PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: PAGIWI

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: PAGWI EAST SEPIK

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL. NO: 2 : 1966/67 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 6.

REPORT NO PAGWI	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1966-67.	1-15	W. VAN RIKXOORT P.O	SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION	1	MAP	5.12.66 – 16.12.66
[2] 2 OF 1966-67	16-29	W. Van RIKXOORT P.O	MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.	1	MAP	9.2.67 – 16.2.67
[3] 4 OF 1966-67.	30-47.	W. Van RIKXOORT PO	PART OF THE BURUI KUNAI CENTRAL CENSUS	1	MAP	17.4.67 – 3.5.67
[ ] AMBUNTI						
[4] 5 OF 1966-67.	48-59	P.N. COLTON PO	KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION	1	MAP	5.4.67 – 10.4.67
[5] 7 OF 1966-67	60-72	P.N. COLTON PO	NUMAU - ABLATAK CENSUS DIVISION	1-2	MAP	29.5.67 – 17.6.67
[6] 7A OF 1966-67	73-89	P.N. COLTON PO	" " " "	2	MAP	29.5.67 – 17.6.67
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[Volume 1]

243-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1966-67

PAGWI

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
1-66-67	W. van Rikxoort	Sepik Plains Census Div.
2-66-67	W. van Rikxoort	Main River Census Division
4-66-67	W. van Rikxoort	Part of the Burui Kunai Census Division

AMBUNTI

5-66-67	P.N. Colton	Karawari Census Division
7-66-67	P.N. Colton	Numau-Ablatak Census Div.
7A-66-67	P.N. Colton Suppl. Patrol Report by K.P. Wearne	" " "

H.Q.
KONEDOBU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 1/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Sepik Plains Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member B.P.N.G.C. and the President GAUI L.G. Council

Duration—From 5/17/1966 to 16/12/1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb./1965

Medical June/1966 (Malaria Control)

Map Reference Aerial Photograph Map, Unmarked

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Area Study, Ward Boundaries and Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/2/1967

E. G. Hiles
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

67-8-17

29th May, 1967.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-1-9 of the 17th February to the Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti, copy to myself, refers.

2. Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti, adequately cover most matters raised by Mr. Van Rikxoort in his report. I like thorough and critical comments by the Assistant District Commissioners on patrol reports as he is, or should be, in the best position to assess the patrolling officers' findings, opinions and remarks.

3. Councillors are often in a better position than ourselves to assess the ability of the people to pay tax and few instances have occurred where the rate was found to be excessive. Even then there is recourse to the Review Committee and a Tax Tribunal, if hardship is claimed, and it should be remembered that a reasonable tax can provide some incentive for the people to seek ways and means of developing their local economy.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8-17 (12)

67-1-9.

East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

17th February,-1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1966/67.

PAGWI.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

Your covering comments exceed approximately the body of this report which I consider rather meagre.

When can the Area Survey be expected.

I concur with your comments that such abominable terms as " get off their butts" has no place in official correspondence; it is a principle perhaps that Mr. Van Rijxoort may well apply to himself; as little or no F.O.J's -Patrol Reports have come to this Office since he took over PAGWI., over some 7 months ago.

Please draw up a Patrol Program for this Officer and see that it is carried out.

Your covering comments leave little necessity for comment from this Office.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

cc.Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks).

67-3-22

JCC

Dept.District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
A M B U N T I .

East Sepik District.
3rd.February,1967.

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District,
W E W A K .

PAGWI PATROL NO.1 OF 1966/1967

Attached please find the above patrol report.The Report was submitted by Mr Van Rikxoort at this Office on 23rd December and the delay involved arose here.Your Confidential memo dated 27th January Patrol Reports:F.O.J.s has been noted and the delay in submission is regretted.

AREA AND THE PEOPLE

The people of the Sepik Plains live in an area of poor natural endowment and, unless this can be altered,either by a program of reafforestation or re-settlement to better areas,no relief is possible.However,in spite of this the people are still a happy lot and do not display the dour and at times antipathetic attitude of the Main River people.

Their attitude to Local Government is satisfactory although it is not surprising that some reluctance or hesitation was shown in acceptance of the idea as the necessity to find money on an annual basis to pay council tax would give grounds for such apprehension. However,such reluctance or hesitation does not go very deep and,given adequate explanation,I am confident the people will fully accept the idea.

In his report under the heading Personal Tax, Mr Van Rikxoort makes comment that no personal tax was collected since 1962.He suggests the reason was that it was apparently anticipated a council was to be established soon after 1962.This is not completely correct, as ,although it was assumed the area was to come under Council Administration,no definite date let alone year had been set at that time.

The reason for non-collection of personal tax in the Sepik Plains (as well as the Wosera area) was that both areas were (and still are) economically depressed.The only incentive to pay tax was fear of prosecution and consequent fear of the Administration.Fear is not a basis on which to build a good working relationship with the people. Under Councils,although their economic situation has not improved significantly and the fear of prosecution still provides an incentive to find tax money,providing initial explanations on nature and functions of councils have been adequate,the incentive of fear of prosecution for default should be supplanted in some degree by a consciousness that the money is controlled by the people of the local area through their elected representatives on the Council for use which will benefit the local area whereas personal tax is controlled by a faceless and anonymous entity to the local people,viz the Central Administration.

...../2.

The negligible amount of tax collected would have been in inverse proportion to the estmangement of the peple from the Administration. However,if this was the situation under personal tax,under Councils, providing an explanation along the lines indicated above has been reasonably put across to the people at every opportunity, then I do not anticipate any difficulty with significant numbers of Tax Defaulters.

As Regards a tax rate for the area. the Council and Affairs would be well advised not to judge too arbitrarily the peoples' claim to not being able to afford a tax of two dollars.There is very little coming out of the area in the way of agricultural produce and their area ,as far as a cash economy is concerned, is extremely depressed.There is provision for existence of differing tax rates for different areas within any particular council, and when the council decides on their tax rates they should bear this in mind.A smooth introduction of the Sepik Plains people into the way of Councils is the main consideration and this should not be prejudiced by too harsh an initial tax rate.After a successful introduction the incentive to greater economic efforts should emerge and , if possible, then the tax rate could be brought into line with the rest of the council area.

As Mr Van Rikxoort prepared an area study in conjunction with his patrol report, further discussion on the area and people will be reserved for my comments on his area survey.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL AND REPORT.

Diary entry for Monday 12th December mentions some diseased dogs ordered destroyed. There are many more dogs in such a condition which Mr Van Rikxoort did not see in the Sepik Plains Division. Those he ordered destroyed are only a drop in the ocean. I do not think such action,although undoubtably activated by a humane desire to put an end to animal suffering,is worth the cost in possible deterioration of relations between the Administration and the local populace.In a neighbouring Division some years ago,an officer went around and conducted a veritable purge on dogs and the resentment built up as a result was quite considerable. The forgoing does not preclude an approach to the owner,in strong terms if necessary, pointing out his neglect in caring for his animal, but this should stop short of an actual order to destroy, even though such an order is authorised under the Native Administration Regulations, Regulation 99.

Diary entry for 7th December shows that Mr Van Rikxoort arrived at MOI Village at 0800 and departed 1300 the same day.This is unfortunate as the village is the most isolated of any of the Sepik Plains and an overnight stay at the village would have increased our good relations, no matter how small in degree, with the people. The people do not often receive Administration visitors and have gone to the trouble of providing a rest house for such visits.Mr van Rikxoort will be reminded that the convenience of saving an odd day is not the primary task of routine patrolling but to maintain and increase our contact with the people.

The occurrence of the expression " get off their butt " for diary entry 15th December is unfortunate.Mr Van Rikxoort will be advised there is no place in official reporting such as patrol reports and Field Journals, for such expressions.

In his comments on Health page three, Mr Van Rikxoort makes mention of possible action in medical neglect of a child against a parent.Nothing has been heard of this as yet and Mr van Rikxoort will be asked to keep this in mind

Aside from the above criticism , the report is quite well done and the patrol has satisfied its objectives.Ward boundaries will be submitted with the Area Survey as soon as Mr Van Rikxoort completes his area survey for the non-council villages of the Burui Kunai Census Division.Both Surveys will be submitted jointly.Camping allowance and Field Journal Folios 34 to 38 are attached herewith.

For your information,please.

(J.C.Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

District of : East Sepik. Report No. 1/1966-67

Patrol conducted by : W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Sepik Plain Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by Europeans : Nil

Natives : 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C. and the President GAUI L.G.Council

Duration - From 5/12/66 to 16/12/1966

Number of Days :12 days

Did Medical Assistant accompany? : No

Last Patrol to Area by - D.D.A. :February 1965

Medical : February 1966 (Malaria)

Map Reference: Aerial Photograph Map, unmarked.

Objects of Patrol : Census Revision, Area Study and Ward Boundaries.

DIARY

Monday 5.12.66	Departed Pagwi per Landrover at 0900 hours. Arrived at JAMA at 0930 hours. Settled at resthouse. Census revised and talks held on L.G. Councils. This place to form one ward with YAMINI, no objections were made to this. Some small complaints heard.
Tuesday 6.12.66	Departed JAMA at 0800 hours after [illegible] another complaint. Arrived YAMINI at 0830 hours, only about 40 people here. Census revised and talks held about L.G. Councils. Departed 1000 hours and arrived BANGWINGEI at 1030 hours Census revised and information collected for Area Study. Departed 1200 hours and arrived MANGUGU at 1300 hours. Census revised and talks held with villagers from MANGUGU and BANGWINGEI on L.G. Councils. Reception only lukewarm. Stayed overnight at MANGUGU.
Wednesday 7.12.66	Departed MANGUGU at 0730 hours. Arrived 0845 hours at MOI. Census revised and village inspected. One girl to be dispatched to Maprik on a stretcher for treatment of a large and neglected tropical ulcer, another one to go to the nearest aid post. Talks held on L.G. Councils. Attitude rather indifferent but they have no objections to join with the GAUI L.G. Council. Departed MOI at 1300 hours and arrived JAMA at 1630 hours. All villages visited sofar have assembled here for a sing sing. Police man to stay on duty in case of fighting or other trouble.
Thursday 8.12.66	Departed JAMA at 0730 hours via Maprik - Pagwi Road. Arrived BURUI village at 0850 hours. Settled at resthouse. Information collected for Area Study and Ward Boundaries. Census revised and talks given with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council. BURUI, BENSIM and KAMPUPU to form tentatively one ward. Reception reasonably enthusiastic. Census revised and some minor complaints settled.
Friday 9.12.66	Departed BURUI at 0730 hours, arrived BENSIM at 0850 hours. Set up camp at resthouse. Census revised and information collected for Area Study. Talks given with the president of the GAUI L.G.Council on Councils and elections to be held in 1967. Some opposition here to form one ward with BURUI. No complaints.
Saturday 10.12.66	Departed BENSIM at 0730 hours, arrived KAMPUPU at 0800 hours. Camp set up at resthouse and village inspected. Next year they want to set up a new village site about 200 feet away. Census revised and talks given on Councils with the President of the GAUI L.G.Council. Strong opposition in this village to form a ward with BURUI. A new ward will probably have to be formed consisting of BENSIM, KAMPUPU and KWIMBA. Some small complaints settled.
Sunday 11.12.66	Sunday observed at KAMPUPU.
Monday 12.12.66	Departed Kampupu at 0730 hours, arrived KWIMBA at 0830 hours. Settled at resthouse. Some diseased dogs ordered destroyed and several small disputes settled.

