax have recently been issued and this could have discouraged some potential voters. I consider that all residents of Ward 39 were given ample opportunity to vote.

POLLING.

Although I was most disappointed with the polling in Ward 39 it must be remembered that this ward is primarily a commercial and not a residential area. Hence there are not the number of voters to call on as in most other wards. Actually, I was rather surprised to receive three nominations as I would have thought that the elections would have been decided by a pre-election selection of a candidate by the Chinese community. It was unusual to see two Chinese standing

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against one another and they together polled 86% of the formal votes compared with 66% for the Chinese candidate last year. The racial break-up of the voters was Chinese 15, local 20 and Europeans 2 - most of the local people being employed in the Chinese stores. Whatever I say I cannot get away from the fact that few people voted: only 48% in fact of the number of voters last year. The main lack of interest was alas from the European community, perhaps because they regarded it inevitable that a Chinese would be successful in view of the fact that the only European candidate lacked popular support.

The WALIS Island election was a complete contrast: candidates were nominated promptly, interest was high, attendance and voting excellent with 96% of those available on the island voting and the matter was carried out with despatch. AIJAM-JALTUK was at all times quietly confident to the extent of sending a letter a week before the elections signed "Councillor". His confidence was well founded, as he polled 90% of the vote.

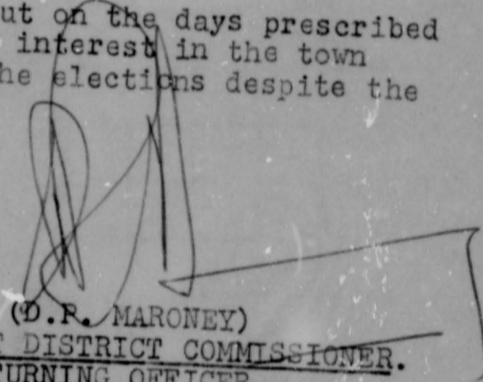
CAMPAIGNING.

The apparent absence of campaigning was a feature of the election.

CONCLUSION.

The by-elections were carried out on the days prescribed and there were no incidents. The lack of interest in the town ward was the most disturbing feature of the elections despite the wide publicity given to the poll.

For your information.



(D.F. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
RETURNING OFFICER.

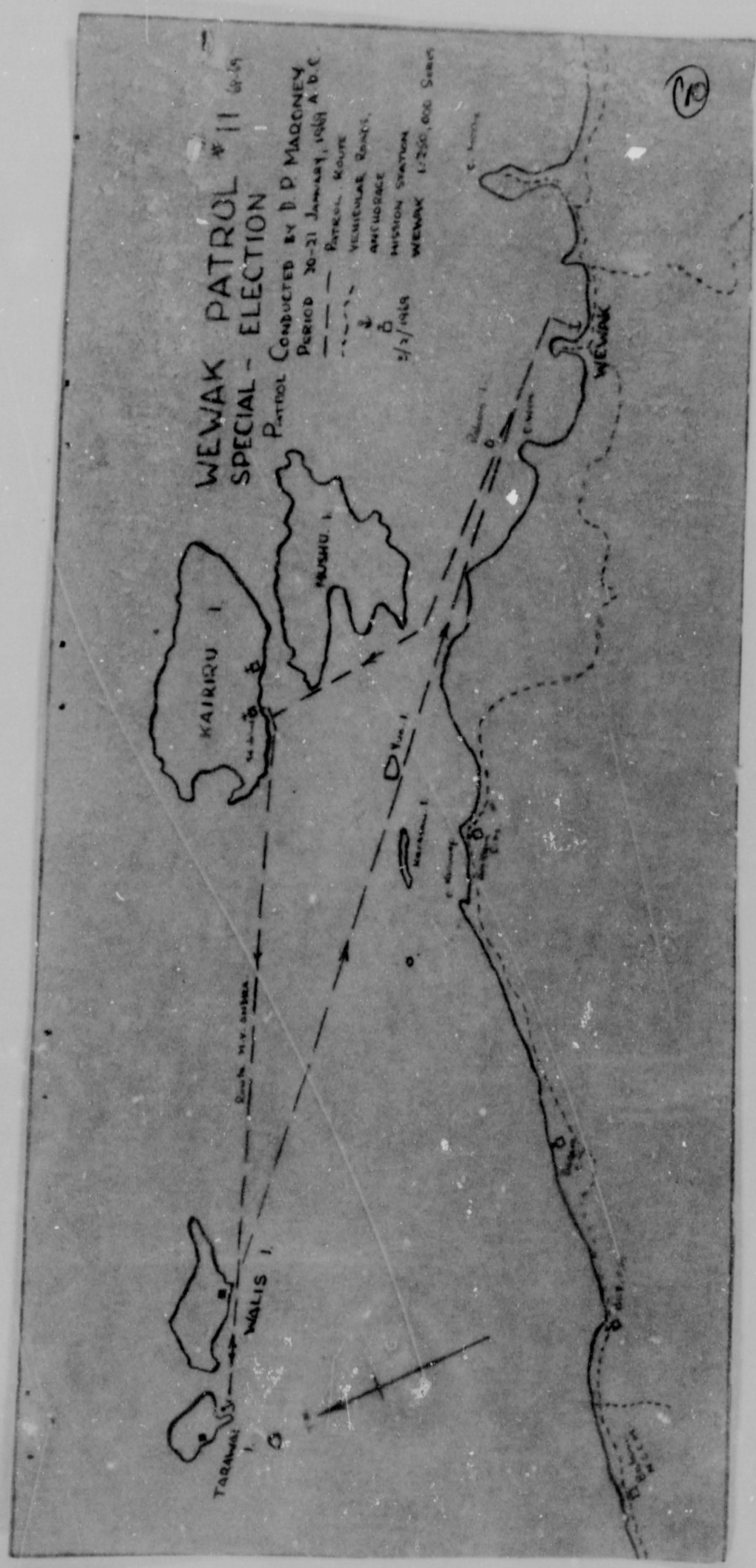
c.c. District Commissioner,
 East Sepik District,
WEWAK. (1)

