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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: DREIKIKIR, 1966 - 1967

Original documents bound with reports
for: Yangoru, volume 7.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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203-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1966-67

YANGORU

| <u>Patrol No.</u> | <u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1-66-67 | Jerry Kasip Nalau | Sepik Census Div. |
| 2-66-67 | Jerry Kasip Nalau | Wingei Census Div. |
| 7-66-67 | Chris Rawlings | Bubuamo & Alisu Villages- Kaboibus Census Division |

DREIKIKIR

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 3-66-67 | John T. Stobart | OK | ✓ Wam Census Division |
| 6-66-67 | Chris J. Rawlings | OK | ✓ Gawanga Census Division |
| 8-66-67 | R.I. Barclay | OK | ✓ Kombio Census Division |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

HQ (11)

District of EAST SEPIK. Report No. Dreikikir report.No.3 patrol 66/67.

Patrol Conducted by JOHN T. STOBART. A.D.O.

Area Patrolled WAM census division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans CHRIS RAWLINGS. C.P.O.

Natives Constable NAMGU.

Duration—From 4/10/1966 to 8/10/1966.

Number of Days Five.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by D.D.A. District Services 19/11/1965. Twenty eight days.

Medical April 1966.

Map Reference Map Accompanying.

Objects of Patrol Observe progress of road; General administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/11/1966

E. G. Heals
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 | |
| | |
| | |

pula

| | |
|--------|---|
| MIGRAT | |
| In | |
| M | F |

67-8-10.

15th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned patrol report by Mr. C. Rawlings, C.P.O. who accompanied Mr. J.T. Stobart, A.D.O. to the Wam Census Division.

The comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Dreikikir, the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik and yourself have been noted.

The Assistant District Officer, Dreikikir, in his covering letter states "He (Mr. Rawlings) has been advised that in future he should make greater use of Sub-headings." Surely it is Mr. Stobart's duty to acquaint Mr. Rawlings with Departmental Standing Instructions and point out to him the need to follow Chapter IV in setting out his patrol report. In fact, for an officer undertaking the writing of his first patrol report Mr. Rawlings should have done so under some supervision from Mr. Stobart.

The report was quite a good effort for a first report. Mr. Rawlings has shown a keen sense of observation and has recorded his findings in a clear concise manner.

I hope to see an improvement in Mr. Rawlings next report which should be in the accepted form. The map attached was adequate even if lacking in some details.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 8. 10¹²



67-1-8

District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

29th November, 1966.

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

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO. 3
FROM GENSL. DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report submitted by Mr. Rawlings, cadet Patrol Officer.

The Report is well written, but it is suggested that Mr. Rawlings' attention be directed to the various headings, as mentioned in your covering memo, and also to set out generally, i.e. spacing, margins, etc.

The Report I agree is quite good for a first attempt.

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

C.C. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

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

Cadet Patrol Officer, DREIKIKIR

67-1-8

Patrol Post DREIKIKIR,
Maprik Subdistrict,
East Sepik District.

19th October, 1966.

JTS.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

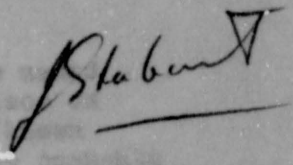
Patrol Report 3 - 66/67. Mr C. Rawlings CPO.

Herewith please find 4 copies of the above Patrol Report, and camping allowance claim.

This is Mr Rawlings first report and as such I consider a good effort.

He has been advised that in future he should make greater use of sub headings.

For action, comments and onforwarding, please.


John T Stobart, OIC.

c.c Officer-in-charge, DREIKIKIR.
Cadet Patrol Officer, DREIKIKIR

67-3-13/818

MJC:EC

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K,
East Sepik District.

26th November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.....T.P.N.G.

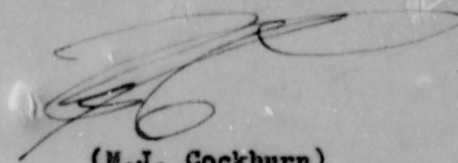
DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No.3
WAM CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith Mr. Rawlings, Cadet Patrol Officer's report on a patrol to the Wam Census Division. This is Mr. Rawlings first patrol report and it has considerable merit.

However, for Mr. Rawlings guidance in future reporting the following comments are offered:-

1. A map reference should always be given to the official fourmil and milinch map of the area whether a patrol map is supplied or not;
2. Mr. Rawlings should have placed his observation and comments under the various headings suggested on pages 33 to 43 of Departmental Standing Instructions;
3. On page 4 Mr. Rawlings mentions a place named SEVENACRE, he has not included this place on his map, and as the place name is not known at Maprik no idea can be given in these comments of the locality of SEVENACRE. It hardly sounds a local name however.

In the main the report is quite good for a first attempt but an improvement can be expected in the future.



(M.J. Cockburn)
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c Officer-in-charge, DREIKIKIR.
 Cadet Patrol Officer, DREIKIKIR

PREAMBLE TO REPORT OF PATROL No.3 OF 1966/67.

Conducted by:- JOHN T. STOBART. A.D.O.

Personnel Accompanying:- CHRIS RAWLINGS. C.P.O.
Const. NAMGU. R.P.N.G.C.

Area Patrolled:- WAM census division.

Duration of Patrol:- 4/10/66 - 8/10/66. Five days.

Last patrols to area:- D.D.A. 19/11/65 - 16/12/65.
P.H.D. patrol in April 1966.

Map References:- Map included in this report.

Objects of Patrol:- Look at road being built in council area and mark a short section. General administration.

Chris Rawlings

Chris Rawlings. C.P.O.

Vegetation is very similar to that in other parts of the WAM area that I have seen, thick secondary growth with a quantity of valuable but inaccessible commercial timber.

The soil is a little more stony than I have experienced in other parts of the area of WAM, due to the greater height and steeper grades.

Politically, the entire population of the WAM is for the Administration, all of them seem to see development of their interests. The WAM L.S.O. appears to be slowly fostering a growing sense of unity among the people of the WAM.

DREIKIKIR REPORT of PATROL No.3 - 1966/67.Introduction:

This is my first patrol report - of a patrol made into the WAM census division and lasting five days.

The WAM census division is situated to the N.N.E. of DREIKIKIR patrol post and is approximately seventy two square miles in area. There are fourteen villages throughout but YASUM is usually included in patrols to the KOMBIO. These villages and their hamlets hold a population of about two thousand five hundred people, all of whom are aware of the need to increase the amount of cash cropping in their domicile and they are steadily doing so.

The objectives of the patrol were:-

- i) To observe the progress made on roads that are being constructed in the area at present, offering advice where needed.
- ii) General administrative duties - these included talks about the road and the work of the council as well as various enquiries.

Because of the greater height of this region, (nearly a thousand feet higher than DREIKIKIR at the village of ARISILI), coupled with the fact that there is no breakwind to the breeze blowing direct from the TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS as there is at DREIKIKIR, the temperature is slightly lower than at the post. The rainfall is higher, being closer to ninety inches a year whereas about eighty inches is recorded at the post. Because of this the area has not been as badly affected by the recent drought as other sections of DREIKIKIR.

Vegetation is very similar to that in other parts of the DREIKIKIR that I have seen, thick secondary growth with a quantity of valuable but inaccessible commercial timber.

The walking is a little more strenuous than I have experienced in other parts of the area of DREIKIKIR, due to the greater height and steeper grades.

Politically, the entire population of the WAM is for the Administration, all of them keen to see development of their interests. The DREIKIKIR L.G.C. appears to be slowly fostering a growing sense of unity among the people of the WAM.

Tuesday 4th. October, 1966.

Mr. STOBART and I left the station at 0945.
By car to WARENGAMEI, arriving 1115.
Inspected HAMBINI and BANA on foot.
Mr. STOBART spoke to villagers.
Slept WARENGAMEI.

Wednesday 5th. October, 1966.

Departed WARENGAMEI 0845 after some discussion
with councillors and WANGU, president of the
Supare R.P.S.
Arrived ARISILI 1310 after spending some time
supervising work on section of road.
Mr. STOBART spoke to villagers.
Slept ARISILI.

Thursday 6th. October, 1966.

Left ARISILI 0840.
Reached SUMUL 0915.
Inspected village.
Informal talks with people.
Mr. STOBART spoke to village and then inquired
about two girls who were supposed to be practising
prostitution at BAINYIK.
Slept SUMUL.

Friday 7th. October, 1966.

Departed SUMUL 0840.
Arrived SAHIK 0950.
Walked on to WAHLEN.
Mr. STOBART spoke to people, talk being interrupted
by heavy shower of rain.
Played various games with junior members of village
though many older men would have been only too glad
to join in.
Impromptu "sing sing" held during night - for our
entertainment.
Slept WAHLEN.

Saturday 8th. October, 1966.

Departed WAHLEN 0815.
Walked to NAMAISUM where we talked with villagers
for a while.
Walked on to DREIKIKIR, arriving 1200.
Paid carriers and went to office to answer mail;
from Thursday's plane.

Chris Rawlings

CHRIS RAWLINGS. C.P.O.

OBSERVATIONS and COMMENTS:

At the four villages where they writer slept during this patrol, he was greeted very warmly and the people proved only too eager to help the patrol in every way.

The housing in each of the villages is of a comparatively high standard and is improving steadily. More houses are being built off the ground and employing a wooden floor-this will undoubtedly improve the general physical well-being. Before the advent of the Administration, blankets and warm clothes were not available and the earthen floors were necessary, as fires were lit in the centre of the houses to provide warmth. Most of the people are quite well clothed now, due to the margin of cash in hand that they now have, owing to their increased cash cropping.

A Hygiene and Sanitation rule has been put forward by the council and pending its approval by the Commissioner for Local Government, it is being made known to the people. The cleanliness of the WAM villages is notable.

Most of the villages are located close to the top of a ridge and this presents a problem with regard to water supply. The water is held in large lengths of bamboo and has to be carried-a good distance in many cases. This could be one of the main reasons that the consumption of water is relatively low. Although the villages and the houses within the village are showing a marked improvement in design and cleanliness, the degree of bodily cleanliness is not very much improved- should a better water service for the villages be evolved, this would show a change for the better and consequently raise living conditions and health standards.