Information collected for Area Study report. Census revised and yalks given with the President GAUI L.G. Council on the duties of Councils and the elections in September 1966. Some opposition to form a ward with BENSIM and KANPUPU.

Tuesday 13.12.66 — Departed KWIMBA at 0730 hours, arrived NAGOTIMBI at 0830 hours. Village inspected and found in satisfactory condition. Census revised and Area Study Report information collected. There is a land dispute with MANGUL which place has land troubles with just about every village surrounding it.
Talks held about Local Governement Councils and possible ways and means to improve and extend cash crops. Much enthusiasm was displaed but this will probably cool down considerably after the patrol has departed. A large number of complaints here about small debts.

Wednesday 14.12.66 — Departed NAGOTIMBI at 0730 hours, arrived KWOSIMBI at 0810 hours. Settled at resthouse.
Census revised and Area study information collected. Talks held on Council elections in 1967, when this place will join the GAUI L.G. Council. Quite a bit of opposition to join, mainly because of the taxes to be paid. This is one of the larger villages and quite pleasant.
Talks held at night about cash crops and their economy in general.

Thursday 15.12.66 — Departed KWOSIMBI at 0730 hours, arrived AURIMBIT at 0815 hours. Settled at resthouse. Village inspected and found to be quite in order. Census revised and information collected for Area Study.
Discussions held with villagers about their joining with the GAUI L.G.Council. Again some opposition to this. Their main spokesman is the Tultul from KWOSIMBI. The majority of men do not work at all and were urged to get off their butt and start some gardens.

Friday 16.12.66 — Departed AURIMBIT at 0630 hours and arrived TOREMBEI C.M. Station at 0830 hours.
Talks held with the pries there about Councils, he also offered to pay half the price of a tractor and give it to the Council. This looks generous enough but is still too much of a burden for the Councils meagre finances.
Departed at 1100 hours and arrived at KOROGO at 1230 hours. Boarded motor canoe and arrived Pagwi at 1400 hours. Patrol stood down.

Introduction.

The purpose of the patrol was to conduct a Census Revision, collect information for Ward Boundaries and an Area Study Report and routine administration.

This report will be of a brief nature only because many of the subjects will be discussed in greater detail in the area study report. The area patrolled is situated approximately [illegible] miles north of Pagwi and consists largely of extensive areas of kunai plains interspersed with patches of rain forest which becomes more extensive towards the Eastern part of the Census Division.The rainfall is probably similar to Maprik, the nearest place were rainfall records are kept, viz. 60 inches per year.

The area is poor even by Sepik River standards, with an average per capita income approaching zero. This has been the third D.D.A. Patrol for the past5 yearsand during that period the sole economic progress made consists of a few small individual coffee holdings. Politically also the area is backward and lectures were held in each village on L.G.Councils and sometimes the House of Assembly.In September 1967 this Census Division will be incorporated in the GAUI Local Government Council and together with more frequent patrols this should favourably affect the area politically and perhaps economically.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was received friendly generally although a certain amount of indifference was sometimes evident. The patrol had been expected in the area for some weeks and a number of the resthouses were completely or partly rebuilt recently.

The people, especially the village officials were co-operative in all respects.

Villages.

The standard of housing is adequate and varies from average to excellent. The previous patrol in 1965 had ordered that a number of houses be destroyed and demolished. This order was complied with and all houses were duly rebuilt. It was found only necessary once in this patrol toorder a villager to pull down his house and erect a new one.

The type of house built is a square frame raised about four feet with limbom floors and roofs of sago palm leaves. The structures have only one room which serves as bedroom, livingroom and kitchen but a few of the newer and more modern types have sometimes a number of rooms partitioned off.

Only three villages in the Western part of the Census Division have a different design of houses,They aremade of round frames completely covered with sago palm leaves and with an earthen floor. This type of houses are found generally in and around Maprik.

The majority of villages are situated at the edge of the rainforest with the kunai plains only a few hundred feet away and as close as possible to the available water supplies. Because of the similarity of the terrain any number of places appear to be suitable for village sites and the present ones appear to be no better or worse than any other site available.

Difficulty is experienced in most villages in obtaining an adequate supply of clean drinking water. Most places are situated near a water stream but during the dry season these sources sometimes dry up and people have to go considerable distances. At present, however, with the wet season in full swing there is an abaundance of clean water.

Resultsof a recent water survey recently conducted in part of the Ceagus Division have been received by the GAUL [illegible] Council and the recommendations contained therein will be discussed at the next Council meeting.

Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was satisfactory and action had to be taken in a few cases only to improve latrines and dispose of rubbish collected near the houses. A total of four diseased and starving dogs were ordered destroyed.

Village Officials.

Some of the Luluais and Tultuls are becoming too old to be effective in their tasks and their power is gradually being taken over by younger men. However in view of the proximity of the Council elections no recommendations are made to appoint new village officials.

Commerce and Industry.

Thereare no activities whatsoever under this heading and it appears unlikely that any local entrepreneurs will engage in such business as transport, timber or mining. There are no people with the necessary capital, experience, knowledge or energy to have any degree of success. Ther is a marked lack of handicraft such as carvings and painting, in marked contrast to the surrounding areas.

Land.

Most of the land consists of kunai plains which would not be suitable for Administration purposes, although the owners could well afford to dispose of it. This ground appears to be of little value for agricultural purposes, at least with the present methods of cultivation used in their few and small gardens.

The areas covered with rain forest are often long and narrow and situated in depression of the terrain. They are not large enough for any possible resettlement scheme and at any rate will be needed by the local population within the next two generations or so for subsistence and cash crops. There is no shortage of land at present and although the population will probably doublewithin approximately 30 years at the present rate of growth no hardship in obtaining ground suitable for agriculture should occur.

Complaints.

A total of 46 complaints were brought before the patrol, mostly for debts. They were usually settled without too much trouble although some dated back to the 1940's and were time expired. It was explained to all the parties concerned that normally debts have to be recovered within six years and that no action can be taken after that time. Apart from the above complaints a few cases of assault were brought up but no court action was desired by the parties concerned, warnings were thought to be sufficient.

Resthouses.

Resthouses are located at every village and are of reasonable standard.

Carriers.

Carriers are readily available at every village for the usual rate of 10¢ per hour or the better part thereof. They are engaged to carry from village to village and because of the relatively short distances involved they are never longer absent than about 3 hours.

Health.

The general health of the population in the area seems to be good. Drugs against Malaria have been distributed and all houses have been sprayed twice during the past year with DDT. There were no signs of Malaria but according to the various village officials few people ever suffered from this anyway.

A few people with swellings and other unidentified symptoms were sent to the Medical Officer in Maprik for diagnosis and treatment. There are no aidposts in the area patrolled and treatment for minor complaints is given at the nearby Boreimbei Catholic Mission which also provides an infant welfare service run by a qualified nurse.

People tend to neglect sores and tropical ulcers until they sometimes reach a stage where surgery is necessary and action is being taken against oneman for neglect of his young daughter who had been suffering from a large tropical ulcer for some months with the result that there the girl needs extenseve treatment. A report is being awaited from the Medical Officer in Maprik.

Roads and Bridges.

The vehicular roads, as far as they exist are seldom if ever used by vehicles and consequently the need for maintaining them has on several occasions been questioned by the local villagers, although they are meeting their statutory obligations without exceptions.

All roads in the area are suitable for vehicular traffic except between Yamini and Bangwingei. However there are several depressions, swamps and rivers which can only be bridged with bridges and raised roads. More details and recommendations regarding these will be made in the Area Study report.

The existing roads follow mostly the higher ridges of the kunai plains. They have an excellent drainage and require very little maintenance apart from cutting the grass.

Airfields.

There are only two airstrips in the Census Division, a well kept one at the Burui Catholic Mission near the Maprik-Pagwi Road and a new one at Kwosimbi village. Both are reasonably well kept and serve mainly the Catholic Missions nearby.

There are numerous places which are suitable for new airstrips but apart fromthe use in medical emergencies there seems little point in establishing any further strips at this stage.

One particular good place is situated near Kampupu, it measures approximately 3x1 mile and to the naked eye appears to be perfectly level.