The President,
 Wewak-But Local Government Council,
WEWAK. (1)

The Chief Electoral Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

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returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. WEWAK NO. 13 of 1968/69.

Patrol Conducted by R.L. WARI - Assistant Field Officer.

Area Patrolled Part of BUT-BOIKEN Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives JOACHIM BOB - Field Assistant (Local)

Duration—From 5/5/1969 to 9/5/1969.

Number of Days 4 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/8/1968.

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FOURMIL OF WEWAK.

Objects of Patrol 1. To carry out Rough Survey of "SUMONING". 2. Ask the owners of the land how much they prepared to sell it for. 3. The Administration wishes to purchase 500 Ha. (1250 acres approx) and are prepared to pay \$20.00 Ha. or \$8.00 per acre.

Director of District Administration,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... \$

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...

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In	
M	F

67-8-52

26th June, 1969.

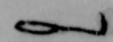
The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 13/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 2nd June, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.L. Wari, Assistant Field Officer, to Part of BUT-BOIKEN Census Division.

I await your further advice concerning land in question in due course.


(T.V. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc:
Mr. R.L. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

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

67. 8. 52

9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

To
Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Reference: 67-1-5
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.
2nd June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU, PAPUA.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 13 1968/69 BUT-BOIKEN
CENSUS DIVISION - PRELIMINARY LAND
INVESTIGATION, MR. L. WARI,
ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER

Attached please find the following :-

- (a) Original and one copy of above report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak, to Mr. Wari, on memorandum 67-1-1/581 of 17th March, 1969.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-2/720 of 26th May, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

This patrol was made for the purpose of carrying out a Preliminary Investigation with a view to purchasing 500 hectares of land known as "SUMONING".

The latest information I have on this matter is that there is a land dispute with a small section of the land surveyed and the owners have not yet agreed to the price of \$8.00 per acre.

When this matter has been resolved I will communicate with you further.

BK Leen

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

I

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, WEWAK.

20/8



8

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference **67-2/720**
If calling ask for
Mr. **DPM/hs**

Department of District Administration.

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

26th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 13-68/69
BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION

Attached please find 4 copies of Mr. R. L. Wari's Patrol Report, covering his patrol to PAROM village.

The purpose of investigating this area of land is for possible re-settlement. His brief report has been forwarded (refer my 35-2-39/35-1/713 of the 21st May, 1969).