As the councillors have now taken over the position once held by the Lulusais and Tultuls, they are virtually the headman in a village. Although the councillors in the WAM are trying to do the best for their villages, they are new to the ideas of council work and as a result have different ideas as to their duties. The writer feels that the present councillors are popular and influential enough to take their seats in the council following the November elections.

One of the problems that Mr. STOBART enquired about was a possible outbreak of cult activity at the village of BAMA where there had been some trouble between councillors and a young Bible Teacher when the former thought that a cult was being practised. It turned out however that the act in question had been a matter of tradition. The teacher had placed a note in the hand of a dead woman when she was buried. The tradition had been to place tanket leaves with the corpse so that when the person reached the Happy Hunting Grounds it would be known there what village he/she was from. This information had been written on the paper, not a plea for cargo as was thought. Mr. STOBART later included in his talks a few thoughts on religious tolerance and the fact that each man had the right to choose what "lotu" he would attend-if he wished to attend one at all.

As stated in the introduction, the people of the WAM are firmly in favour of the Administration and are keen to improve. There is a general appreciation of the work of Europeans.

Most of the villages are Roman Catholic and fairly strict, showing the influence held by the mission. A problem arose out of this staunch Catholicism-over a girl who would not marry a young man unless he took instruction in the Roman Catholic faith. The man had been attending regularly but the girl decided she was tired of waiting and decided to marry another man. There was a fair amount of talk over this infidelity but the aggrieved eventually relinquished his claim on the girl.

The writer did not notice any people of mixed race in this area and on inquiry, discovered that the number could be counted on the fingers of one hand. He does not feel capable of drawing any reliable or valid conclusions from this finding at such an early stage in his career.

There were two mentally retarded people in the area and both of these were obviously well cared for although one, a young girl, had a young child which was being cared for by the village in general.

While at WAHLEN, Mr. STOBART enquired after the two girls that the Assistant District Commissioner at MAPRIK had summoned over alleged prostitution at BAINYIK. This matter had been settled satisfactorily and charges had not been made. There did not appear to be any ill-feeling towards the girls because of this affair.

The agriculture of the WAM is just beginning to advance to cash cropping, over and above the subsistence food gardens that are typical of agriculture throughout the TERRITORY. The SUPARE Rural Progress Society is one of the biggest in the SEPIK DISTRICT. It is doing a great deal of work towards the betterment of the area. WANGU, the President of this society, was born at WARENGAMEI and now lives at nearby SEVENACRE. He is an energetic and far-sighted man who is striving to improve the WAM as much as he can as he is not young and probably would like to achieve some particular goal that he might have set himself before he is too old. He is a good organizer and has a great deal of influence in the WAM.

Coffee is the most popular cash crop though there are quite a few rice gardens ready for planting. Because the WAM missed most of the effects of the drought the people should be able to harvest two crops this season.

The aim of planting five hundred coffeetrees for each man is being slowly realised-the village of WAHLEN has already achieved this figure. The only money made in agriculture is from these introduced crops as there aren't any food crops grown in commercial quantities.

The gardens(both food and cash crop)are cleared by communal efforts while the planting and harvesting is done on an individual family basis. Machines to process the crops are owned on a clan basis or placed in certain places by the society. The bags of grain or beans are placed in the "House Pati" from which they are collected by a car from the society, the latter having paid the agreed purchase price.

There is no land shortage in the WAM census division but if, on the increase of cash cropping, such a situation arose, there is a large tract of land to the north of the area which is untenanted and most likely, unowned-this could well be used for resettlement purposes.

As was mentioned in the introduction, there is a considerable amount of good commercial timber but at present, the inaccessability of the greater part of this renders it useless. Should(at some time in the distant future)a network of roads be installed, a timber industry could well be established.

Trade stores are a feature of the area as this is a popular way of making money and making it on the same lines as a European enterprise. Not a great deal of money goes into the founding of these stores-indeed some operate on a capital of twenty dollars or less. The trade stores are generally a one man show but this may change when the need for a greater initial outlay is realised. There are no other forms of industry or private enterprise but the writer feels that if someone had enough money to initiate a taxi service to MAPRIK, or better still, to WEWAK, it would be a profitable venture. This is only one idea of many that the writer feels will be attempted in a fairly short space of time.

There were no complaints made to the patrol and apart

from a few queries regarding the road and the council, the people are reassured and content with the progress they are making.

There were no court cases heard on the patrol.

All the rest houses in the WAM (there is one in every village) are in good condition; they are clean and evidently looked after in the periods between each patrol.

Carriers for the patrol volunteered their services freely and eagerly. The money they earn while carrying sometimes accumulates over a long walk so they have almost enough to pay their tax. Usually they only carry between villages on patrols through the WAM.

As already observed, the health of this area is good - there are no contagious diseases and the aforementioned improvements in housing will raise standards overall. There is one Aid Post in the area - at ARISILI, and the orderly deals with such things as common viruses, cuts, sprains and the dispensing of malaria drugs etc.

There are two mission schools, one at BANA and one at SAHIK, both Roman Catholic. The number of pupils at these schools is not great but attendance is regular. Some children in the area attend the Catholic Mission school at DREIKIKIR while a few go to the Administration school at the post.

The only road in the WAM at present is the one which goes to WARENGAMEI via SEVENACRE. This is not as good as it could be and Mr. STOBAR T warned the people that it would be closed at SEVENACRE if work was not well under way in a month. Drains need to be put in and one section with an eighteen percent slope should be eliminated; it would be dangerous in the wet and certainly impassable to anything but an unloaded, four-wheel drive vehicle. This is obviously useless as vehicles up to five tons in weight are required to traverse this road. It is the most important installation and proper maintenance should be ensured as access to the produce of the area depends entirely on this route. There are no bridges of any importance but the few culverts and drains that cross the road are well made.

It has already been noted that the greater part of the population of the WAM are firm adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. The only other mission with any in the area is the South Seas Evangelical Mission which has a post in the URAT, the census division which borders on the WAM. The WAM had not had a visit from a Catholic Father for quite a long time. Father MITTERBAUER of BONGOS Catholic Mission went through a short time after this D.D.A. patrol. However, the writer discovered on inquiry that attendance at church services had not fallen off because of the lack of attention. This would infer that the people had firmly accepted the teachings of Christianity under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The influence of the missions has almost completely obliterated the traditional activities of the area and the patrol had difficulty persuading the people that the sing sing which has been organized for UNITED NATIONS DAY on the twenty fourth of October is to be done in traditional style. Indeed it is only the old men who can perfectly remember what this old style is.

Over the past few years there has not been a great number of young men leaving their village to work on plantations. There is no employment of labour within the area itself. Each man is concerned with his own food and cash crop gardens. There is no emphasis on paid labour in the area at all.

A few enquiries received were references to the tax being paid to the local council. The chief worry was not that they would be unable to pay it but they wanted to know why it had made such a jump from the previous sum. Mr. STOBART explained that it was not he who set the tax but the councillors. He suggested that the people make an attempt to find out what goes on in the council from their representative. He pointed out that while the tax of the GAWANGA division was only sixty cents, the WAM was now earning enough to pay the tax of two dollars. The fact that there might be more tax rises as their income rises was accepted as a logical sequence of events. Whether they were able to work out the idea of tax being deducted on a percentage basis the observer could not be sure; there were no complaints however.

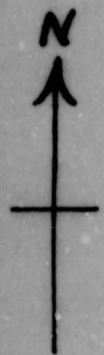
The WAM census division, together with the URAT is the most advanced in the DREIKIKIR area and with the added advantage of the Supare R.P.S. will continue its steady advance in the many phases of progress that are appearing in this district.



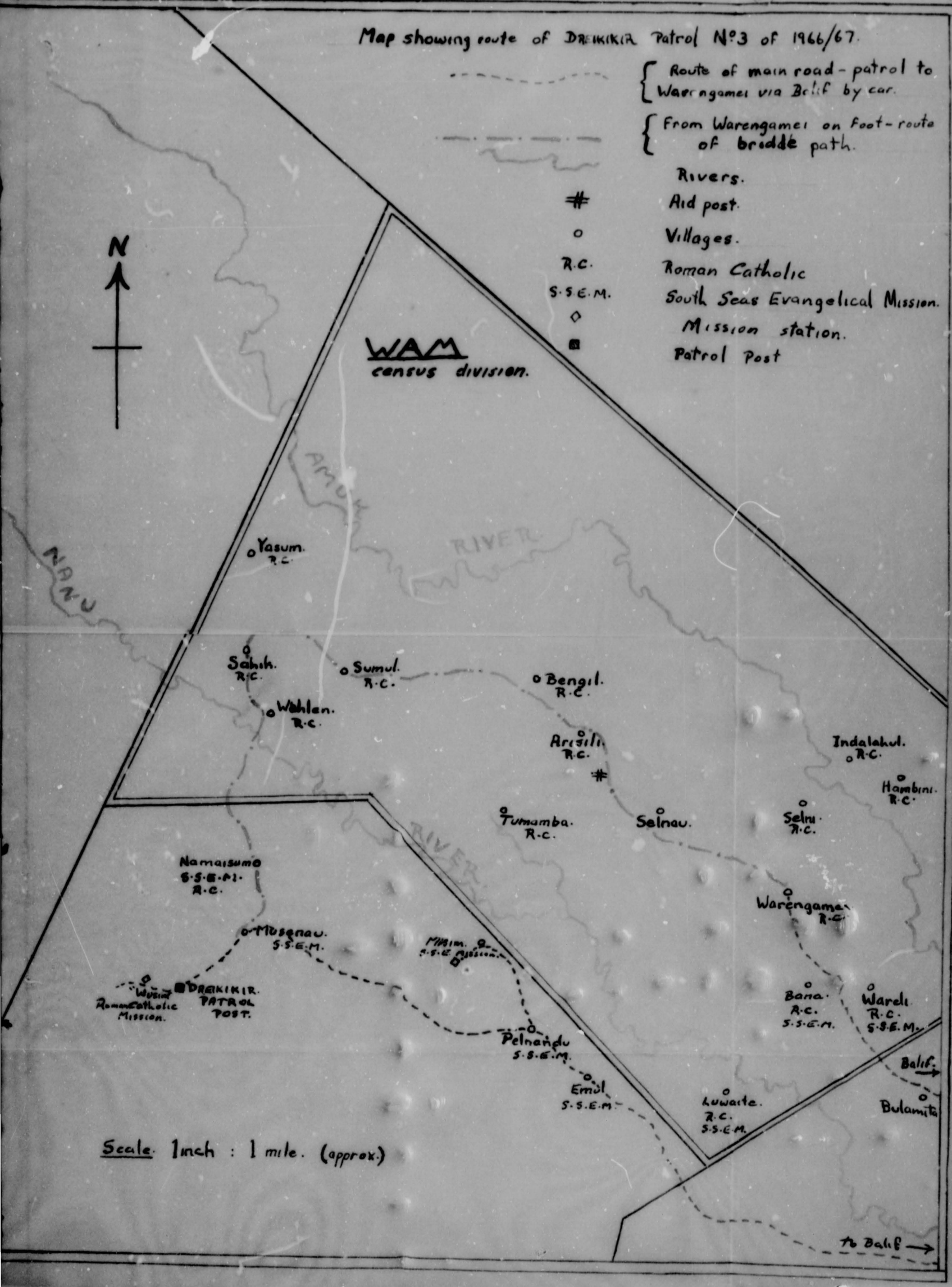
CHRIS J. RAWLINGS. C.P.O.