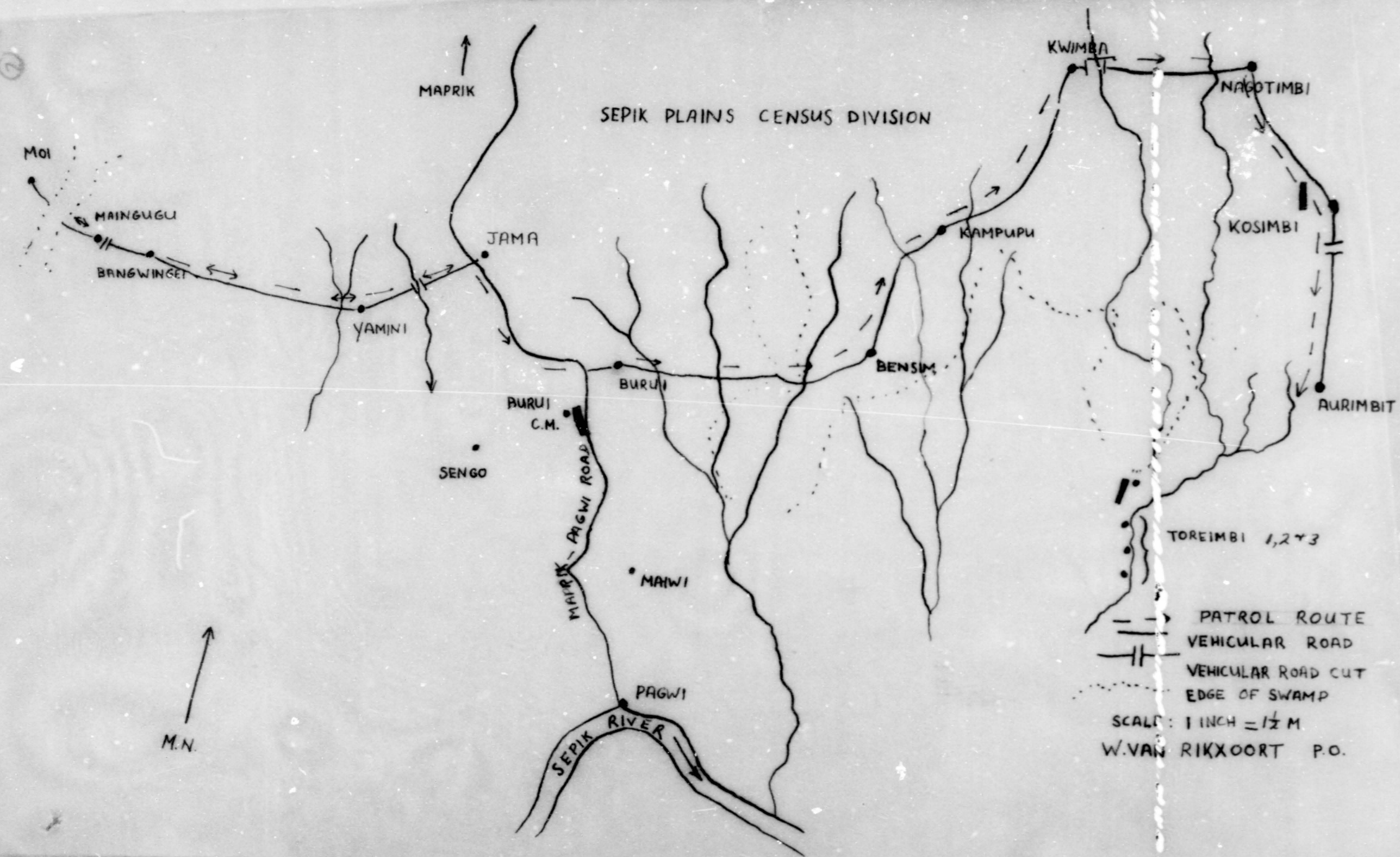
Labour.

The number of men absent from the area is negligible and causes no strain on the village work force. There are no employers and all men are self employed with subsistence farming and a few small, individual coffee or rice gardens.

Personal Tax.

Tax has not been paid since 1962 when the last collection was made. It was apparently anticipated that a Local Government Council would soon be established in the area after 1962 but this has not eventuated. It was claimed by a number of people that the amount of $2 Council tax to be levied next year will cause hardship because of their low cash income. In my opinion this is not [illegible] efforts are being made to extend or introduce cash crops, despite continuous urging by patrolling officers to work gardens. The majority of men work an average of no more than two or three hours per day.

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer


SEPIK PLAINS CENSUS DIVISION
MAPRIK
MOI
MAINGUGU
BANGWINGET
YAMINI
JAMA
BURUI
BURUI C.M.
SENGO
MAPRIK - PAGWI ROAD
MAIWI
PAGWI
SEPIK RIVER
BENSIM
KAMPUPU
KWIMBA
NAGOTIMBI
KOSIMBI
AURIMBIT
TOREIMBI 1,2+3
M.N.
PATROL ROUTE
VEHICULAR ROAD
VEHICULAR ROAD CUT
EDGE OF SWAMP
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1½ M
W.VAN RIKXOORT P.O.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Pagwi 2/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Main River Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. V. Barnes E.M.A. (From 23.2.67)

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

Duration—From 9 / 2 /1967 to 16 / 2 /1967
23/2/1967 to 2/3/2967

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 (Part)

Medical February /19 67 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference Unidetified Aerial Photograph Map

Objects of Patrol Census and Electoral Roll Revision and Routine Administration

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 ....

67-1-9

LJH/EP

67.8.21

East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd May, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGWI PATROL NO.2 OF 1966/67

Receipt of the Report on the above Patrol by Mr. W. Van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer, and your comprehensive comments are acknowledged.

As there appears little hope for economic development whilst the people remain in their present village locations, interest in resettlement should be fostered at every opportunity. There will be little support from the Administration for a "have not area" in which people themselves show no signs of wanting to be in a "have area".

Greater effort will have to be made by the Adviser to the Gaui Council to keep up the level of field contact as there is no chance of additional staff for Pagwi.

Are all Council Meetings held at the one location? Changing the meeting places helps maintain the interest of those who feel they are forgotten and have a "received nothing for their taxes".

The Education situation also slips into the depressing state of affairs of the Division. A fully documented memorandum is required to support the recommendation of establishing a school (Administration?) at NOGOSOP or GAIKA-ROBI. A reminder to Mr. Van Rikxoort that matter involving comment by other Departments should be dealt with in ordinary correspondence with mention of this in the Patrol Report.

Three copies of the Population Register are required here as two copies are to sent to Headquarters (Sec 12 Page 23 Vol 1 Standing Inst.)

Completed Camping Allowance claim is attached.

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

Minute to:

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information please.

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

67-1-9

D e p t . District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
A M B U N T I ,
East Sepik District.

23rd.March,1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A K

PAGWI PATROL NO.2 OF 1966/67

Attached please find a report by Mr Van Rikxoort on his patrol to the MAIN RIVER Census Division.The report is informative and gives a good indication of the attitude of the River People. Unfortunately the report is slightly marred by defficiencies in the section of Education where the required statistics are not quoted and there is no report on Village Officials, Geography/Topography nor mention of reference to report on accompanying personnel. However, these are errors in form only and do not detract greatly from the overall merit of the report which gives a good insight into this depressed and at present, depressing area.

The people of the MAIN RIVER Division have seen the full range of occupying powers and for anything to stir them out of their present slow tempo of existence and apathy towards the Administration would indeed have to be extraordinary, in view of the traumatic nature of many of the earlier contacts by the Germans,Pre-war Administration and the Japanese.This is indicated by their take it or leave it, not particularly over receptive attitude to patrols.

Economic prospects for the people are dim but this is not saying anything new. While the people remain in the village, crocodile skins offer the only source of cash income and, of course, it is well known that Skins is not the most stable of industries.

The Sepik People are not an isolated case and there must be many other peoples living in similar environments in the Western and Gulf Districts. As yet I know of no wide-scale solution to this problem other than re-settlement and to a much lesser degree, Education(whereby children can gain qualifications to fit them for jobs other than labouring tasks.).However, Re-settlement is still in the Theory stage and is an unproven solution.As regards Education, the Dept. is having an uphill struggle to maintain its extremely inadequate present facilities.

Possible re-settlement areas within the Sub-district could lie in the NUMAU/ABLATAK Division, although there would be considerable opposition from present small numbers of land-holders. The area around the HUNSTEIN Range and the APRIL/SATIFA Rivers Junction could also be a possibility. However, neither area has been investigated with a view to re-settlement and it would not do to be too optimistic.Next patrols to the area will make a general survey of these areas with re-settlement in mind.

...../2 .

For the immediate future present possible Administration effort should be aimed at getting the GAUI Council functioning as effectively as possible and keeping up the level of field contact in the area to show that the Administration is concerned with their welfare and is prepared to put <u>some</u> effort into the area.

At the moment there are signs that the people are showing impatience with the Council.The people of Yentchan, I have heard, are beginning to question the wisdom of paying tax when they have received nothing in the village in return. It has been reported that they will not pay any future tax and will evict any tax collectors calling at the Village. I have asked the OIC PAGWI to get confirmation of this report and if this is confirmed then I will make a visit to the Village to talk with the people. In the meantime the OIC PAGWI will be instructed to try and influence the Finance Committee of the Council to install one of the new wells for water supply to placed throughout the Council Area, at YENTCHAN. It is a fact that if the Council had to make some immediate visible effect on all villages within the area then it would indeed be a very microscopic effect considering the meagre revenue.However, the people can't or won't accept this fact <u>at present</u> .

Instructions have been received to activate the GAUI Demarcation Committee and this should create some interest in the area,and, if successful, a sense of pride and achievement, something which would never go unwelcome .

There is a lesson in the attitude of the people to be read by the Missions.That is that the people are no longer content with evangelising and platitudes.They are quite selfish about their attitude and make no effort to hide this. They want everything to their <u>material</u> advantage,especially <u>good</u> as distinct from present poor and inadequate educational facilities for their children. If these are not forthcoming, then as far as the people are concerned the Mission will be written off as of no account and they will be made unwelcome.

Although Mr Van Rikxoort makes mention that villages are under water at present,this is nothing unusual at this time of the year.At present the water level has dropped at least three feet in the last two weeks and may well have reached its peak at that time. This aspect will be covered by a special memorandum.

For your information,please.

(J.C.Corrigan)
<u>Assistant District Commissioner</u>

PATROL REPORT

District of : East Sepik Report No.: Pagwi 3/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by: W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

[illegible] Patrol [illegible] Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Mr. V. Barnes, E.M.A. (From 23.2.67)

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

Duration-From : 9/2/1967 to 16/2/67
and
23/2/1967 and 2/3/1967

Number of Days: 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Patrol? : Yes

Last Patrol To Area- D.D.A.: November 1965 (Part Patrol)

Medical: February 1967 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference: Unidentified Aerial Photograph

Objects of Patrol: Census and Electoral Revision and Routine Administration

Introduction.

The object of the Patrol was a Census check, revision of the Electoral Roll and Routine Administration.

It was the first full scale patrol since 1963 of the entire area, part of it being patrolled in 1965.

The Census Division is situated alongside Sepik River with the villages built on the banks or a few hundred yards away but still connected with the main river by means of tribituaries or lagoons. The entire area is predominantly swamp which is flooded by the Sepik River from January to June each year and gardening or cashcropping is restricted to a few small and insignificant plots.

The area is depressed economically and fuller comments on this will be given under other headings of this report. Vegetation consists mainly of swamp grass and kunai with some small patches of rainforest which are usually flooded for about six months of the year.

The climate is hot and moist with an estimated average rainfall of 70 inches per year, but no accurate figures on this are available.

Diary.

