

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 24

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971. - 1972

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: WEWAK & KUBALIA S.P.  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 24 : 15-11-79 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 14

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
] WEWAK					
1	RDF 1711-72 1-9	R. BLACKBURN. P.O.	COASTAL VILLAGES OF THE TEREBU C.D.	38	MAP 5.2.71-7.7.71
2	" " 10-21	B.F. DUFFY P.O.	WESTERN ISLANDS C.D. & AUA KWUWULU ISLANDS	38	13.7.71-17.7.71
3	" " 22-37	A.R. SMARE P.O.	WEWAK LOCAL C.D.	38	20.6.71-20.7.71
4	" " 38-53	R. BLACKBURN. P.O.	SOME VILLAGES OF THE DREKIKIR & MARIK AK	38	MAP 9.8.71-11.9.71
5	" " 54-63	R.P. LEEHILL P.O.	BUT-BOIKEN C.D.	38	1.9.71-27.9.71
6	" " "	"	"		N/A
7	" " 64-71	B.D. PLAYER. P.O.	TEREBU C.D. PART WEWAK LOCAL C.D.	39	N/A
8	" " 72-79	D.H. PENNEFATHER. P.O.	BUT-BOIKEN C.D.	39	13.2.72-11.3.72
9	" " 80-88	" "	BAM ISLAND	39	N/A
10	" " 89-103	" "	BAM ISLAND	39	MAP N/A
11	" " 104-115	" "	WESTERN ISLANDS	39	N/A
] KUBALIA					
12	DT 1971-72 116-126	S.P. FORAN. A.D.O.	VANGORU EAST. C.D.	39-40	20.7.71-29.7.71
13	" " 127-131	P. ROFE. A.D.O.	WEWAK ISLAND & EAST VANGORU C.D.	40	18.2.72-10.3.72
14	" " 132-180	P. ROFE. A.D.O.	VANGORU EAST & WEWAK ISLAND	40-41	11.4.72-13.5.72

200-99-72/8

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1971-1972

WEWAK

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrols</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-71-72	R. BLACKBURN	Coastal villages of the Terebu Census Division.
2-71-72	B.F. DUFFY	Western Islands Census Division, Aua & Wuvulu Islands.
3-71-72	A.R. SMARF	Wewak Local Census Division.
4-71-72	R. BLACKBURN	Some villages of the Dreikikir and Maprik Areas.
5-71-72	R.P. LACHAL	But-Boiken Census Division.
6-71-72	NIL	NIL
7-71-72	B.D. PAYLER	Terebu Census Division. Part Wewak Local Census Division.
8-71-72	D.H. PENNEFATHER	But-Boiken Census Division.
9-71-72	D.H. PENNEFATHER	Ban Island.
10-71-72	D.H. PENNEFATHER	Ban Island
11-71-72	D.H. PENNEFATHER	Western Islands
<u>KUBALIA</u>		
1-71-72	S.P. FORAN	Yangoru East Census Division.
2-71-72	P. ROFE	Wewak Inland & East Yangoru Census Division.
3-71-72	P.I. ROFE	Yangoru East & Wewak Inland.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
LIBRARY

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **1 of 1971/72**  
Subdistrict..... **WEWAK**  
District..... **EAST SEPIK**  
Type of Patrol..... **TERRITORY CENSUS**  
Patrol Conducted by..... **R. BLACKBURN, POLITICAL EDUCATION OFFICER**

Area Patrolled } **COASTAL VILLAGES OF THE TEREBU**  
(Council and/or } **CENSUS DIVISION**  
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
**Three Madang Students**  
**One ex-Brandi Student**

Duration of Patrol—from..... **5 7** to..... **7 7 1971**

No. of Days..... **3 days**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:.....

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **To conduct a Territory Census of 7 villages**

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.

FJM:JO

67-8-2

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Your reference is 67-2/31 of 29th July, 1971.

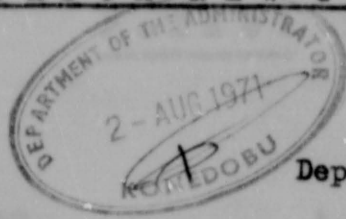
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report by Mr. R. Blackburn.

T. W. Ellis  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



67.8-2  
6

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Ref: 67-2/31

BD/mw

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 179,  
WEWAK,  
New Guinea.

29th July, 1971.