Map showing route of DREIKIRI Patrol N°3 of 1966/67.

- { Route of main road - patrol to Warengamei via Balif by car.
- { From Warengamei on foot - route of bridge path.
- Rivers.
- # Aid post.
- o Villages.
- R.C. Roman Catholic
- S.S.E.M. South Seas Evangelical Mission.
- ◇ Mission station.
- Patrol Post



WAM
census division.



Scale. 1 inch : 1 mile. (approx.)

to Balif →



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREIK. Report-Patrol No. 6-1966/67.

Patrol Conducted by CHRIS J? RAWLINGS, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled GAWANGA census division. DREIKIKIR area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Native Constable 1st. class WAPE. Constable SIPUT. R.P.N.G.O.

Duration—From 13/ 2/19 67 to 14/ 3/19 67.

Number of Days Thirty.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by D.D.A. 29/ 8 /19 66 to 11/9/66.

Medical MAY /...../1966.

Map Reference MAP ACCOMPANYING.

Objects of Patrol Assist in construction of road from MAMSI to NUNGUAIA.

General Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3151967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

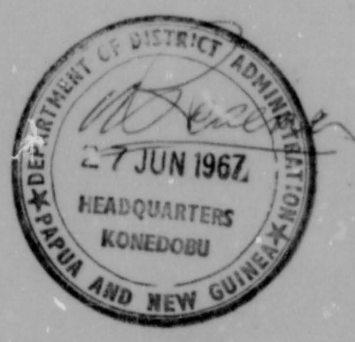
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

67. 8. 25



67-3-13
JLH/EP.

East Sepik District,
WEWAK.
19th June, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO.6 OF 1966/1967.

I refer to the Report on the above Patrol plus the Patrol Instructions and comments from Mr. T. Stobart, O.I.C., and your covering memorandum.

Mr. C. Rawlings C.P.O. has conducted his first solo patrol in creditable manner. His Report is good; it reveals interest taken during the patrol and noticeable improvement in reporting.

The comments on the Councillors are valuable, and are best attached as an Appendix with spare copies for relevant Local Government files.

My compliments to Mr. Rawlings on his first solo Patrol and for his well written Report.

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c/ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please find attached Dreikikir Patrol Report No.6 of 1966/67 accompanied by Patrol Instructions and covering comments.

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

FHF:EC 67-3-13/170

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K,
East Sepik District.

13th April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A K.....T.P.N.G.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No.6 OF 1966/67:

Herewith enclosed the above-mentioned report, carried out by Mr. C.J. Rawlings, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with covering comments by the Officer-in-charge, Dreikikir.


Claim for camping allowance is also attached.

I agree with the Officer-in-charge, Dreikikir's comment that the report is not indicative of the amount of work put in, particularly where the road surveying and construction was concerned. A more detailed account of the actual stage of construction, ie. mileage completed, and to what standard etc. would have shown this, as well as giving a guide for other officers who will be engaged in this work.

This road, when completed, will join the NUNGWAIA/KUNJINGINI road providing an outlet to the Agricultural Station at Bainyik. Unfortunately, however, this latter road is often impassable during the wet season.

It is heartening to know that the people in this rather isolated area are actively engaged in various phases of development. The main problem at this stage is the marketing of cash crops and therefore continued encouragement to complete the outlet road will be necessary.

Mr. Rawlings has done a good job, on this his first solo patrol, and his report indicates that he has taken a keen interest in the area and in the various phases of work he encountered.


(F.H. Faulkner)
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

11a

MIGRAT

F

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-3-13

File No. 87-1-1.

Patrol Post DREIKIKIR,
Maprik Subdistrict,
East Sepik District.

6th April, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.



DREIKIKIR Patrol Report 6 of 1966/67.

Herewith please find 3 copies of the report of Mr Rawling's patrol and accompanying claim for camping allowance.

This is a satisfactory report but in no way indicative of the work put in on the job. It is indicative however, of Mr Rawling's interest in the people which augers well for the future.

Mr Rawlings has been advised that in future he must record the facts as well as the conclusions he draws from the situation.

The people of the area are co-operating fully in this scheme and seem aware of the benefits they will derive from this road in the future.

The road itself will require assistance in bridgeworks when the economy of the area advances sufficiently to make application on its behalf

For comment and onforwarding, please.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Stobart".

John T Stobart. OIC.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 87-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr. JTS

Patrol Post DREIKIKIR,
Maprik Subdistrict,
East Sepik District.

8th February, 1967.

Cadet Patrol Officer
C.J. Rawlings,
DREIKIKIR.

Patrol Instructions - Patrol 6 of 1966/67.

On the 13th February, 1967, you will proceed to the Gawanga Census Division on your initial solo patrol. You can expect to be absent for 30 days.

Your primary task will be to assist in the construction of the road from the BONGOS River through MAMSI etc. to DAINA and NUNGUAI, as well as any general matters which may arise.

It is planned that the BONGOS villagers will be able to construct the road in their area and that they will be available to assist DAINA when the Western section is completed. The BONGOS people have agreed to this.

Do not hesitate to re plot the road if any obstacle precludes the use of the sited road, but, at all times maintain no more than a 6 degree rise or fall.

Unfortunately patrol funds are short and I can allow you only \$51.00. This will be sufficient for you to move to BONGOS and DAINA and return.

To this end, move to BONGOS, remain there until the 19th. Spend the next week until the 26th moving to DAINA. Remain at DAINA surveying the road until the 1st March. Return to BONGOS arriving the 4th March. During the next week make day trips through the Bongos area. Prepare to return to Dreikikir and move back to the station in 2 days, arriving on the 14th March.

Constantly refer to the Departmental Standing Instructions as an officer patrolling for this length of time is expected to accumulate quite a deal of local knowledge, especially anthropology and a report in some detail is required.

Constable i.c. WAPE and Constable SIPUP will accompany you. Do not hesitate to refer to the former if in doubt as I regard him highly.

These instructions are to be read with a mind to the discussions we have had prior to your departure.

J. Stobart
John T Stobart
Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post DREIKIKIR.

DREIKIKIR REPORT-PATROL No.6, 66/67.

PREAMBLE.

Station: DREIKIKIR
Subdistrict: MAPRIK
District: EAST SEPIK
Patrol No. SIX
Patrol Conducted By: C.J.RAWLINGS. C.P.O.
Area Patrolled: GAWANGA census division
Personnel Accompanying: TWO Members R.P.N.G.C.
Constable 1st.Class WAPE.6900
Constable SIPUT.9161
Duration of Patrol: From 13th. February, 1967
to 14th. March, 1967
Thirty days
Last Patrol to Area: 12 day D.N.A. patrol, 29/8/66
to 11/9/66.
Mr.S.PENNY of A.S.F. BAINYIK
patrolled as far as DAINA in
December, 1966. Various native
D.A.S .. officers in area.
P.H.D. patrol May, 1966.
Objects of the Patrol:: Mark route of and supervise
work on proposed road from
MAMSI to NUNGUAIA via BONGOS.
General Administration.
Map Reference: Map Accompanying report.

Chris J. Rawlings
CHRIS J. RAWLINGS. C.P.O.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 13th. February, 1967

Departed station 1015
Arrived KUBRIWAT 1740
Heard complaint during evening
Shotgun enquiry
Slept KUBRIWAT

Tuesday, 14th. February, 1967

Departed KUBRIWAT 0845
Inspected road en route to BONGOS.
Talked with patrol police about patrol.
Discussions with men of village during evening.
Slept BONGOS

Wednesday, 15th. February, 1967

Inspected length of road
Demonstrated methods of working gutters, a crown
and a camber on the road where necessary.
Talked with old men of village
Slept BONGOS

Thursday, 16th. February, 1967

Re-marked section of road from WESOR to KUYOR
Explained difficulty of putting road over a route
favoured by the people.
Talked with patrol police and men from BONGOS
during evening.
Slept BONGOS

Friday, 17th. February, 1967

Re-routed section of W'HAUKIA road
Again re-routed section of KUYOR road
Talked to the KUYORS for some time about their
work.