Thursday	9.2.1967	Departed PAGWI at 1100 hours for Main River Census Division Patrol. Arrived by motor canoe at TEGOI at 1600 hours after some delay with motor. Many people absent. Settled at resthouse.
Friday	10.2.67	~~Departed~~ TEGOI Census taken at TEGOI. Village inspected and talks held with various village leaders.
Saturday	11.2.67	Departed TEGOI at 0800 hours, arrived KANGANAMAN at 0830 hours. Village inspected and some cleaning ordered. Census revised and talks held on economic prospects, virtually nil, of the area.
Sunday	12.2.67	Visited and inspected nearby MALINGAI and PAREIMBEI villages. Both villages flooded and Census will be taken at KANGANAMAN.
Monday	13.2.67	Census revised of MALINGAI and PAREIMBEI villages at KANGANAMAN. Talks held by myself and Mr. Smith, A.O. Ambunti, on economic prospects. Allegations by KANGANAMAN people of irregularities in the running of their trade store. An audit check to be made at Pagwi when all books available. Seven complaints from all three places settled. One case of child neglect referred to Ambunti for Court action.
Tuesday	14.2.67	Departed KANGANAMAN after several hours delay by rain at 1000 hours. Arrived YENTCHAN at 1020 hours. Place in a disgraceful mess and immediate cleanup ordered. Census revised, the majority of men are away at towns and plantations. Dispute about YENTCHAN pigs raiding KANGANAMAN gardens settled. Some minor complaints, mostly debts.
Wednesday	15.2.67	Departed YENTCHAN at 0730 hours, arrived INDABU at 0830 hours. Village inspected. Census revised and several complaints settled. Only a few of the men are at this village, most of them are away at towns or plantations. The little land this people possess is completely flooded.

Thursday	16.2.67	Departed INDABU at 0930 hours after delay of some hours because of rain. Arrived PAGWI at 1400 hours after breakdown with Outboard motor.
Friday until	17.2.67	Attending Outboard Motor school at Ambunti and urgent correspondence, paysheets etc. at PAGWI.
Wednesday	22.2.67	
Thursday	23.2.67	Departed PAGWI at 1000hours for second stage of Main River Census DIvision patrol. Accompanied by Mr. Barnes, EMA, from Ambunti. Arrived SUAPMERI at 12oo hours. Village inspected and camp made at resthouse (Temporary one) Census and Electoral Roll revised. Some minor complaints settled.
Friday	24.2.67	Departed SUAPMERI at 0800 hours,arrived KOROGO at 0830 hours. Village inspected and camp made at resthouse. Census and electoral roll revised. Some complaints about small debts settled.
Saturday	25.2.67	Departed KOROGO at 0730 hours, arrived NYAURINGAI at 0800 hours. Rest house falling down and village in a mess. Immediate cleanup ordered and two people fined $2 for keeping pigs in the village, Contra Gaui VCouncil Rule. Departed for nearby KANDINGAI, village inspected and camp made at resthouse. Place well kept. Census and Electoral Roll revision of both villages. Two minor complaints settled.
Sunday	26.2.67	Sunday observed at KANDANGAI.
Monday	27.2.67	Departed KANDINGAI at 0800. Much delay in reaching Sepik River because of blocked creek. Arrived YENTCHAMANGUA at 1900 hours. Village flooded and in need of repairs. Census revised. One KOROGO man sentenced to one month hard labour for striking a woman. No further complaints.
Tuesday	28.2.67	Departed YENTCHAMANGUA at 0700 hours. Arrived JAPANAUT at 1000 hours after breakdown with outboard motor. Census and Electoral Roll revised. Repairs carried out on outboard motor. Village inspected and one minor complaint settled.
Wednesday	1.3.67	Departed JAPANAUT at 0730 hours. Arrived Pagwi at 0750 hours. Called at Office for any urgent correspondence or messages. Departed Pagwi at 1000 hours, arrived JAPANDAI at 1030 hours. Village inspected and camp set up. Census revised and Electoral Roll altered.
Thursday	2.3.67	Departed JAPANDAI at 0700 hours. Arrived Pagwi at 0730 hours. Patrol stood down.

Repeption of Patrol.

The patrol wasreceived friendly but no great interest was shown. The area has also been patrolled within the last month or so by the Malaria Service Officer stationed at Pagwi and the Agricultural Officer from Ambunti. The Malaria Officer has complained repeatedly of the unco-operative attitude of the people throughout the Census Division and [illegible] was even refused permission to spray the houses. The Agricultural Officer drew only comparatively small audiences for his talks and only approximately half of the men in the village usually attended.

It can thus be see that the people have a rather indifferent attitude towards patrols which may perhaps partly be blamed on their unfavorable environments and their less fortunate experiences with other Europeans like traders and recruiters which have been operating in the area for many years. Further comments on this will be given in the heading on the Political Situation.

Villages.

(i) The type of housing throughout the Census Division is similar. The houses are raised about 5 or 6 feet above the ground on posts and are built of a square model with the walls made out of pangal and the floors of limbom. Generally speaking the standard of housing is low and orders had to be given on every past patrol to repair or rebuild houses.

Some of the difficulties in maintaining a reasonable standard of housing are caused by the facts that a large percentage of the men are continuously absent in the towns or on plantations and the demand for materials exceeds the supply available. Some villages depend almost entirely on the goodwill of more fortunate villages for the gathering of building materials. Also repairs and building can only be done effectively during the dry season when the Sepik River is at a low level.

(ii) The villages are all situated on the best suitable ground available to the people but nevertheless the sites are almost without exception dismal places and canoes have to be used when people wish to leave their house or at least wade kneedeep through the water. The Sepik River has risen about a further three feet within the last few weeks and only one or two villages still have any dry ground at all.

(iii) The watersupply is sufficient in quantity although the quality leaves often much to be desired. Water is obtained either from the Sepik River, which is often very muddy but nevertheless quite drinkable, or from small creeks or swamps near the villages. This latter source of supply seems often doubtful from a health point of view but is sometimes the most convenient available and people will persist in using it.

Some of the villages have been included in the Estimates of the Gaui L.G.Council to have wells installed within the next year or so.

(iv) Hygiene and sanitation is reasonable although the latrines are now unusable because of the high water level and people are forced to use the swamp surrounding the villages. The are aware of the dangers involved and take care to go a long way and downstream from the village.

Outline of Political Situation.

The area has been under outside administrative control since approximately the turn of the century when occasional trips were made up the Sepik River by the Germans and since them the present Administration has been steadily increasing its control and influence with a short interruption during the Japanese occupation.

From records available at Pagwi, ie Patrol Reports, and that obtained from the local population there have been no unsettling occurrences such as cargo cults, at least within living memory.

Government contact has not been as close as is perhaps desirable mainly because Pagwi Base Camp has been vacant for most of the time as its existence as a Base Camp and the Area was administered direct from Ambunti.Perhaps consideration could be given to raising Pagwi to

the status of a Patrol Post with at least 2 Field Officers permanently posted there, this would seem to be the only sure way of closer contact with the people and should greatly increase Administration influence. The attitude towards the Administration is favorable as far as a definite statements can be made on this, and the people are quite ready to confide their economic and social troubles to the patrols passing through the area or at Pagwi.

The feelings towards the Mission and Europeans other than Administration Officials is usually much less friendly. The area has been visited since almost initial contact by European traders and recruiters who had often, and obviously still have, little regard for the Native population. Prices charged for trade goods are exhorbitant and crocodile skins were and still are, only accepted for relatively low prices compared with the market price. Two cases of this animosity were only manifested recently; a trader from Ambunti approached the Kanganaman people with a view to establish a store there but was told he was not welcome there. The Councillor later told me it was resented that so much money left the village and nothing permanently was received in return. He intimated his village will refuse to sell ground if it means that a trade store is to be opened there.

A similar incident occurred recently at Pagwi when the Councillor from JAPANAUT village informed me that his village has rejected a request from another Ambunti trader to allow him to build a store on village land near Pagwi.

Another Administration Officer stationed at Pagwi says that the priest at Kapameri had told him that the people from Tegoi village informed him he is not welcome there and are unwilling to co-operate.

At Yamanambu the Assemblies of God Mission school there has been closed for this year because of lack of teachers and the people there started to demand that the Mission surrender their lease and leave the village, the exitement eased however after a talk given by the ADC from Amounti. Nevertheless it could be regarded as an indication of the general feeling towards the Missions.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission seems to have almost abandoned their half dozen or so villages and this is resented by these places, not because they have any close affinity towards the Mission but because of the fact that the schools have been closed.

Aged and infirm persons and families of absentees are looked after in the traditional manner, viz. by the other clan members and no instances were encountered where hardship was evident because of negelect.

As can be seen from the attached, revised Census form the degree of absenteeism is very high. This mainly because of the poor economic situation and the fact that there is little or no land available for agricultural purposes. It is claimed that a large percentage of the absentees have no work and are living off relatives in the towns. Efforts are to be made by the Gaui L.G.Council soon to establish the whereabouts of these people and inform the proper authorites in order to have them sent back to their village.

"Marriage Gift" or Bride Prices are becoming a serious social problem in a numberof the villages of the Census Division, viz. Suapmeri, Korogo, Yentchamangua, Nyauringai, Kandingai, Japanaut, and Yamanambu. These villages belong to the one tribal group and it is felt by these peole that the problem is gettin out of hand. Amounts of up to $1000 or even higher on several occasions, are demanded and the custom has developed into a lucrative business with women more or less sold to the highest bidder. Apparently it all started off when one BONJUI, a former members of the

Executive Council and unsuccessfull candidate for the House of Assembly, started to demand high prices for his daughters and people were silly enough to pay $700 or $800, a complete break from established custom.

This is a problem which could be solved through the Gaui Local Government Council but the Councillors from the other villages take little interest in the matter, in fact I [illegible] suspect that there is a certain amount of glee with the other villages problem. Also the Councillors from the villages concerned are under strong pressure not to lower prices. The matter was brought up at a recent Council meeting but the other Councillors intimated that this problem is more or less self inflicted and does not concern them.

Agriculture.

The food situation is good although the area is unable to produce all its own food. The custom is to exchange fish, of which there are large quantities available, for produce with villages further inland, mainly the Woseras.

There are no introduced crops of any kind except here and there some small amounts of tomatoes or springonions and then only during the dry season. Apparently some crops have been tried but without success.

Cash cropping is non-existant, it has been tried in a few places but the trees were promptly destroyed by floods. Young cocoanut palms have also met with the same fate and all attempts to grow economic trees have been abandoned. There are no other agricultural activities in the area except for some small scale gardening. The area has been patrolled within the last month by the Agricultural Officer from Ambunti and he will be able to give further details in his report when it becomes available. From discussions with him it is clear that in his opinion there is no future for the area as far as agriculture is concerned.