~~The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.~~

Wewak Patrol No.1 of 1971/72  
Terebu Census Division (part)  
Mr. R. Blackburn

Enclosed herewith please find four copies of the report of the above patrol which was carried out for the purpose of conducting the Territory Census in seven villages of the above Census Division.

The patrol was essentially of a very brief nature and the Situation Report adequately covers observations which could be made during the patrol. The comments on the reaction of the people to the Mt. Turu cargo cult are interesting and indicate the degree to which these people can be swayed by magice-religious beliefs.

For your comments and onforwarding please.

Att:

(B. DUFFY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Mr. R. Blackburn,  
C/- District Office,  
WEWAK.

Reference: 67-1-5

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONED OBU.

District Office,  
WEWAK. East Sepik District.  
30th July, 1971.

Two copies of the report of this brief patrol are forwarded herewith. Mr. Blackburn's patrol was carried out satisfactorily.

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

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PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER 1 of 1971/72

SUB-DISTRICT Wewak

DISTRICT East Sepik

TYPE OF PATROL Territory Census

PATROL CONDUCTED BY R. Blackburn, Political Education Officer.

AREA PATROLLED Coastal Villages of the Terebu Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING Three Madang Students  
One ex-Brandi Student

DURATION OF PATROL 5th to 7th July 1971

NUMBER OF DAYS Three (3) days

OBJECTS OF PATROL To conduct a Territory Census of seven villages.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED

MAP REFERENCE Fourmil Muschu  
Milinch Wewak



PATROL REPORT DIARY

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72

JUNE 1971

Monday 5th

0745 hrs. - 0930 hrs. preparing patrol equipment and assembling personnel for patrol.

0930 hrs. - 1230 hrs. by M.V. 'Mala' to Samap Village.

1330 hrs. - 1700 hrs. completed the census for all people of Samap Village.

1700 hrs. - 1800 hrs. by M.V. 'Mala' to Sii Village.

Tuesday 6th

0745 hrs. - 0930 hrs. Census of Sii Village.

0930 hrs. - 1200 hrs. to Sigan and completion of census.

1200 hrs. - 1400 hrs. to Suanum and completion of census.

1400 hrs. - 1530 hrs. to Munjun Village and completion of census.

1530 hrs. - 1700 hrs. to Taul Village and completion of census.

1700 hrs. - 1900 hrs. returned to Wewak.

Wednesday 7th

0745 hrs. - 1615 hrs. by road to Sinambila, completion of census and return.

PATROL COMPLETED.

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SITUATION REPORT

WEWAK PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled stretches from Samap Village to Taul Village, thirty to seventeen miles south of Wewak on the East Sepik District's coast.

Being approximately 3.45° South Latitude it has a high humidity, 80-100 inches of rain per year and has little annual or diurnal temperature variation.

Except for a hamlet of Sinambila, all the villages visited were on the narrow coastal strip which is an area of poor communications, except by canoe, because of the areas of mangrove swamp just inland from the shore.

A. POLITICAL

No Political Education talks were given during the patrol.

The only factor noticed of a political nature was the effect of the Mt. Turu cargo cult on the people. The villages of Samap, Sil, Sigan, Suamus, Munjum and Taul were all visited in one and a half days. Most of the village people were at home, having been told that any movement out of their area could foil the attempt to find the cargo on 7th July.

In Sinambila, on the 7th, the people were very excited; there was almost a holiday atmosphere. Twice during the census an aeroplane flew overhead, causing a great amount of speculation in the village. During the team's visit to Sinambila a few things about the cult were explained, after questions had been asked, according to the circular put out by Mr. W. Johnston.

The Terobu Census Division is in the Wewak-But Council area. Councillors met had no complaints or disputes and the people seem quite content with the council.

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B. ECONOMIC

The main economic occupations in the area are growing coconuts for copra, coffee and vegetables for the Wewak market and catching fish for the "Wewak Islands Fishing" venture.

The people in this area seem to have few needs; they are reasonably isolated and therefore do not need very much money for their everyday needs. The amount of copra or coffee produced in this area is not great.

All the Terebu coastal villages are part of the Schouten Islands, Murik Lakes, Terebu coast traditional trade cycle. In this trade the island people exchange galip nuts, the Murik Lakes people exchange nets, bags and fish, and the Terebu people exchange pottery.