Spoke to men, women and children of BONGOS
Talks with old men of village during evening
Slept BONGOS

Saturday, 18th. February, 1967

Meeting of all BONGOS people during morning
Talks by Councillor TOREMBLEI, Vice-President
DREIKIR L.G.C. and the writer

Saturday, 18th, February, 1967

(continuing)

Demonstrated the use of the coffee huller

Marked section of W'HAUKIA road

Slept BONGOS

Sunday, 19th, February, 1967

Observed at BONGOS

Monday, 20th, February, 1967

Departed BONGOS for WOSAMBU

Inspected road en route

Inspected WOSAMBU-ABEGU road

Heard one complaint during evening

Slept WOSAMBU

Tuesday, 21st, February, 1967

Re-marked section of road

Spoke to men regarding work of council

Spoke to 160 men, women and children of WOSAMBU

Talks with old men during evening

Heard two complaints

Slept WOSAMBU

Wednesday, 22nd, February, 1967

Departed WOSAMBU 0815

Re-routed several sections of ABEGU road

KORP river flooded-bridged by large tree

Spoke to several men at MASALAGA

Re-routed sections of MASALAGA road

Slept MASALAGA

Thursday, 23rd, February, 1967

Marked sections of MASALAGA-DAINA road

Heard one complaint

Slept MASALAGA

Friday, 24th, February, 1967

Departed MASALAGA 0810

Inspected road en route

Arrived DAINA 1320

Slept DAINA

Saturday, 25th. February, 1967

Searched for route of road on section before
DAINA village

Spoke to men, women and children from DAINA
during late afternoon

Evening spent talking to men of village

Slept DAINA

Sunday, 26th. February, 1967

Observed at DAINA

Returned to MASALAGA, inspecting work done by

Monday, 27th. February, 1967

Spoke to men, women and children of MASALAGA

and ANEPI. Looked for route of road around DAINA, continuing
through to the NUNGUAIA border evening

Slept DAINA

Tuesday, 28th. February, 1967

Departed DAINA for NUNGUAIA 0845

Arrived NUNGUAIA 1110

Monday, 6th. Only one or two changes made to tentative route
of road marked by Mr. S. PENNY of D.A.S.F. BAINYIK

Spoke to men, women and children of NUNGUAIA
during afternoon

Evening spent answering questions, enquiries
and hearing a couple of complaints

Slept NUNGUAIA

Slept MASALAGA

Wednesday, 1st. March, 1967

Thursday, 2nd. March, 1967

Departed NUNGUAIA 0810

Returned to DAINA via old walking track

Searched for route of road around DAINA, a better
river crossing or a possible bridge site - failed in all three

Talks with men during evening

Slept DAINA

Thursday, 2nd. March, 1967

Marked section of road around DAINA where had
failed previous day

Spoke to people during evening

Traditions and stories appear to be a little
confused with mission teachings

Slept DAINA

Friday, 3rd, March, 1967

Marked route of road on section before DAINA village

Supervised road work for some time
Again spoke to men, women and children
Evening spent talking to old men of village
Slept DAINA

Saturday, 4th, March, 1967

Departed DAINA 0840
Returned to MASALAGA, inspecting work done by the people during my absence
Spoke to men, women and children of MASALAGA and ABEGU
Spoke to men during evening
Slept MASALAGA

Sunday, 5th, March, 1967

Observed at MASALAGA

Monday, 6th, March, 1967

Marked section of road between MASALAGA and ABEGU-WOSAMBU border
Enquiries and discussions on various aspects of work
Spoke to men about work of council
Slept MASALAGA

Tuesday, 7th, March, 1967

Departed MASALAGA 0930
Arrived WOSAMBU 1100
Inspected road work done by WOSAMBU
Spoke to men about road, council, business and such
Heard two complaints
Slept WOSAMBU

Wednesday, 8th, March, 1967

Walked to BONGOS
Supervised work of party of men working on W'HAUKIA road, advising certain working methods
Inspected road as far as Roman Catholic Mission
Spoke to about 150 men, women and children from W'HAUKIA

Wednesday, 8th, March, 1967

(continuing)

Heard several enquiries and a complaint

Returned for more informal talks with old men
of BONGOS

Slept BONGOS

Thursday, 9th, March, 1967

Spent day with people of W'HAUKIA, on road

Re-marked two sections of road that had been
altered by the people and as a result, were impractical

Spoke to committee and trainees from BONGOS,
KUATENGISI and KUYOR during evening

Slept BONGOS

Friday, 10th, March, 1967

Walked to FUMATUMBU (MAMSI), inspecting road
en route

Spoke to men of KUYOR, returning road marks that
people had changed

Spoke to men of MAMSI on working methods

Marked sections of MAMSI-KUYOR road

Stayed with KUYOR people on return trip,
advising them further on working methods

Spoke with patrol police and men of BONGOS and
surrounding villages during evening

Slept BONGOS

Saturday, 11th, March, 1967

Supervised work of KUATENGISI line on road,
advising on working methods

Walked to KUYOR to investigate report of sorcery

Discussions with old men of BONGOS during evening

Slept BONGOS

Sunday, 12th, March, 1967

Observed BONGOS

Monday, 13th, March, 1967

Departed BONGOS 0800

First river crossing flooded so moved to point
higher up, crossed to KUBRIWAT hamlet, AKANARAPA

Monday, 13th, March, 1967

(continuing)

River crossing between KUBRIWAT and TAUHUNDOR
flooded also

Slept AKANARAPA in unoccupied house sometimes
used by missionaries

Tuesday, 14th, March, 1967

Departed AKANARAPA 0630

Arrived TAUHUNDOR after assisting cargo to cross
river

Heard one complaint at TAU.

Sent people to station for C.N.A.

Walked to DREIKIKIR, arriving 1400

Patrol stood down.

.....

CHRIS J. RAWLINGS.
Cadet Patrol Officer

General Administrative duties-including the
clearing of several complaints, sending a few people
to DREIKIKIR for C.N.A. proceedings and discussions
of council work, roads, business, coffee, missions,
the Administration and so on.

Being the writer's first solo patrol and a fairly long
one, he was expected to acquire a deal of local
knowledge (per patrol instructions). This
information is also included in the report.

CHRIS J. RAWLINGS, S.P.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the officer's first solo one, conducted through the GAWANGA census division, located south of DREIKIKIR Patrol Post.

The GAWANGA is an area of low (max. 1500'), undulating foothills, abutting the TORRICELLI Mountains and covered mostly by thick vegetation and small timber. In the southern sector, there is a quantity of larger timber, which, while not in any commercial amount, is enough to serve the immediate locality for some time.

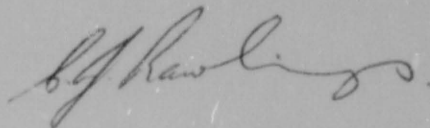
Around BONGOS, W'HAUKIA, there are stretches of 'kunai' through which the road is sited. It is anticipated that these clearings will be used when relocating the villages in the future.

As the patrol was conducted during the 'wet', there was some disruption of original plans but this was only a minor complication. Some sixty eight inches of rain falls on the GAWANGA each year and the bigger rivers are swollen very quickly by heavy downpours. Although these watercourses do fall very rapidly, it is expected that the road will be closed for a couple of months of the year as are other roads in the DREIKIKIR area.

The main objectives of the patrol were:-

- i) Assist construction of road from MAMSI to NUNGUAI. This included marking and re-marking several sections of same and advising people on certain working procedures etc. As most of these things were relatively new to the officer, they were partly a matter of trial and error-in summary, he feels that most of the trials were more successful than erroneous.
- ii) General Administrative duties-including the hearing of several complaints, sending a few people to DREIKIKIR for C.N.A. proceedings and discussions of council work, roads, business, coffee, missions, the Administration and so on.

Being the writer's first solo patrol and a fairly long one, he was expected to acquire a deal of local knowledge(per patrol instructions). This information is also included in the report.



CHRIS J. RAWLINGS. C.P.O.

DREIKIKIR REPORT. Patrol No. 6OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:Reception of Patrol

For the most part, the reception of the patrol was good though word had not reached TAUHUNDOR or KUBRIWAT of the patrol's movements and there were not many people there.

BONGOS was particularly good; KUYOR was particularly poor. WOSAMBU and MASALAGA were both quite friendly though this was more show than anything. MAMSI also was quite friendly though this was definitely a put on act. NUNGUAIYA was pretty lacadaisical in their greeting, although they have quite a few visits from Administration officers—maybe it was because of this that they were not especially effusive.

DAINA was really friendly, helpful, ready to supply anything asked for although they are in the same boat as other villages, building new gardens and consequently short of food—the officer and patrol police were certainly not short of food while at DAINA however.

The villages of MASALAGA, WOSAMBU, KUATENGISI, KUYOR and MAMSI are in need of a great amount of assistance. All have been involved in cult activities and constant patrols will uncover and discourage outbreaks at an early stage. The present road development will do much to provide an economic basis for the people and it is felt that through this, they will slowly get away from the cult ideas.

Despite a few discouraging points stated above, the patrol was readily accepted for the most part, showing the appreciation and confidence toward the Administration in the area.

VILLAGES:

KUBRIWAT- A large number of hamlets sprawled over the ridge on which the village is situated. Population of 756, the village is clean, with a few floored houses. 'Blind' is not in general use and 'morita' roof with 'pungal' floor is the common material.

If the houses were set out in ordered fashion, with more trees and shrubs, the village would be a very attractive one. Each house of the old style (see Anthropology) that is demolished, is being replaced with a floored house, built off the ground.

Water supply comes from ground springs though creek water is used for washing. The water is carried in bamboo pipes.

BONGOS- Large village, population 506- spread out over a big area though not well set out. After the road is completed, the people intend to move their houses, lining them along the road. It is expected that the council will specify spacing of houses though the writer gave suggestions in this line. The number of floored houses is increasing and the village is clean and tidy.

There are several sources of water but most are poor, the water being dirty and foul-tasting. There is one spring that is not fouled during the rainy season.

KUATENGISI- A village after the fashion of BONGOS, clean, with fairly good water supply. A population of 255.

KUYOR- A clean though poorly set out place, sprawling over a large area as is BONGOS, though not so large a village. There are only one or two floored houses.

A similar water supply, all springs becoming muddied during the 'wet'. Population 276.

W'HAUKIA- A larger village, population 357, spread out, a number of floored houses though not all of these are well-built. The councillor's house is rather imposing structure, set well apart from the rest of the village. As with BONGOS, upon completion of the road, houses will be lined along same.

Quite a good water supply from ground springs.

WOSAMBU- Situated on the peak of a hill, the village is in two sections; in each section, the houses are cramped together. The councillor's house is the only one with a floor, quite a large structure though not a well-built one.

The water supply is good and remains clear all the year.