Fisheries.

Considerable quantities of fish are caught in the Sepik River and attempts are being made to find a market for them. The main difficulty is transport, the Maprik - Pagwi Road is again in a deplorable condition, which seems to be more or less a permanent feature, and transport by road cannot be depended upon. At any rate the transport charges are high and enquireis will be made to transport dried fish by ship to Wewak.

Livestock.

Each place, except some of those associating themselves with the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, has a number of pigs, chickens and ducks. These are occasionally sold outside the village but are mainly for local consumption. Livestock is still regarded as a source of wealth and no attempts have been made to breed pigs commercially. The opportunities are limited for such an enterprise because of the regular flooding of the terrain and the shortage of feed.

Cattle breeding in the area is impossible because of the above reasons.

Forests.

One village, Japamdai, has a sizeable are of land with some good stands of timber. A number of logs have been floated downstream for processing at sawmills near Angoram. A villager from Japandai is making attempts to install a small sawmill on the spot but at this stage it appears doubtful whether he will be able to raise the capital or has the know how to make such a venture at all sucessful. He certainly would be a bad risk to a bank if a loan was granted.

Apart from the above village there are no timber stands of any importance in the entire area.

Commerce and Industry.

There are no commercial activities or industries operating at all in the area.

Lands.

The absence of suitable land in the Main River Census Division is probably the most serious problem these people have to face and one which can probably only be solved by such drastic action as resettlement in another area. Enquiries were made in some of the villages as the the willingness to migrate but little or no enthusiasm was shown. These people seem to have a strong attachment to their surroundings, dismal though they are, and feel that as long as they still are able to scratch out a living by shooting such crocodiles as they still are able to find or by working in the towns, there is no reason for them to migrate to some other place.

Some of the more responsible leaders realize there is no future, economically speaking, in the area and that the only thing to do is to migrate if their children are to have a chance to improve their standard of living to any significant degree. It will probably some time, however, before this point of view will get any significant support.

Complaints.

Approximately fifteen complaints were dealt with and consisted out of the ususal long outstanding debts and minor disputes about pigs raiding gardens. There was no trend evident.

Courts.

Only two Courts were heard on Patrol, one for assault and the other for breach of a Council Rule.

Rest Houses.

Their are rest houses situated in every village, although some of them are in a bad condition. Promises were made to repair these or build new ones as soon as the water recedes.

Carriers, Canoes etc.

All villages are situated on the banks of the Sepik River or tribituaries and can be reached by motor canoe. No carriers or canoes have to be hired.

Health.

The Patrol was accompanied by the European Medical Assistant from Ambunti and all matters relating to health were dealt with by him. Generally speaking it can be said that the health of the people is good with the only complaints consisting of some infections and the usual headaches and other complaints.

Education.

Education is one of the most talked about subjects in the area. Due to the lack of suitable ground, money and teachers and sometimes the unwillingness of the people to build bush material classrooms (mainly for the Mission) a number of children had to be refused admission this year. This causes some concern but it is understood that little or nothing can be done in the near future, at least as far as the Administration is concerned.

The Catholic Mission Schoolat Kapameri is closed for the first term because the school is flooded. This happens practically every year and fultime teaching is difficult. This probably causes much of the value of this school to be lost.

The Primary T School at Korogo, situated some miles from the Sepik River, was not quite completed at the timed of the Patrol and finishing touches were made to some of the class [illegible] out of brush materials. It is understood that this school will not operate at full strength for a few weeks yet.

The Assemblies of God Mission at Yamanambu has closed down for this year because of a lack of teachers.

Apart from the above schools some villagesx have schools which claim to teach Prep. but their value seems doubtful. In most cases the teachers themselves are only semi-literate and are restricted to religious instructions.

There is a general shortage of schools and it is recommended that cosideration be given toestablishing a school accessable to the people from the Sepik River. A good central location would be at Nogosop or Gaikarobi, two places not in the Census Division but easily accesable to such poulous villages as Kanganaman, Parambei and Malingai.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no roads of any description and such tracks as there are between villages become completely impassable from December to about June.

Missions.

There are three Mission operating in the area, viz. the Catholic Mission, the Assemblies of God Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The Catholic Mission is located at Kapameri and has a primary school and two European and three Indigenous teachers. It also employs a Welfare nurse who makes regular trips up and down the Sepik River. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates from Ambunti and counts several villages under its influence, due to the lack of contact however their influence is waning and children from these places are now being sent to schools from other Missions.

The Assemblies of God Mission is located opposite Pagwi on the other side of the Sepik River and has a staff of 4 Europeans and several Natives. Their main work seems to be evangelical and their only school at Yamanambu has been closed until another teacher becomes available.

For further comments on Missions see the heading "Outline of Political Development".

Airfields.

There are no airfields in the Main River Census Division nor are there any suitable places to establish any.

Anthropological.

No anthropological specimen of any interest were encountered, although all the artefacts held in the villages were inspected as a matter of interest. The more worthwhile examples have long since been removed by traders and the people do not seem to have the same ability and talent as some of the other Sepik peoples, e.g. from Tambanum and Kanduanum, to make artefacts worthwhile for commercial purposes.

Labour.

There are no labour employing establishments in the area.

Personal Tax.

Tax is only paid to the Gaui Local Government Council and the rate is $2.50 for men and 50¢ for women. There were no objections expressed to paying taxes.

Census.

See revised Census form attached. The absentee labour rate has risen sharply in the last three or four years and this will probably be a permanent feature in view of the difficult economic and agricultural situation of the area. In some places up to 80% of the men are absent.

Summary.

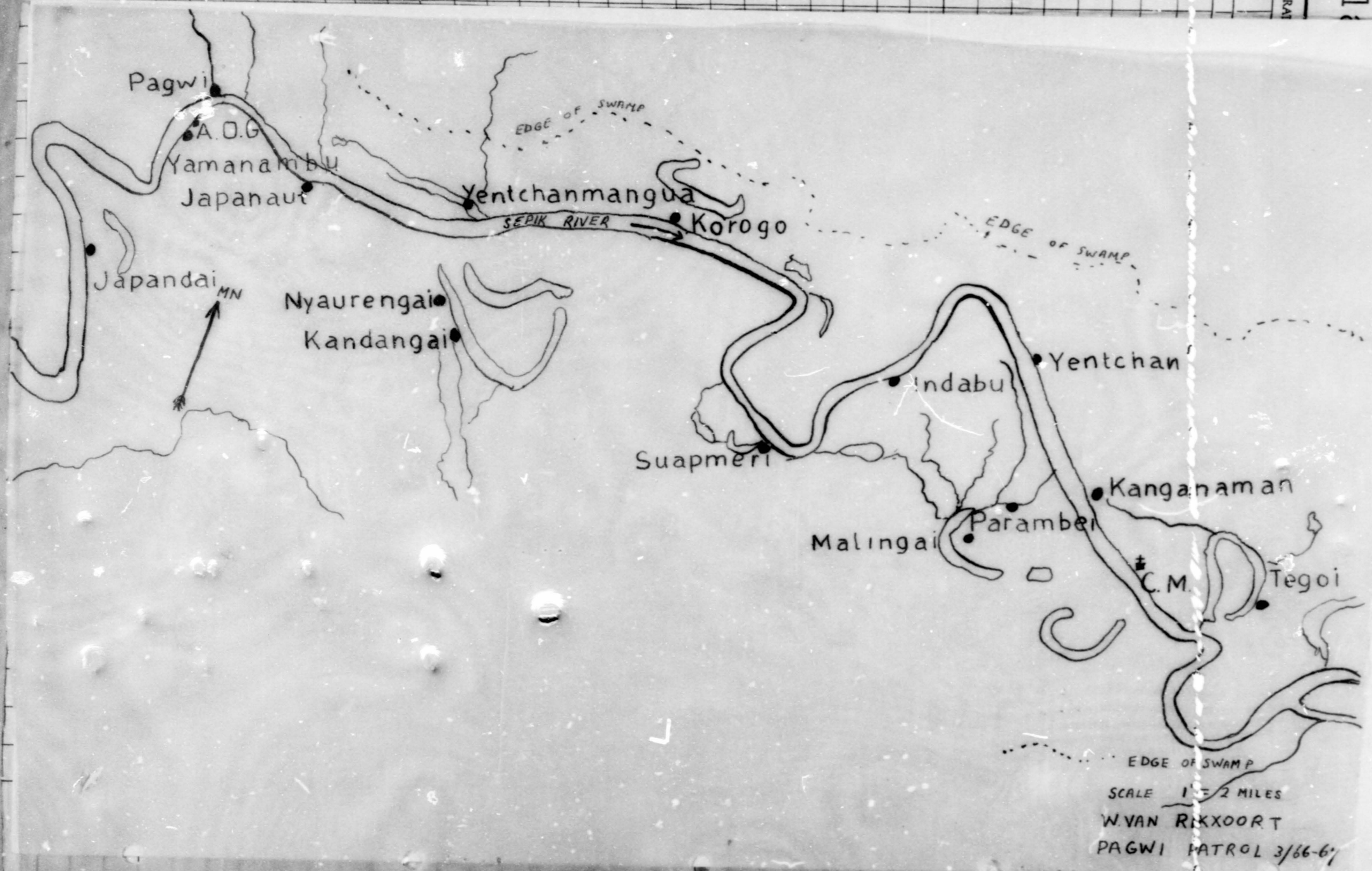
The entire MainRiver Census Division is a dpressed area and the main source of income is provided by absentee workers, some crocodile skins and small amounts of fish.

Until recent years these villages were comparatively well off by trapping and shooting large numbers of crocodiles and selling their skins. The number of crocodiles and the prices obtained for their skins has decreased sharply however and the per capita income has been falling since. It has now reached the stage where a lowering of the standard of living seems imminent unless the men seek employment outside their area, as is in many cases done already, with its many associate social problems.

The only alternative seems resettlement and perhaps consideration could be given to persuade one village to migrate and make it an example to others. This is of course if resettlement is considered at all.

Theonly means of obtaining some sort of local income is by selling dry fish but the opportunites for this are limited no matter how efficient an orgahization be set up.