Mr. Wari's report does not completely follow the new instructions as he had completed most of it before your instruction was to hand (refer your 67-1-1 of the 5th March, 1969).

This report is merely to cover his patrol days.

Attached please find Camping Allowances for payment, please.

For your information.

(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

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

67-1-1/581

DPM/hs

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 199,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

17th March, 1969.

Mr. R. L. Wari,
Assistant Field Officer,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 13 OF 68/69
BUT-ROIKEN C.D.
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION.

Would you please prepare to go on a patrol on Tuesday the 18th March, 1969, to PAROM Village.

You are required to do a preliminary investigation of the parcel of land that the PAROM people are willing to sell. To this end I require you to do a rough survey with chain and compass (cutting some marks in nearby trees to indicate approximate boundaries). After you have completed a rough traverse around the area you will return to your camp and draw a plan of the land calculating the area. The Administration wishes to purchase 500 Ha. (1250 acres approx.) and are prepared to pay \$20.00 a Ha. (\$8.00 an acre).

After finding out how big the area is ask the owners how much they are prepared to sell it for: tell them the price that the Administration would be willing to pay (vis, at per rate of \$20.00 Ha. or \$8.00 per acre.)

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

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

For your information.

(D.P. MARONEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-1/581
If calling ask for
Mr. RLW/me

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

13th May, 1969.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 5/5/69.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

Departed Wewak about 1415 hours by landrover for BAROM village. Arriving 1535 hours. BOB, Field Assistant. The owners of the land carry the gear to the camp site approximately 34 miles walking, east of Baron village.

WEWAK PATROL, NO. 13 OF 1968/69
BUT - BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION

Station: WEWAK
Report: WEWAK NO.13 of 1968/69
Sub-District: WEWAK
District: EAST SEPIK
Type of Patrol: SPECIAL REPORT - Preliminary Land Investigation BAROM.
Patrol Conducted by: R.L. WARI - Assistant Field Officer.
Area Patrolled: BUT-BOIKEN. BAROM Village.
Council: Wewak-But.
Personal Accompanying: JOACHIM BOB - Field Assistant.
Duration of Patrol: 5/5/69 to 9/5/69
Number of Patrol days: 4 Days
Objects of Patrol: (a) To carry out rough survey of "SUMONING" with chain and Compass.
(b) To ask the owner of land how much they prepared to sell it for.
(c) The Administration wishes to purchase 500 Ha. (1250 acres approx) and are prepared to pay \$20.00 Ha. or \$8.00 per acre.
Object of Patrol:
Last Patrol to Area: 22/8/68 to 23/8/68
Population of Area Patrolled: The total population of BAROM is 243.
Map Reference: Fourmil of WEWAK Patrol Map attached.

RhWari
(R.L.Wari)
Assistant Field Officer.

WEWAK PATROL NO.13 OF 1968/69
BUT - BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION
PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 5/5/69.

Departed Wewak about 1415 hours by landrover for BAROM village. Arriving 1535 hours. Accompanied by JOACHIM BOB, Field Assistant.

The owners of the land carry the gear to the camp site approximately 2½ miles walking, east of Barom village.

Tuesday 6/5/69.

Waited for the co-owners to come to the camp for discussion but none of them turned up in the morning. Started Surveying in the afternoon.

Plotted Map after surveying. Calculated area.

Wednesday 7/5/69/

Continued with the surveying for all day. Plotted map after surveying. Calculated Area.

Thursday 8/5/69.

Continued with the surveying for all day. Plotted map after surveying.

The co-owners came to the camp and moved the Western boundaries approximately 1½ chain of this portion. They left the message to the house-keeper that the principal land owners KUMAN-YANGLE,KAJIRA MALENGARAU and Kiap must wait for us to-morrow morning.

Friday 9/5/69.

Waited the co-owners of this land for one hour. Continued with surveying. The survey was almost completed and the co-owners challenged the principal land owners to fight. This was stopped by me. The surveying didn't go any further because I was told to stop by Challenging party.

Went back to the Camp at 1200 hours for packing up. Left the Camp at 1320 for Barom, arriving about 1415 hours, by walking. Barom to Wewak by Toyota.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was quickly carried out according to your instruction 67-1-1/581 of the 17th March, 1969, to carry out Preliminary Land Investigation in the Hawain Coastal Region, in the But-Boiken Census Division. The first patrol was carried out at "SOAMBUKAU" on the 8th January, 1969 without patrol instructions. I camped out there for two (2) nights and the owners told me that they were not intended to sell their land to the Administration.