This village too will be moved upon completion of the road. Population 325.

MASALAGA-ABEGU- Clean, not very big villages, population 187 and 128 respectively. Houses are cramped in little groups, originally being family groupings.

Water supply is from ground springs, which remain fairly clean in the 'wet'.

DAINA- Population 184, a small village. The houses are cramped in little clusters over the ridge on which the village is situated. The site is not a good one, water supply being poor and the general terrain being very hilly. Some difficulty was experienced in siting a road through the area.

NUNGUAIA- A big, spread-out place, most of the houses being floored and quite well-built.

The water supply is good, the site overall is one of the best places for a village in the area. It is a relatively recent settlement, the NUNGUAIA people having taken the ground from the DAINA people during hostilities.

Most of the villages could be improved in all features but these things will come in time; thus there is no point in 'pushing' such things as housing styles and so on. Any suggestions made to the people can only be such, but for the most part, hints given by Administration officers will be appreciated and assimilated by the people as they think of improving their villages.

COUNCILLORS:

The DREIKIKIR Local Government Council has been operating since February, 1966, the initial elections for same having been held in November, December of 1965. As yet, most of the GAWANGA councillors are not clear on the workings of the council and the duties and powers of their jobs. This will be changed after a few more years council activity and elections and councillors who are considered lacking by the people will be removed from office.

SASANGOLAHE of TAUHUNDOR (TAU No.1) has fairly good control of his village as does OKOERIKA of TAUHIMBIER (TAU No.2) Both have a bit to learn about council work.

WANHOI of KUBRIWAT is a run-of-the-mill sort of fellow who is not particularly helpful or original.

The Luluais of both TAU. and KUBRIWAT are excellent officials and although both considered themselves too old to stand for councillor, they had a great deal to do with the nominating of present councillors.

TOROMBLEI of BONGOS, Vice-President of the council in this second year of operation, is a top man in the area and is very popular. Very pro-European, he is an ex-Aid Post Orderly.

He is a particularly good speaker and has tremendous authority in his village.

Also of BONGOS is one KOMALKO, who, though not a councillor, is a popular figure in the area and lost to TOROMBLEI by only eight votes at the last elections.

KAUINIMBU from W'HAUKIA is not the smartest councillor but he is quite important in his village and has a loud voice. The W'HAUKIA people are working quite well though the writer feels that it is because of the councillor's command rather than his shining example.

NAMDAKABA of WOSAMBU is a young man who could make a good councillor though at the moment does not appear to be trying very hard. He is well-backed by the large number of young people in the village and once he gains more authority, will be a useful member.

LAMBUDAGRI of MASALAGA is an ex-Luluai but the writer feels that as such, cannot have wielded much power. The ex-Tul-Tul, KOMINCHE, who was elected first councillor, has a great deal of authority in the village. It appears that when KOMINCHE was e

elected, he became very dictatorial which greatly displeased the MASALAGA people. The mild-mannered LAMBUDAGRI was then installed-he will not be much help to them in their work however.

AKAMAU of KUYOR is a little man with a great deal of authority in his village but with little regard for the work of the council. He was more worried about the agenda item regarding the councillor's uniform than any other matter that has been brought up in council.

AKATIMBU from MAMSI is much the same quality and temperament as AKAMAU. He does not have much idea of council work and does not seem over-interested in eliminating this deficiency. Traditional thought and ideas are still very strong in the village and the old men are called upon for any decisions.

AFANI of DAINA, on the other hand, is as popular as well as respected man in his village. He has a better idea of council work than men closer to the station and is constantly trying to improve. He was the one councillor that worked with the people and is one of the few that built his own house, the others having had imposing structures built for them by the villagers. AFANI is a guardian of the S.S.E. Mission and is all in all, a pretty good member of the council.

NUNGUAIWA-WEIGOR, although still administered from DREIKIKIR, are in the WOSERA Local Government Council. Though they agreed to this initially, they have since decided that they would like to affiliate with the DREIKIKIR Council. Councillor CHAMBEI of NUNGUAIWA did not appear to be anything special but HININDU ex-Luluai, of WEIGOR, seemed very efficient.

For the one year the DREIKIKIR Council has been functioning, it has made excellent progress, comparable with any council of the same vintage. Although low tax rates limit the amount of work that the council can do, this should be changed upon completion of nearly one hundred miles of road throughout the whole area. This should accelerate economic development a great deal and in a short time, there will be a big increase in the amount of money available.

OUTLINE of POLITICAL SITUATION:

The GAWANGA area is generally pro-Administration but is behind the rest of DREIKIKIR in social, economic and political development; as mentioned in the introduction, the greater contact received in certain villages as a result of the opening of the proposed road should bring about a great advancement in these phases of their development and give a boost to the welfare of the whole census division.

The superficial, pseudo-advancement gained from sojourns on plantations or in towns is very marked in this area as a large percentage of the male population has spent some time thus occupied away from their village and the gradual economic development in their tribal area. Such individuals attempt to give the impression that they 'know it all' which, lamentably, is far from being the truth eg. the writer's comment in the introduction that a large section of the GAWANGA is still ready to accept cargo cult fables. Constant patrolling would be a fortuitous measure in curtailing such activities.

At the moment, there is a feverish upsurge in activity on Administration work, roads, coffee, rice, council and so on. It is felt that this is a balloon of enthusiasm that will burst at the first contact with a point of difficulty and a lethargy might come which would take some time to remove. If, however, operations continue at their steady rate of progress, and the people begin to see results for their efforts, however slight, they will be spurred on to more intense activity.

The two missions in this area, Roman Catholic (station at BONGOS) and South Seas Evangelical Mission (station at NUNGUAI) have most of the seven thousand people in the area under their influence though the Roman Catholic is predominant. There is rivalry between the two factions, both European and Indigenous members but this appears to be a common reaction between benevolent religious communities and is a source of amusement to the looker on.

The GAWANGA appears no different to other areas in their dislike for Chinese people. They feel that the Chinese are trying to take as much as they can without giving anything in return. The writer was surprised to learn of their resentment against the term 'masta' being used in reference to Chinese and discovered that the English connotation of the word is apparently well known. It shows that Europeans are held in high enough regard to merit the term in general use.

There are no mixed blood people in the GAWANGA.

It was noticed too, that everywhere the writer went, he was questioned by the people regarding the activities of other villages, or by councillors regarding their counterparts. Each time, as the question was put, a bad report was awaited eagerly- this does not show anything conclusively but it does suggest an animosity towards people who were once their enemies in a stronger sense. It could also mean that the people were trying to find an excuse for their own failings by bringing out the faults of others. It also demonstrates that there is not really a sense of unity in the area as yet, despite the council.

Since the swearing in of the DREIKIKIR Council, a bride price has been set at twenty dollars. This has tended to be a fixed amount but now the people are going back to the custom of scaling the price depending on the quality of the woman as was the custom when bride price was paid in kind.

AGRICULTURE:

During the patrol, the writer heard many complaints regarding the lack of food in the area-this is something that occurs every year but the GAWANGA is not a 'hunger' area as is the WOSERA to the south which is almost completely without food at this time of year. The GAWANGA people have sago as their basic diet, bananas, various leaves, coconuts, kapiaks and so on to supplement it. The shortage of food is concerned only in garden crops-yam, mami, taro, kau-kau, corn, sugar, cucumbers and such. There are paw-paws, pineapples, and some leaf vegetables.

This 'lack of food' complaint was an argument often made against the building of the road, but the officer, in talks on this matter, made it clear that this would not be the first road to be built on sago and though this meant minor hardships now, could only mean good times in the future.

There is never any surplus of fresh foods or vegetables and the area would not be suitable for market gardens or the like; perhaps in the future, upon completion of a network of roads, such plans could be introduced, but not something to be envisaged in the near future.

The cash crops in the area, coffee and rice, are both entirely introduced and are just starting to show results, the first coffee plantings having taken place some nine years ago. The D.A.S.F. aim for the area is five hundred coffee trees per man and as much rice as a person is able to grow.

There is no shortage of land in the GAWANGA and the introduction of cash crops did not produce any ructions over same.

Both food and cash crop gardens are built by the owner with the assistance of his family-this assistance is always considered a debt and must be reciprocated. Rice gardens are sometimes cleared as a communal effort but the owner of the garden has to return the assistance. In such cases, a number of the gardens are planted communally.

BONGOS, WOSAMBU, MAMSI, KUBRIWAT, KUYOR, MASALAGA, NUNGUJIA all have D.A.S.F. 'trainees'-men from the village who have spent periods of three, six or twelve months learning how to grow coffee and/or rice at BAINYIK Ag. Station. These men also organise the harvesting and sale of the crops. Once the road is through, it is hoped that a GAWANGA Rural Progress Society can be formed as the seven thousand population would easily warrant one when at full production.

Agric. (continuing)

The last D.A.S.F. patrols in the area were by Mr. R. ARNISON and Mr. S. PENNY in October, 1966. There are occasional Field Workers in the area.

As it is realised that some areas are not as progressive as others, the D.A.S.F. goal of five hundred coffee trees per man is not being pushed as hard but as the 'trainees' are in most cases obsessed with their work, there should be a pleasing increase in output, all other factors (road, quota etc.) remaining favourable.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY:

A trade store at TAU No. 1 and a co-operative at KUBRIWAT are the only two business ventures in the GAWANGA, apart from mission trade stores at BONGOS and NUNGUAIA.

A private store was opened at KUATENGISI some years ago but was closed as it was discovered that it had only been a front for certain illegal practices.

It was reported that the people of ARKOSAME were looking for gold, under the auspices of an ex-pro prospector of the KOMBIO census division. All attempts proved unsuccessful and the organiser returned to his village, the project then being abandoned.

COMPLAINTS:

There were no complaints concerning the work of any section of the Administration.

The officer heard three complaints about bride price-two of these being fairly old cases. He also heard a few complaints of destruction by and of pigs.

There were many enquiries regarding Aid Posts, the council, businesses, agriculture and so on. The work of the council, or to the people, seeming lack of it, was a common point of query. It was explained to the people that until the tax was collected and estimates made for expenditure, the benefits of the council would not be so obvious.