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer


Pagwi
A.O.G
Yamanambu
Japanaut
Yentchanmangua
SEPIK RIVER
Korogo
EDGE OF SWAMP
EDGE OF SWAMP
Japandai
MN
Nyaurengai
Kandangai
Yentchan
Indabu
Suapmeri
Kanganaman
Paramber
Malingai
C.M.
Tegoi
EDGE OF SWAMP
SCALE 1" = 2 MILES
W. VAN RIXXOORT
PAGWI PATROL 3/66-67

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Pagwi 4/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by W. van Dikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part of the Burui Kunai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

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

Duration—From 27/4/1967 to 3/5/1967
and from 13.6.67 to 23.6.67

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/1965

Medical June/1966 (Malaria Service)

Map Reference Fourmil Ambunti

Objects of Patrol Routine, Census and Common Roll Revision

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

67-8-28

6th October, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966/67.

Thank you for your 67-1-9 of the 24th August, 1967 and the above mentioned Patrol Report.

It is pleasing to note that the affairs of the Census Division are progressing smoothly and that the people are willing to discuss matters with Administration officers.

It is to be hoped that cattle can be introduced to the area which will give the people some sort of economic development. I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti in his submissions on the growing of rice and that transportation of the produce is a factor that must be looked into carefully.

Mr. van Rikxoort has written an interesting report.

(T. W. Ellis)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 28

(17)

67-1-9

JLH/EP.

Department of District Administration
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

24th August, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

PAGWI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966-67

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Pagwi Patrol Report No.4 submitted by Mr. W. van Rikxoort Patrol Officer of his patrol to the Burui Kunai Census Division and your covering memorandum 67-1-9.

Mr. van Rikxoort is to be complemented on a good report. There is one matter in the Report which is becoming prevalent lately, namely using the Report as a substitute for individual memoranda. I would appreciate your advising Officers that there have been instances where matters requiring action have been overlooked in the Patrol Report, or Mention the subject in the Report also the fact that action is or has been taken by seperate correspondence ensures attention to the matter.

The District Agricultural Officer has been given the contents of the section "Livestock" Page 7 and he is of the opinion that cattle has the best economic potential in that area.

Full comments on this subject are forwarded to you in my 6-2-1. I feel that this subject should be discussed by the Council with the suggestion that DASF be consulted and asked how the Council can best assist with Cattle Development.

Please ensure that the photographs of the stone tool carved posts sighted during the Patrol are forwarded and also let it be known that until a decision is made by the Territory Museum that anyone purchasing the carvings could be prevented from exporting them.

Has Mr. van Rikxoort made out his Camping Allowance Claim?, it was not received with the Report.

E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to: The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above Report and covering memorandum is attached for your information please.

E.G. HICKS

Livestock

Could Mr RYAN, District Agricultural Officer, be consulted on this point and asked for his opinion and advice on the possibility of a similar project being introduced to this area, please.

Forests

In am memo 30-1-1 of 28/6/67 Mr Ryan DAO advised that a helicopter survey was planned for parts of this Sub-district. It is assumed the GAUI Council area will be included in the survey. In the meantime before the results of the survey are made known (if it is ever carried out) advice from the Dept. of Forests on the entreprise proposed by the GAUI Council would be appreciated please.

Commerce and Industry

Under this heading it is presumed the officer refers only to Secondary Industry.

Carriers

Agreed they are readily available providing tact is exercised in the initial request. The people are quick to take offence at an over-bearing attitude.

Roads

Whilst all major new construction as distinct from maintenance will continue to be on a voluntary unpaid basis, replacement of existing, or construction of new, culverts and bridges will be paid from the meagre road maintenance funds I hold from Public Works.

The importance of a satisfactory solution, acceptable to the people, of the transportation of economic crops, will determine the degree of willingness to maintain existing roads and construct new ones.

In all, this report by Mr Van Rikxoort is very informative and in most instances provides an accurate picture of affairs in this division. The presentation of the report is the best of any report submitted by him to this office.

For your information, please.

(J.C.Corrigan)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-9

Dept.District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
A M B U N T I ,
East Sepik District.

13th.July,1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A K .

PAGWI PATROL NO.4 OF 1966/67

Attached please find a report of the above patrol.The following matters are worthy of comment.

Introduction

In the fifth paragraph the officer states there is no shortage of reasonably fertile soil. In fact the soil in the Division is suitable only for subsistence crops and not at all to cash crops apart from rice. In the secondparagraph on Agriculture it is indicated that the soil is not suited for introduced crops.In the fifth paragraph on the same heading it is stated many coffee trees hardly bear any beans.

Agriculture

The people are showing interest in rice but there is a danger of this interest evaporating unless the matter of transportation of the crops is ironed out. The people are not members of the MAPRIK Rural Progress Societies and cannot use Society transport. This leaves open three possibilities.

(1) The people become members of these Societies.

(2) The Administration subsidises production to the extent of provision of transport from certain roadheads to BAINYK.

(3) Failing either of the above two possibilities, the GAUI Council should enter the produce marketing field.

At all costs there must be no repetition of the fiasco of some previous years which also occurred in much of the WOSERA area. This was that rice was produced and rotted in the village because it would not be transported to BAINYK. It is unrealistic to say the people can carry it or find their own way of getting it to a market..This is beyond their capability. If another fiasco occurs as did before, then D.A.S.F. will suffer an irreparable loss of goodwill in this area. This has already been taken up in my 1-1-9 of 10/7/67.

...../2.

Appendix "A"

Table of coffeegardens in the Burui Kunai Census Division.

Village	No. Gardens	Immature	Mature	Av.Size	Total
GAIKAROBI	12	208	588	66	796
NOGOSOP	7	420	-	60	420
MARAP No.1	18	1570	-	87	1570
MARAP No. 2	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2523
MIAMBEI	8	1616	707	290	3038
YAMUK*	15	3038	-	202	364
YAKIAP	2	364	-	182	328
SARUM	3	328	-	109	1635
SLEI	9	553	1082	181	1087
NAMANGOA	8	709	378	135	1856
TOLEIMBI	8	231	1651	232	1095
VAGIPUT	2	-	1095	547	828
YANGET	2	8	820	410	3807
WEREMAN	16	3807	-	238	221
MAIWI**	2	-	221	110	310
SENGO**	3	10	300	103	310
	135	14392	6842	153	21234

* Yamuk is the collective name for Worimbi, Waniko and Kaimbian.

** These two villages were patrolled some months ago as part of an Area Study.

It is intended that the Gaui L.G.Council buys a chainsaw and some wheel barrows within the next few months in order to hurry up the completeion and maintenance of the road.

Talks were held in each village on the importance of the road and it has now ~~been~~ generally been accepted by the people that their economic development largely depends on this road.

Missions.

The only Mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission which has a large establishment at Toreimbi. It is staffed by a pries, lay missionary and 5 nuns. Several Native teachers are also employed.

One of the nuns is a trained nurse and holds regular clinics in the neighbouring villages and on the station.

The rest off the staff teaches at the school.

Airfields.

There are two airstrips in the area, at Toreimbi Mission and Marap respectively. They are suitable for light aircraft only and are reasonably well maintained.

There are numerous sites available near most of the villages at which airstrip could be build but there seems to be little or no need for them. It is planned tp build two more, at Worimbi and Slei, for the convenience of the Mission but there seems to be little ot no enthusiasm by the people to start building them.

Anthropological.

Over the years the area has been effectively cleaned out by the Mission and traders of interesting anthropological specimen. Some posts were seen which, it was claimed, were ~~xxxxxx~~ carved with stone tools prior to European contact. They have been photographed and a copy will be forwarded to Headquarters with comments when the copies become available. The posts were to bulky and the price too high to be collected by the patrol,

The art of wood carving has declined sharply over the years and is done mostly by a few old men, young men show no interest in the art and it can be expected that it will disappear completely within the next generation or so.

Labour.

There are no labour employing establisments in the area, apart from a small number of people employed by the Mission.

Good report

W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

because of sickness and none of these appeared seriously ill, many if not most were mild malaria cases. None of them warranted a trip to a hospital. Medical treatment is available at the Toreimbi Mission which employs a qualified nurse. Several children were suffering of sores on their head but are regularly treated at the Mission or in the village on clinic days.

There are only very few people suffering from tropical ulcers or other common complaints, except grille, which seems to be taken for granted and does not warrant the rather painful treatment.

There are no aid posts in the area but one is planned for Worimbi.

Education.

There is only one school of reasonable standard in the area viz. the Mission School at Toreimbi Mission Station. This school has an attendance of 360 pupils, four European teachers and teaches up to standard 6.

A number of children also attend the Administarion school at Korogo near the Sepik River and the Mission school at Burui, on the Maprik - Pagwi Road.

Representation have been made on several occasions by the local people to the District Education Inspector for another Administration school to be established near Worimbi or Kaimbian but it has been advised that this will not be possible within the foreseable future.

Roads and Bridges.

All villages are connected by tracks which are kept in good condition, at least they were all cleaned just prior to the patrol's visit, and some places even have build them wide enough for cars to pass over them.

It is planned to build a road from the Maprik - Pagwi Road as far as Gaikarobi (see map for proposed route). Work has now commenced on this road, generally called the Toreimbi Road, but due to lack of supervision and statutory obligations to work on the road regularly, comparatively little progress has been made to date. Such work as has been done was completely un-coordinated with each village refusing to work an inch of road on another village's land. The result is that some villages with a small population but with a large area of land, which is especially the case in the kunai plains, have been unable to make the road ready for vehicles, while some of the larger villages have completed their part of the road but have no connection with other villages. Several such links have been lying idle for some time now.

Many villages see the absurdity of such narrow mindedness and have promised to pool their resources with other places in order to make a more effeicient work force.

The villages of the Sepik Plains Census Division have put a lot of effort on this road recently and cars can now reach Toreimbi Mission. A new Council Rule is about to come into force stating that every adult male is obliged to work on the road for four days a month. It is planned to appoint eventually a Councillor to the "port folio" of road supervisor on behalf of the Council which should ensure a steady progress on this road. There are a number of watercourses to be bridged but a lay missionary at Toreimbi is trained in bridge building and he claims that he will be able to bridge all the creeks and rivers in the area.

could perhaps be used as a long term project. If planted near the Toreimbi road now being build tranpport problems could be reduced to a minimum.

It is intended to take this matter up with the Gaui L.G.Council with a view of establishing a Council nursery near Pagwi, mainly for the benefit of the South River villages which are most acute economical problems, but which would also be to the advantage to the Burui Kunai Census Division.

At present the only use made of timber is for the building of houses and canoes.

Commerce and Industry.

There is a total absence of commercial activity in the area, nor does there seem to be any prospect of establishing some kind of industry.

Land.

There are a number of areas the Administration could buy. Due to the similarity in topography and vegetation throughout the Census Division they have not been marked on the map. At present it is unlikely that the Administration will be interested in buying any land, unless for some special purpose like a cattle project.