Second patrol which was issued with patrol instructions were carried out at Barom in the Hawain Coastal Region, on the 18th March, 1969 and this was postpone until the owners of the land finished singing or native feast.

The principal land owners KUMAN/YANGLE and KAJIARA-MALENGARAU, agreed to sell their land to the Administration.

It is understood that in this area most of the people acquire land through their patrilineal system. Where as if the father has no son then the daughter or adopted son of his sister has a full rights, to the land.

The purpose of this patrol in this village Barom was to inform the people that the Administration wishes to acquire a piece of land for Agriculture Economic Development.

Access is by main Wewak/Dagua road.

There is also a considerable amount of sago and banana type swam in the lower area. The soil appears to be moderately fertile but it is not considered to be of high agricultural potential.

The land is mainly covered in rain forest, although there are some considerable patches of secondary growth what mark the site of abandoned gardens.

The climate is hot and humid, relieved to some extent by the North West and South East trade winds. The rainfall is approximately 4000 mm per year with pre-*****

Vegetation:

This people plant taro, taro, banana, small quantities of sweet potato, but the staple food is sago. They have extensive areas. Coffee and copra are not produced and only small quantities of coconuts produced in this area.

III Subject of Special Report.

Preliminary Land Investigation - Barom.

Hawain Area for Agriculture Economic Development.

File Reference:

Land Surveys and Mines
KONEDOBU - 68/2

District Office,
WEWAK - 35-1

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK - 35-1

Topography:

Land SUMONING is situated at the foot of and runs into the Prince Alexander Range. It is low lying in parts with ridges up to 600 feet running at the angles to the coast. The soils of this area vary from alluviums of light brown silty and sandy loams in the vicinity of Hawain and Ramboba Rivers to yellow to brown clay loams and heavy clays in the hills, with gravels and sand in the coastal region. There is also a considerable amount of sago and Savannah type swamp in the lower areas. The soil appears to be moderately fertile but it is not considered to be of high agricultural potential.

The land is mainly covered in rain forest, although there are some considerable patches of secondary growth that mark the site of abandoned gardens.

The climate is hot and humid, relieved to some extent by the North West and South East Trade winds. The rainfall is approximately 100 inches per annum spread throughout the year with preponderance in the North West seasons.

Vegetation:

This people plant taro, tarokonkon, bananas small quantities of sweet potato, but the staple food is sago of that they have extensive areas. Coffee and copra are only production and very small quantities of cocoa production in this area.

2

Rough Survey and plan.

I personally feel that rough survey should cover 1,000 acres if this could not be ceased by far relatives who have no rights to the land. This rough survey only covers 897.30 acres. Marks were cut in nearby trees and also all corners marked with Hardwood Post (H.P.) to indicate approximate boundaries. Rough Survey Plan is attached, incompleted.

Access Road.

The access road commencing from main Wewak-Dagua road approximately 2 miles east of Barom village. This access is easy to construct from the said area but problem is Hawain River which separates main Wewak/Dagua road.

Conclusion.

Attitude of Owners. The attitude of the true land owners KUMAN/YANGLE and KAJIARA/MALENGARAU were in favour of selling their land to the Administration. But far relatives of above owners tries to disputes the Western boundaries of the portion of my datum. The boundaries were moved in approximately 1 1/2 chain inside of the portion. The true owners of this land KUMAN and KAJIARA pulled out the mark and placed it in the same place. Next morning I started the survey to complete and a group of Barom clan challenged us to fight and this was stopped by me. Endeavoured to solve the matter but they said, leave the work and go home.

The survey will complete when this matter will be solved at District Office by H. Watzel D.O.(Lands).

NEWAK PATROL NO 13 1968/69



Foot Track.	---
Road (Vehicles).	====
Route of Patrol.
Subject Area.	▨▨▨▨
Area under Disputes.	▨▨▨▨
Bridge.	

Drawn by R. L. War
 Patrol Officer

WEWAK PATROL NO 13 1968/69



Drawn by R.L. Wari
Afield Officer
19th May 1969