COURTS:

There were three sittings of the Court of Native Affairs arising out of the patrol. Heard by Mr. J. T. STOBART A.D.O. and O.I.C. DREIKIKIR, ~~three~~^{three} men each received one month imprisonment for neglect of child, assault and adultery, consecutively.

LAND:

There were no land disputes brought to the officer's notice during the patrol, there being a good supply of land available.

One 'complaint' came from Father MITTERBAUER of the S.V.D. Roman Catholic Mission at BONGOS who was a little bit worried over the loss of a narrow strip of ground of mission lease that was the route of the road. It had been up to him to help the councillors mark this section of the road.

CENSUS:

Last census conducted in the area was in November, 1965.

REST HOUSES:

Most of the rest houses in the area serve their purpose but in a few cases, might not do so for much longer. DAINA, W'HAUKIA, NUNGUAI A all have good, clean rest houses and the patrol police houses are good.

BONGOS rest house is old and as the road will cover the present site, another rest house will be built after completion of the road; rest houses at KUBRIWAT, KUYOR and MAMSI are quite sufficient though old.

Those at WOSAMBU, MASALAGA, KUATENGISI are not the best and will need to be replaced in the near future.

The rest house at TAU No. 1, serving for both villages, has been demolished and a new one will be erected before the next patrol.

CARRIERS:

There is very little trouble in this area usually, in the hire of carriers.

On the outgoing journey, the people of TAU. had not been correctly informed of the patrol's movements and consequently, were some time mustering a line. When they did appear, they were a little reluctant because of the heavy rain and the poor condition of the road-the TAU people have a good name in the area for being an efficient line of carriers.

The carrying in the area is usually only between villages a matter of an hour or two; on the return trip, heavy rains had made one river crossing impassable and caused delays in the patrol's movements so the W'HAUKIA line slept at AKANARAPA with the patrol.

AIRFIELDS:

There is an E.L.G. at BONGOS mission at present in use. Two more are under construction-an S.V.D. Catholic Mission one at TAU. which has just been completed, and an S.S.E. Mission one at ARKOSAME, soon to be completed.

There is an E.L.G. in use at the NUNGUAI A mission.

HEALTH:

Generally, health in the area is fairly good, with a small percentage of Tuberculosis recorded, as expected, a high malaria rate and the usual supply of cuts, sores, abrasions and resulting tropical ulcers.

There are only a couple of known cases of V.D. brought in by indentured labour returning from plantations.

There are a few cases of Elephantitis and of Leprosy, fortunately few and far between. With the improvements in living conditions, health standards must rise; this should include a drop in the high percentage of chest ailments.

EDUCATION:

There are no Administration schools in the GAWANGA census division.

There is a school of about one hundred and twenty students at the S.V.D. Roman Catholic Mission at BONGOS. The writer was told that attendance was good though the standards of the school are not as good as the Administration ones. The school has applied for government assistance.

The S.S.E. Mission school at NUNGUAIYA has government assistance; the one hundred and sixty odd students at the school attend regularly, but not many of them are expected to continue for many years.

At a number of the villages, the missions have indigenous catechists who run schools where some children will labour for some years and maybe learn to write Pidgin or pick up one or two words of English—generally, they cannot construct a sentence in English but appear very annoyed or surprised when they find that they are not eligible for many jobs.

CEMETERIES:

Most villages have a number of burial grounds around the perimeter, usually with only four or five graves in each. These are fenced with bamboo or with planted trees and shrubs. They are kept clean and weeded.

A previous patrol had suggested to the ABEGU people that one of their cemeteries be repaired—one of the graves had subsided so that the body was almost exposed, and it was thought that the graves would all do this in time. As the road will cover this cemetery, all graves have been filled in.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

The main object of the patrol was to assist in the construction of what will be a minor road in the GAWANGA.

At present, there is no vehicular road in the GAWANGA but there is one being built from KUBRIWAT to YAGARUMBOK in the URIM census division.

The one supervised by the patrol, was initially planned and sited by Mr. J. T. STOBART, A.D.O. It is planned that this road will be completed by 30th. June, 1967. At the present rate of construction, this goal should be realised. It is hoped that the people of BONGOS, W'HAUKIA and KUATENGISI will be able to assist DAINA, ABEGU and MASALAGA, on their sections of the road.

For the most part, the patrol found the people were really eager to work on the road but in a number of cases, were not so eager to follow the marks planted by officers. On each occasion, where such level marks had been ignored, the road had then been built over an impractical route. The writer replaced the marks each time and rechecked to see that they were being followed. Despite constant talks on the subject, the people were slow to realise that an incline of eight or ten degrees is too difficult for a loaded truck to climb.

There were only two villages obviously reluctant to work on the road and two, although willing to work, wanted to build it after their own liking. In some instances too, there was concern regarding the building of bridges. They were shown a number of times the way to work a bridge.

There will be difficulties on a few sections of the road but the GAWANGA people, if they work constantly, will be quite able to finish and maintain this road.

LABOUR:

There are no labour demands in the GAWANGA and at present there is no recruitment of labour for plantations. A great number of the men have spent some time away on plantations or factories but don't seem to have profited much from the experience. Most of them still regard work on a station as some sort of status symbol, not realising just how little they actually earn. The desire to leave home has dwindled with the promotion of coffee and rice growing but there are still seven hundred and sixty three men away on plantations.

MISSIONS:

There are two missions active in the GAWANGAYK census division, both already mentioned.

Roman Catholicism has a firm hold on most of the region, due partly to the popularity of Father MITTERBAUER who has been at BONGOS for three years.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission has influence in the southern sector.

The patrol had a complaint from Mr. F. WUPFSCHITZ, regarding his dislike of the opposition, and their underhand methods - arising from the bribing of foreman of the S?S.E. Mission labourers working on the airstrip at ARKOSAME.

The mission influence has probably been a factor in improving the cleanliness of the villages although it has not done a great deal to improve the temperament and character of the people apart from those living on the mission station itself.

TAX:

The DREIKIKIR Local Government Council tax, operating since February, 1966, has been marked at sixty cents per man for the GAWANGA. The people are mostly quite willing and able to pay this tax though at this stage, there should not be any question of raising it as this would create difficulties for some people at this stage.

There is no female taxation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

When the writer attempted to find out various stories and traditions about the people of the GAWANGA, he found a great deal of difficulty due to confusion caused by mission influence and the people's natural reticence in revealing these stories. Eventually, once the mission stories were cast aside, the people did not want to say much for fear that the officer would think they still held these beliefs and were not in favour of introduced methods of existence.

The writer did glean some stories of the people when he began exchanging stories, giving stories of his own ancestors.

WAR

There were several changes in relationships between villages during the time of tribal fighting but there remained the three main groups, a southern section, DAINA, MASALAGA, ARKOSAME—a central group, WOSAMBU, BONGOS, W'HAUKIA, KUATENGISI, KUYOR and a northern group, KUBRIWAT and TAU No.1 and 2. Although there were individual members of these groups who were friendly at times, they were generally in opposition.

The 'conflict' generally consisted of a small, armed party of men who encircled a garden and killed all those working there. Any valuable looking women were taken back to the village and married off there. Bodies were left to be picked up and buried there. Gardens were generally destroyed and as much food as could be carried, was taken.

These raids usually took place in the early morning.

Weapons consisted of spears, bows and arrows and shields. The bush tracks that were used by these raiding parties apparently are little used today. They have a number of deep trenches dug across them—these were filled with spears and sharp stones; when those attacked tried to run, they fell into these—conversely, if the attackers fled, they would often be trapped by these ditches.

PEACE

The GAWANGAS live in houses built of 'morita', 'pungal' and 'limbom'. These houses, with high, peaked roofs that slope right to the ground, have a small wall about two feet high that is barely visible. Average length is thirty to forty feet, average width, fifteen to twenty feet and about fifteen feet high at the ridge of the roof. A very low door, four or five feet high at one end of the house.

The style of these houses has remained static though there are new ones that are more 'European' in design, with windows and swing doors, and 'limbom' floors.

The main foods in the GAWANGA include sago, taro,

yam, mami, sarat and bananas. Although there are no garden crops at a certain time of the year, there is no actual shortage.

LEGENDS

As in most folk lore, the moon and the sun are 'male' and 'female' respectively. The sky is considered to be a solid mass, no great distance away. The stars are stones that were put there by the two original tribes of people (these tribes are no longer in existence) when they were fighting.

These two tribes originated, one from the water and one from the ground. They have since returned to their source, but all people today originate from them. It is believed that the spirits that inhabit trees and stones etc. are the souls of these tribes.

There were a number of sing sings in the GAWANGA, the Tamboran being the most important one. Bamboo pipes, garamuts (large log drums) kundus, (skin-covered drums) were the musical instruments in these sing sings.

Most of these sing sings are now condemned entirely, due to the mission influence which has polluted most traditions in the area.

There are three basic language groups in the GAWANGA. KUBRIWAT and TAU. to the north, can understand BONGOS, WOSAMBU and all villages in the central group. BONGOS and the villages in the central group can converse with all the area. DAINA to the north cannot understand the villages in the north so they converse via the people of the central groups.

PERSONNEL REPORT

Constable 1st.class WAPE 6900 & Constable SIPUT 9161,
accompanied the patrol.

Conduct: Excellent

Work: Both members are good, reliable
workers.

Education: Both men can read and write Pidgin
and both have an excellent store
of knowledge, acquired over many
years service in the Constabulary.

General Comments:

Constable 1st. Class WAPE.

Has served eighteen years in the R.P.N.G.C. and has proved a
valuable member throughout, with a very good
record of service. Held in great esteem by
all members of the detachment and is much
respected by all people.
Constable 1st. Class WAPE would make an
exceptionally efficient detachment commander.

Constable SIPUT.

Has served twelve years in the R.P.N.G.C. and also has a
good record of service. Is respected by the
people though is not as popular as the
former. He is a good bushman and a hard worker.

By Rawlings CTO.