The quantity of land available to all villages is adequate at present estimate for at least another 60 years, taking into account the rate of natural increase at 4.3%. If, however, large areas of land must be made available for forestry, cattle or intensified agricultural activity, it is quite possible that all the available land will be needed within 30 years or so.

There are very few land disputes in the area and mostly involve worthless pieces of kunai. The diputes are relatively minor and all parties agreed not to make any further claims until the matter could be settled by the appropriate authority. The Gaui Demarcation Committee is expected to be re-activated soon and talks were held in each village on this subject.

Complaints.

Approximately thirty complaints were made, most of them for tresspassing of pigs, outstanding debts or bride prices. There was no trend evident.

Courts.

Three Court Cases were heard dealing with Council Rules violations. Two defendants were fined $2 each and one convicted to one month I.H.L.

Resthouses.

All villages have rest houses, except those which are only a few minutes walking distance away from other villages. These are Marap No.1, Vagiput, Toreimbi No.2, Kaimbian and Waniko.

All rest houses are in good condition.

Carriers.

Carriers are readily available from village to village at the usual rate of 10¢ per hour. None of them needs to be away from his village for more that a few hours.

Health.

The genral health of the people seems to be good. There were only a few people unable to present themselves for the Census

Planting of cash crops is both on an individual and on a communal basis. Such individual gardens as there are have been cleared by other clan members of the owner, while the planting and harvesting is done by the individual. The communal gardens are usually the efforts of about 5 or 6 men, at present however the individual gardens are more in favour. There does not seem to be any great advantage in either [illegible] they both seem to work satisfactorily.

The marketing of cash crops causes a problem in some villages and in several, notably Sarum and Yakiap, most people have abandoned their cash crop projects because of the lack of roads. Comments and recommendations of how to over come this problem will be given under the heading Roads and Bridges.

Many villages have now a reasonably good road connection with the Maprik - Pagwi Road and this should continue to improve.

Livestock.

The Catholic Mission has a cattle station at Marui near Pagwi and more will be introduced by the Mission soon at Wereman village and Toreimbi Mission Station. There is no Native owned livestock apart from pigs and chickens.

From comments made by the Agricultural Officer and Missionary cattle experts the area seems to be well suited for cattle projects and the herd at Marui is steadily increasing. It has been suggested by the S.L.G.O at Wewak some time ago that the Gaui L.G.Council could perhaps embark upon a cattle project or stimulate interest amongst the native people but a number of problems would have to solved. There are no people in the area experienced in handling cattle and would have to be trained at an Administration cattle station, it seems highly improbably that any Council Adviser would be able to be of any assistance in being able to handle cattle, especially if it was established some distance away from Pagwi Station. The initial outlay would also be beyond the financial capacity of the Council, especially if a return on this investment cannot be expected for a number of years.

Nevertheless the potential to build up a cattle industry seems to be there and perhaps consideration could be given to the Administration establishing a small experimental or breeding station in the area, perhaps in conjunction with the Gaui Local Government Council. Such a venture should have more success than the experimental station at Yambi, approximately 15 miles further towards Maprik. This station is often crticized by various people of being established in the worst possible area and would be much more successful if build further towards the Sepik River. The cattle at Marui are thriving on similar terrain found in many parts of the Burui Kunai Census Division.

The next patrolling officer will probably be able to make more definite recommendations after the Mission cattle has been introduced at Wereman and Toreimbi.

Forests.

Forests of commercial value appear to be rare and such as were found consist of timber trees widely scattered amongst more worthless growth. They are mainly found near the southernvillages of the Census Division. The amount of timber available and the transport difficulties does not make it worthwhile to exploit the forests commercially.

A number of places, especially on the borders of the rainforests and kunai plains, which seem suitable for planting

Village Officials.

The entire part of the Census Division covered in this patrol is part of the Gaui L.G.Council and all village officials retired in 1964.

The Councillors appear to be interested in their job and usually take their duties seriously but there are no outstanding Councillors [illegible]

Agriculture.

There is no lack of the traditional foods being grown in the area viz. sago, taro, kau kau, yam, bananas, coconuts and various leaves. The soil appears to sufficiently fertile for an adequate food supply in the future and gardens are plentiful. They produce more than is needed for local consumption and the surplus is exchanged for smoked fish with the Sepik River villages. A comparatively small quantity is also sold to the Mission. The sale of garden produce could be developed to a more lucrative business if a market could be found. The greatest obstacle at present are the great distances to the more important markets like Maprik and Wewak and the transport costs involved. There are tentative plans in one or two villages to buy second hand vehicles by tender from the Administration, in which case regular trips could be made even as far as Wewak.

Introduced crops are grown in only small, insignificant quantities and ususally consist of watery. undersized tomatoes, stringy beans and spring onions. The Agricultural Officer advised that the hot climate around Pagwi is not very well suited for introduced crops. At any rate no interest was shown in growing new ones as the people are quite happy with their present diet.

Cash cropping was commenced several years ago when a number of coffee trees were planted and, more recently, rice gardens have been developed.

See Appendix "A" for table of coffee trees as surveyed three months ago.In addition to these gardens there are several "hole lined", i.e. shade trees have been planted only.

At first glance the numbers on the Table may seem impressive but it should be remembered that the methods followed by most gardeners are most inefficient. Picking is done haphazardly and many of the gardens are so overgrown that they have been simply abandoned. Also many gardens are claimed by the villagers to be in the wrong place and coffee trees hardly bear any beans. Some gardens have also been drowned through excessive rain during the last wet season.

It is understood that further planting of coffee will be discouraged by the D.A.S.F. and that preference will be given to the growing of rice. This is being done in a number of villages although the majority of men still have not bothered to plant gardens, either coffe or rice. It was stressed in every village that the planting of rice, or whatever is encouraged by the Agricultural Officer, will be their main, if not their whole, income.Solemn promises were made by a number of men to start making a garden immediately but it is likely that this sudden enthusiasm will fade somewhat in the next couple of months.

The advantage of growinrice that the people do not have to wait for their labours to pay off in five years time and that there will be less fluctuations in the price of rice, being more or less a staple food.

Watersupply is a problem in some of the villages although all of them are as close as possible to a more or less permanent water supply. Quite often the only source for drinking water is a swamp and the water obtained from this is usually poor and unpalatable.

A few villages have made deep water holes and these produce usually good clear water in sufficient quantities. A few wells are expected to be installed by the Gaui Local Government Council in the next financial year in those villages were the water problem is most accute. None of the villages has to cope with any serious shortage of drinking water.

The recommendations of a recent survey of water resources conducted in the area are available and some of these will be implemented within the next few years.

Hygiene and sanitation in the villages was quite satisfactory. The Executive Committee of the Gaui L.G.Council had visited the area some weeks prior to the patrol passing through and all places complied with the var ious Administration and Council Rules relating to the sanitation and hygiene of villages.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Outline of Political Situation.

As far as could be ascertained there have been no cults or similar movements in the area. Several complaints were made by a number of ex-service men that some years ago they had paid $14 to an ex-service men association in Angoram. From conversations with them they apparently expected great results of this Association although its work was never explained to them. They vaguely expected that their standard of living would somehow be raised although none of them could give any explanations of how this could be done.

Because a European trader at the time was thechairman of this Association (who is always erroneously referred to as Kiap) they did not hesitate to part with their money.

The disillusionment stage has now set in and they are demanding their money back, but as much if not most of the money has been used to build a club house in Angoram there seems little chance of arranging this. Explanations were given , as far as possible, of the work of these type of clubs and that they cannot expect any great advantages in their area. They were also advised to seek advice from Administration Officers when approached in the future to join any club or movements.

It can be safely stated that the people are pro-Administration and Mission. They have no hesitation to discuss their problems and appear to be friendly disposed towards Europeans, perhaps partly because the area has not been exposed to the less desirable practices of traders and recruiters, a factor which has caused the Sepik River to lose much of their respect of Europeans. Various Missionaries interviewed also agreed that the people are friendly disposed towards them.

Aged, infirm and sick persons are still taken care of in the traditional way, by the other members of the clan. Those people who were unable to take care of themselves were well fed and taken care of. They ususally live with children or other close relatives.

The number of absentees is not large, with the exception of one or two villages, but causes no problem as it does, for instance on the Sepik River (see patrol report no. 3/1966-67). It is claimed that many, if not the majority, of the absentees are squatters in the various towns, especially Wewak, and have little or no prospects of getting a job there.

Introduction

The area patrolled was the greater part of the Burui Kunai Census Division in the Ambunti Sub-District. The remainder comprising of two villages, has been patrolled some months ago as part of an Area Study (Council Survey) of the neighbouring Sepik Plians Census Division.

The apparently long periods between the two stages of the patrol are due to the visit of His Honour the Administrator, for which various arrangements had to be made, two Council meetings and a Police investigation.

The area is situated generally north of the Sepik River; the terrain is relatively flat with only some slight undulations. Vegetation is varied and ranges from rainforests, of which there are considerable areas especially towards the Sepik River, to large kunai plains and swamps varying from a few acres to several square miles.

The climate is hot and moist with the wet season extending from December to May.

This Census Division appears to have the best economical potential in the Pagwi area and is situated between two very poor Census Divisions, Sepik Plains in the North and Main River towards the South. It is not subject to flooding nor has it any shortage of reasonably fertile soil.

The patrol was a routine one but special attention was given such subjects as building the Toreimbi Road and the Gaui Demarcation Committee which it is hoped will be re-activated soon.

The area has been comparatively infrequently patrolled in the past, the last D.D.A. patrol was in 1965, and in order to keep up the present enthusiasm of the people to build a road through the area it is suggested that another patrol visit the area within half a year or so.

More detailed discussions of the economic, social and political development and potential of the area will be made under the headings Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, Roads and Bridges and Outline in Political Situation.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was received well by the villages throughout the area. Little or no curiosity was shown as the area is frequently visited by European Missionaries or Traders and has a ready accesability to the various Government and Mission Stations.

Villages.

The standard and type of housing throughout the Census Division is reasonably similar. Orders had to be given in only a few instances to build new houses and/or demolish existing ones. The good standard of housing is probably due to various Council rules stipulating maintenance and repair of houses and which are now more strictly enforced that in the past. A few prosecutions have been made by some Councillors in the past few months and this has obviously the desired effect.

All houses are build on posts and of a square model. They ususally consist of one large, single room but it was noted that in some of the newer houses partitions were build and verandahs are also becoming more frequent. Only bush materials are used in the building of houses.