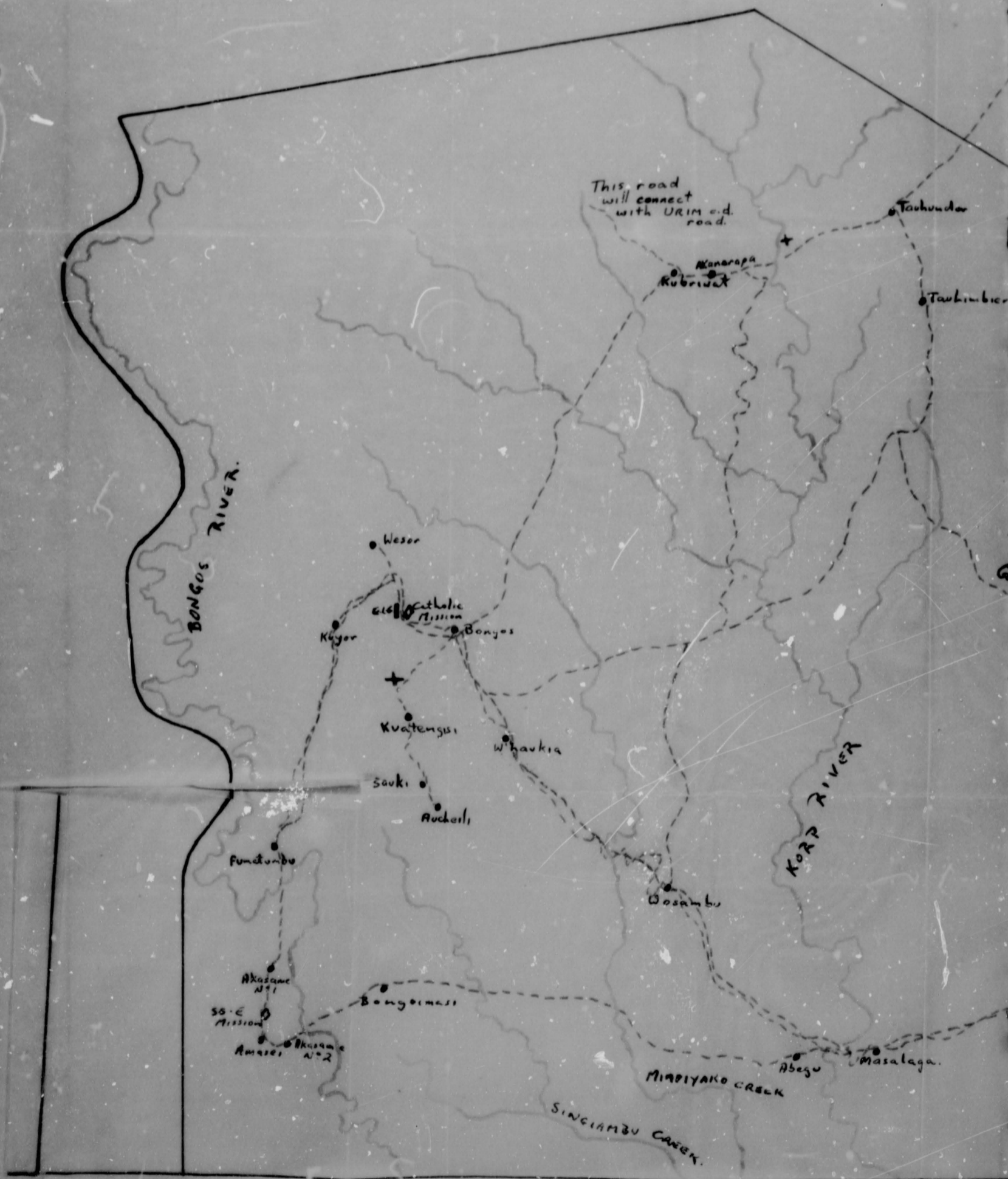
Map Accompanying Patrol Report: N° 6 Patrol.

BRUKIKIR - GAWANGA Census Division

Copied by C.J. RAWLINGS, C.P.O.

- Walking tracks.
- Proposed route of vehicular road
- Ridge line for possible future road site.
- + Administration Aid Posts

Scale: 1" \approx 1 mile.



Catholic Mission
Numbela District
DREIKIKIA Patrol Post
Musunguh
Nyamboles
Tuman



AMUK-MAPAIK
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL.

Tashunda

Tashimbier

Apos

Inakor

Asanakor

GAWANGA

MINAMBOO RIVER

Tubanakor 801
Apungat
S.S.E. Mission
Tubanakor 492

DAWA CREEK

Dama

P.B.S.

WISSAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL.

Weiger

E.G.L. S.S.E. Mission
Nunguara

Masalago

67. 9. 36



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

DRE

District of East Sepik Report No. 8-1966-1967

Patrol Conducted by A.L.O. R.II. Barclay

Area Patrolled KOMBIO census division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.F.O. D.H. Pennefather

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

Duration—From 22.5/1967 to 31/5/1967

Number of Days 10 (Eleven)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/11/1966

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

Map Reference Fourmil - WEWAK. MILINCH - PAUP

Objects of Patrol Road work inspection

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref:

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

12-1-68.

68-8-36

District Commissioner,

E.S.D.
Wewak

PATROL NO. DRE 8/66-67

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- * Memorandum of Patrol No.
- * Patrol Report No.

covering patrol by..... R. Barclay (ADO)

T.W. Ellis
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

* Delete as necessary.

A.

PATROL DIARY

MONDAY May 22nd. 1967.

Departed DREIKIKIR at 0930 and arrived YAMBES at 1130. People assembled at 1400 and spoken to by Mr. A.D.O. Robin Barclay. Sleep YAMBES.

Tuesday May 23rd. 1967.

Departed YAMBES at 0845 and arrived at MUYEM at 0945. The people addressed by Mr. A.D.O. Robin Barclay at 1130. In P.M. the auther ~~xxxxxx~~ took details of a case of suspected rice stealing. Sleep MUYEM.

Wednesday May 24th. 1967.

Departed MUYEM at 0810 and arrived at SAKANGEL at 1010. People assembled and addressed at 1345 by A.D.O. Mr. Robin Barclay. One minor dispute concerning husband and wife was heard and settled. Sleep SAKANGEL.

Thursday May 25th. 1967.

Departed SAKANGEL at 0805 and arrived at KOUPEM at 1115. People assembled and address by A.D.O. Mr. Robin Barclay at 1400. Sleep KOUPEM.

Friday May 26th. 1967.

Depart KOUPEM at 0825 and arrive RINGIN at 1135. People assembled and addressed as befór by Mr. A.D.O. Robin Barclay. Sleep RINGIN.

Saturday May 27th. 1967.

Patrol departed RINGIN at 0825 and arrived bYAUNIMBUM at 1030. People assembled and spoken to by A.D.O. Mr. Robin Barclay. Sleep YAUNIMBUM.

Sunday May 27th. 1967.

9

B.

Sunday May 28th, 1967.

Observed.
Sleep YAUNIMBUM.

Monday 29th, May 1967.

Departed YAUNIMBUM at 0815 and arrived YAKIO at 0925. People assembled at 1130 and spoken to by A.D.C. Mr. Robin Barclay. At 1400 the author conducted formal inspection of YASILEI village.
Sleep YAKIO.

Tuesday May 30th, 1967.

Patrol departed YAKIO at 0845 and arrived YAURANG at 1040. People addressed at 1400 by A.D.C. Mr. Robin Barclay. Formal village inspection carried out by the author.
Sleep YAURANG.

Wednesday May 31st, 1967.

Road inspection in the morning. Patrol arrived back at DRKIKIKIR by 1600. Patrol stood down.
Sleep DRKIKIKIR.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The mountainous terrain of this census division does not lend itself to the construction of good all-weather roads especially when they have to be hand made from local materials. But never the less very promising progress has been made in the arears effected with construction over the past months, and at the present rate of progress ~~within~~ vehicles should be able to reach as far as YASIP Mand SAKANGEL by November/December of 1967.

The first leg of the patrol took a direct route from MUSENAU village to YAMBES. This route proved itself to be completely unsuitable for the construction of a road with which to make a direct link between these two villages. This being made so by the steep gradients on both sides of the valley that separate both places.

A similar stretch of country was that traversed between YAMBES and MUYEM. Even though ~~that~~ route followed did not have to negotiate ridges of quite the same size of those of the previous day there proved to be more of them which made the ~~idea~~ idea of road construction equally dubious ~~but~~ not on the other hand entirely impossible as there are a few ridges that can be followed for varying distances but are interrupted by severe undulations which would in the case of a vehicle prove near impossible to negotiate in dry conditions let alone in wet conditions. This, however, has not prevented the construction and maintenance of a good walking road between the two villages to assist in the carrying of rice, in particular, to the mouth of the main road which is between MUYEM and MERINGE.

The section of road between MERINGE and SAKANGEL is nearly all constructed with the exception of two sections: One of about half a mile to the North of MUYEM which should not take long to construct. The other is where the road has to descend and then rise again in the process of negotiating an unavoidable undulation two hundred yards south of the S.D.A. Mission school at KOMBOT. Advice on the construction of the road on this section was given and if followed correctly should lead to its speedy completion. The remainder of the road follows a ridge that rises steadily from MUYEM to SAKANGEL and is only interrupted once, by the undulation just mentioned. With the exception of the section between MUYEM and the aid Post just to the north of it the road is grassed all over and well cut, the drains are well dug on both sides and across it, where necessary. The other section, being ~~newly~~ of recent construction, has as yet not grassed over and has yet to have drains dug. Advice on the latter was given.

Despite the natural drainage ~~drainage~~ provided by the terrain and the comparatively level course followed by the road over this ~~MYM~~ MERINGE - SAKANGEL section wet weather travel, if any, is going to prove to be rather hazardous. The present surface is a 'red clay' and 'quartz gravel' conglomerate which when wet is going to be a very unsound surface and make the steeper gradients impassable to even four-wheel drive vehicles. But the surface should not present too many difficulties in the dryer months of the year. No large rivers are situated near by from which could be acquired stones with which to line the road surface and so enhance the possibility of vehicular movement during the wetter months. This being so it seems that the road will only be effective for six months out of the twelve.

The next leg of the patrol took a direct route across the 'grain' of the mountain range from SAKANGEL to KOUPEM. There is no chance either now or in the foreseeable future of a road negotiating this section of country: the valleys between the mountains are very numerous and very steep and there is no place where a road may be able to follow a ridge for some of the distance. The same also applies for the next sections patrolled over. Those between KOUPEM and RINGIN, RINGIN and YAUNIBUM, and YAUNIBUM to YASIP. This is very unfortunate for the villages of KING, KUAMALA, KOUPEM, YAKASUM and SOALAE which are situated in the North/Western corner of the census division but the severity of the terrain makes the idea of road construction beyond YASIP a very dubious matter. In the case of moving rice out of the area it will just have to be carried to the road mouth at YASIP.

The section of road between YASIP and YAURANG is at present only partly completed. The YAKIO people have started construction at their boundary with YAURANG and are working back toward YAKIO and YASIP. At present only about three hundred yards is fully completed but much more should be done in the near future. The area over which the road is to go is not too undulating but there are the few inevitable steep gradients that will have to be overcome. Constructed road recommences again just north of YAURANG and continues as far as the YAURANG/NANAHA boundary. This section is very well constructed but has two bad rises: one at YAURANG and the other at YALANGEL, but with a little diligent perseverance on the part of the YAURANG/YALANGEL natives these the grades at these two places can be made a lot more gradual and advice to this end was given. This section follows a North West/South East ridge which rises gradually as it goes North from NANAHA and is at present covered

.....by short grass. But the surface soil is made up of a ~~similar~~ similar ~~conglomerate~~ conglomerate to the MUYEM/SAKANGEL section of road and suffers from the same shortage of stones with which to line the surface.

No construction has been attempted by the NANAHA people between their village and their boundary with YAURANG ~~the latter~~ the latter being about half way between the two. The reason for this being that they intend to complete the NANAHA/MUSENAU section first and when it is completed start work on the section toward their boundary with YAURING. A small part of this latter section just north of NANAHA has already been constructed but the vast majority remains untouched.

Between NANAHA and ^{MUSENAU} MUSENAU the road is nearing a stage of final completion but traffic is at present prevented from using it by a rock uot-crop that is blocking the road. Arrangements to have the rock blasted out have already been made with the Department of Public Works in Maprik. Apart from this set back the road here is in very good condition and should soon be open for use by vehicles. The section of road between ^{MUSENAU} MUSENAU and the DREIKIKIR station is in a similar condition and is already being used by vehicles. It has an all earth surface and follows a comparatively level route but it has to negotiate certain slopes that are a proven problem in the wet weather.

It is quite reasonable to presume that when the roads are completed and open to traffic they will, during the dry season, present little to no problem to vehicular movements but the chances of any vehicles operating in the area during the 'wet season' would be very slim for reasons already dealt with concerning the road surface. The undulating terrain does offer a natural drainage advantage but this is unlikely to be of any advantage on some of the steep slopes which are, without reinforcement, going to prove the main road hazard during the wet months.

The attitude of the natives toward the construction of the roads is, fortunately, a very healthy one and they seem to appreciate the fact that before any substantial economic progress can be made in the area they will have to possess an effective system of vehicular communications throughout the census division.

VILLAGES.

The type of house to be found in the Kombio census division is, in all cases, built low on the ground with the naked earth providing the floor of the house. The houses are of an oval shape and would average in length about 25 feet but that average could in some cases vary up to 10 feet either way. For bedding large peices of bark are slept on in preferance to sleeping on bare earth. Under the eaves of the roof at either end of the house is often to be found a small partitioned off section which is frequented by the women folk of that house during their period of menstruation.

The general standard of housing was quite comendable but the general village appoarance was let down in some cases by houses that had been disbanded and not destroyed and just left standing to eventually rot. Orders to havr them razed were given. The worst ofender in this case was YAURANG village. Houses that were occupied, though, were in general in a very good condition and no action to have occupied houses destroyed had to be taken except at YAUNIMBUM where orders to have the roofs ~~repaired~~ repaired on two houses had to be given, and the same orders regarding one house at ~~Yakio~~ YAKIO were also given.

All villages are built on the tops of ridges and mountains which gives them a very good natural drainage system and would, many years ago, have provided excellent natural fortifications. The sighting off villages in such places has, now, led to quite a few hinderances, not the least of which is their lack of easy access to their village water supplies. The latter generally takes the form of a small stream or springs both of which are only found in the bed of the steep valleys at the foot of each village. At present the women now carry the water to the village in hollowed out bamboo's. The Dreikikir N.L.G.C. with this problem in mind is at present considering the purchase of several plastic water tanks, now under trial in Port Moresby, for eerection in the villages to help alleviate this problem.

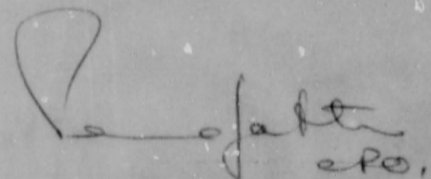
Another problem concerning the village sights is their lack of proximity to the roads now being constructed throughout the area as the roads endeavour to avoid all mountains where possible and so villages can be up to half a mile away from the area of road that they are constructing. It could be in the future, depending largely on the success of the roads, that the villages will be gradually drawn away from their traditional sights toward the road complex in their area. But here only time will tell.

.....The sanitation of all villages took the form of at least one deep pit latrine for each: male and female. These latrines being situated just down hill on either side of the built up area of the village. There was clear evidence of these being destroyed and replaced once they become unusable, when this occurs the latrines are burnt and the holes filled in with earth.

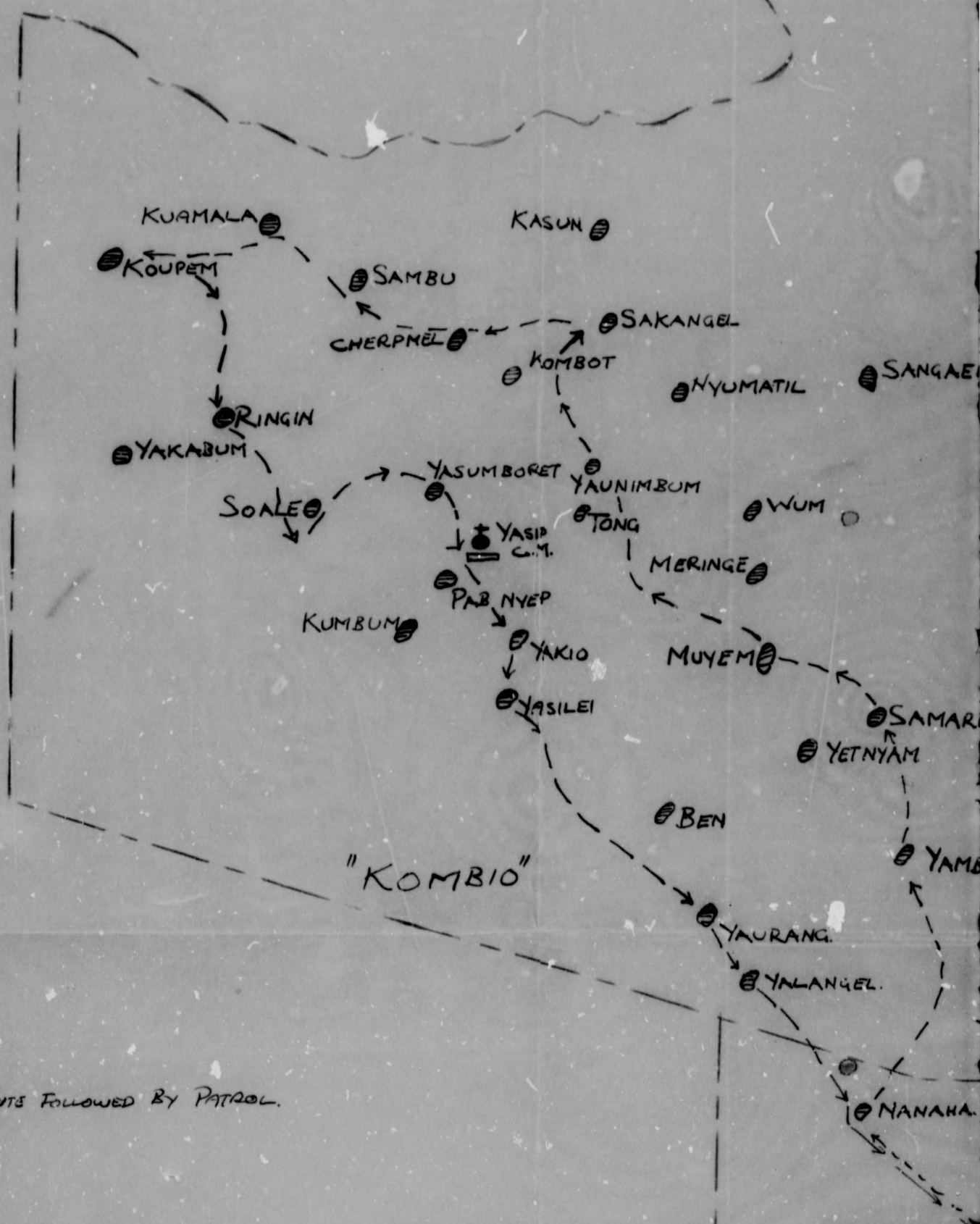
AGRICULTURE

Rice and Coffee crops provide the only basis of economy in the area and are therefore foremost in the thoughts of the people in the area. Fortunately they seem to appreciate the fact that the roads they are building are going to help directly in making a quicker sale of produce which in turn will justify their planting of larger crops which they are very keen to do but at present they do not possess the facilities by which the produce can be speedily transferred from the store houses to Baiyik Agricultural station before it is attacked and damaged by vermin.

The main complaint concerning the present sale of rice, which was voiced all over the area, was that the price paid for rice should be raised from \$2-00 a bag to \$5-00 a bag so that they would, seemingly, be making more money, but it was pointed out in considerable detail that such a rise in sales prices would be quite catastrophic and was therefore by no means as auspicious as it may sound to be.



(D.H. Pennefather)
Cadet Patrol Officer



DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No 8 1966-1967



"KOMBIO"

PATROL