Due to the relative flatness of the terrain there are no distinctly advantageous sites and any one of the villages could be shifted to sites similar to the ones they are occupying now.

22.6.67 Departed Yanget at 0700 hours and arrived Wereman at 08[illegible]5 hours. Village inspected and camp made, 5 diseased dogs ordered destroyed. Census revised and talks given Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, a connection with the Toreimbi Road (already existing [illegible] maintenance) and general economic development. One of the more go ahead villages with about [illegible]2tons of rice awaiting transport.
No complaints.

23.6.67 Departed Wereman at 0730 hours. Arrived at the Sepik River by canoe at 0900 hours and Pagwi at 0930 hours. Patrol stooddown.

15.6.67 Departed Yakiap at 0700 hours and arrived Sarum at 0810 hours. Camp set up and village inspected.
Census revised and talks given on the coming collection of Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, building of a road to Toreimbi and general economic development. Good response to various suggestions made.
A land dispute between Pangeim and Yakiap temporarily settled, parties warned to keep the peace or face the consequences.
Two small debt complaints settled.

16.6.67 Departed Sarum at 0700 hours, arrived Yakiap 0810 hours Miambei at 0900 hours, Slei No.1 at 0930 hours and Slei No.2 at 0940 hours. Camp set up.
Census revised of Slei No. 1 and 2. Talks held on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, building a road to Toreimbei and general economic development. Both places keen to go ahead with the road.
Enquiries into careless use of fire at Nagotimbit but no Court action taken.
Talks held with a number of Lulluais and Tultuls assembledabout coming Council Tax and Election Patrols.
Two small debt complaints settled.

17.6.67 Departed Slei No.2 at 0715 hours, arrived Namangoa at 0750 hours. Census revised and some minor complaints settled. One firearms offence to be heard at Pagwi.
Moved on to nearby Jiginimbu via Toreimbi Catholic Mission Station, arrived at 10000 hours. Camp set up and village inspected.
Census revised and talks held on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, the Toreimbi Road and general economic development. A fairly good response.
No complaints.

18.6.67 Sunday observed at Jiginimbu.

19.6.67 Departed Jiginimbu at 0745 hours. Arrived Toreimbi No.2 at0730 hours. Census revised and moved on to nearby Toreimbi No.1. Census revised and talks given to villagers from both places on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees and economic development. Importance of work on Toreimbi Road stressed and this will be a priority project in both places.
No complaints.
Walked back to Jiginimbu at 1500 hours and arrived at 1530 hours.

20.6.67 Departed Jiginimbu at 0700 hours and arrived Nambagoa at 0750 hours. Camp made and village inspected. Two diseased dogs ordered destroyed.
Census revised and talk given on Council Tax and Elections, Demarcation Committees, the importance of the Toreimbi Road and general economic development.
A neat village but people appear rather backward compared with other villages.

21.6.67 Departed Nambagoa at 0715 hours, arrived Yanget at 0815 hours. Village inspected and camp made.
Census revised of Yanget and nearby Vagiput. Talks given on coming Council Tax collection and Elections, Demarcation Committees, work on the Toreimbi Road and economic development in general.
Complaint of sorcery against LONGA dismissed, evidence was obtained from "talking" bamboo sticks.

DIARY

27.4.67 Rations issued to Labourers and Prisoners. Departed Pagwi at 0900 hours. Arrived Yentchan at 100 hours and Nogosop at 1300 hours. Village inspected; not too well kept. Camp made at resthouse.
Census taken and a number of complaints heard.

28.4.67 Departed Nogosop at 0715 hours. Arrived Gaikarobi at 0745 hours. Village inspected and a cleanup ordered of some houses.
Census revised.
A considerable number of complaints heard. Mostly bride prices and debts, some to be heard at Pagwi with all parties concerned present.
Camped at Gaikarobi. Talks held on Demarcation Committees and general economic development.

29.4.67 Departed Gaikarobi at 0700 hours, arrived Marap No.1 via Nogosop at 0845 hours. Proceeded to nearby Marap no.2 and Census revised. Returned to Marap No.2 and Census revised there. One Court case heard and the defendant convicted to one month I.H.L. Some other complaints settled.
Departed at 1600 hours and arrived Worimbi at 1730 hours.
Camp made.

30.4.67 Sunday observed at Worimbi.

1.5.67 Inspection of adjoining villages Worimbi and Waniko Census revised at nearby Kaimbian. Returned to Worimbi and Census revised of that place and Waniko.
Electoral Roll revised.
Talks held to men from all three places about the Gaui L.G.Council, Demarcation Committee and general economical development. People urged to complete the road from Miambei and bridge some small creeks.
Little or no cash cropping in either place and people urged to a greater effort.
Approximately half a dozen complaints settled without Court action necessary.

2.5.67 Departed Worimbi at 0700 hours, arrived Miambei at 0745 hours. Village inspected and Census taken. To return to nearby village next week for second stage of patrol. Const.1/C Pangora unable to accompany due to illness.
Returned to Worimbi at 1100 hours.

3.5.67 Departed Worimbi at 0900 hours. Arrived at Korogo Lagoon at 1030 hours. Boarded canoe and arrived Pagwi at 1300 hours.
Patrol stood down.
Preparations made for Council meeting.

13.6.67 Departed Pagwi at 0900 hours by canoe. Arrived Korogo at 1030 hours, walked to Worimbi and arrived at 1145 hours. Unable to proceed further because of continuous rain.
Camped at Worimbi and one dispute settled.

14.6.67 Departed Worimbi at 0700 hours. Arrived Miambei at 0745 hours and Yakiap at 0815 hours.
Camp set up and village inspected.
Census revised.
Talks held on Council Tax (to be collected soon) Demarcation Committees, the building of a road to Toreimbi and general economic development.

District : East Sepik Report No.: 4/1966-67

Patrol Conducted by : W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Part of the Ruru[illegible]

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : Constable YANSUANG of the R.P.&N.G.C

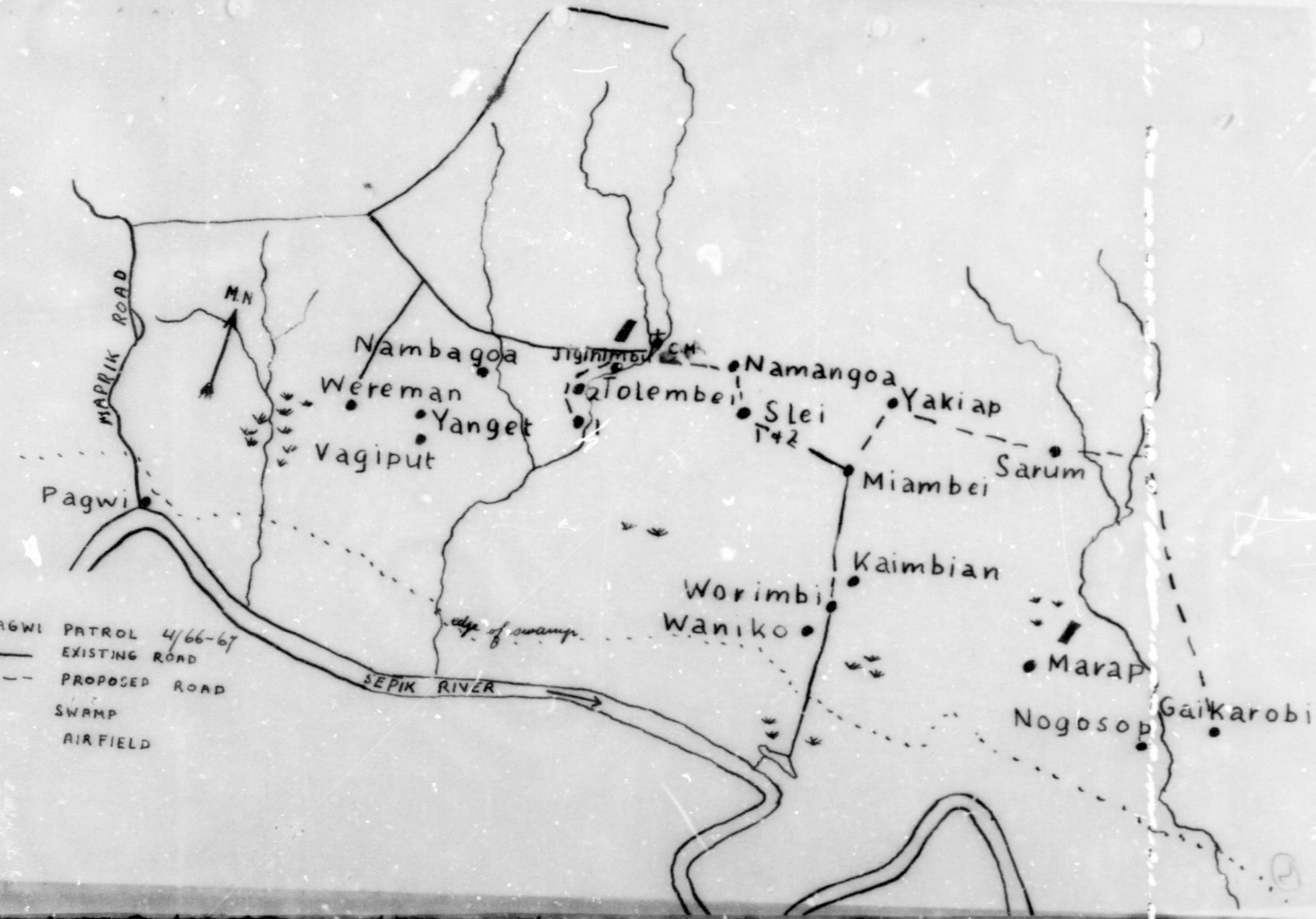
Duration - From 27.4.67 to 3.5.67 and from13.6.67 to23.6.67
(See Introduction for reasons of broken period)

Number of Days : 18

Last Patrol to the Area : D.D.A - July 1965
P.H.D. - June 1966 (Malaria Service)
D.AS.F. - March 1967

Objects of the Patrol : Routine, Census and Common Roll Revision

Map Reference : Ambunti Fourmil


MAPRIK ROAD
M.N
Nambagoa
Wereman
Yanget
Vagiput
Pagwi
Jiginimbi
C.M
Tolembei
Namangoa
Slei
T+2
Yakiap
Miambei
Sarum
Kaimbian
Worimbi
Waniko
edge of swamp
Marap
Nogosop
Gaikarobi
SEPIK RIVER
PAGWI PATROL 4/66-67
EXISTING ROAD
PROPOSED ROAD
SWAMP
AIRFIELD