C. SOCIAL

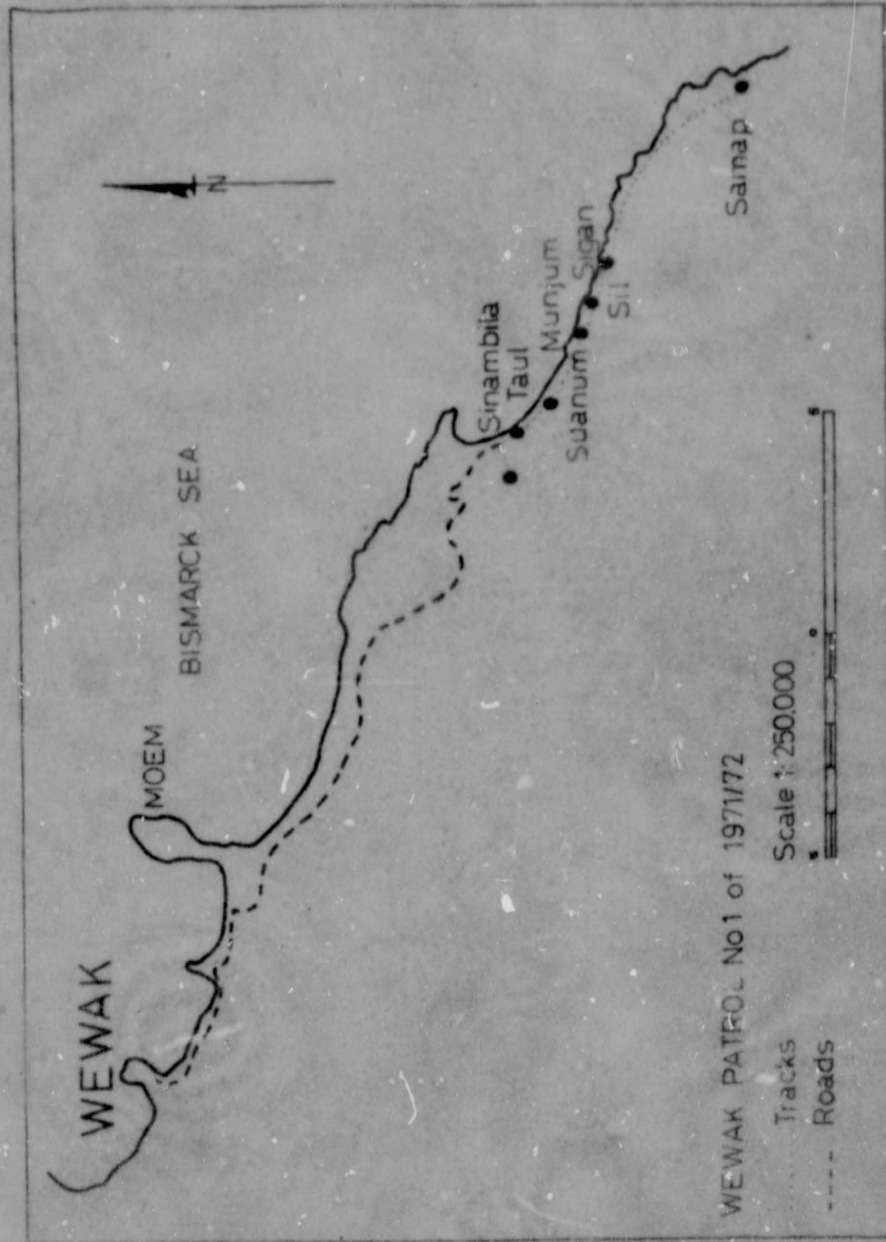
Religious instruction to the people in the area patrolled is provided mainly by the Catholic Mission at Terebu. This mission provides a primary school, but many of the children go to school at the Primary School at Bank.

Infant Welfare and Medical Services regularly visit Terebu which is six hours walk away from the Samap people.

For any other needs there are many P.M.V. trucks going along the Wewak-Terebu road each day and the Samaps have a large canoe with outboard motor.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

The census for this area was conducted without any incidents. A report on the conduct of the interviewers has been submitted to the Sub-District Supervisor.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. WEWAK NO.2 OF 1971/72  
 Patrol Conducted by B. F. DUFFY - ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.  
 Area Patrolled WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION - AUA & WUVULU ISLANDS  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. A MARK, - MALARIA CONTROL  
 Natives ONE CONST. 1/c R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 13/7/1971 to 17/7/1971

Number of Days FOUR (4)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/10/1969

Medical 2/6/1971

Map Reference Ninigo Islands - Fournil Series; sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census 2. Compilation of Common Roll  
3. General Administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled .....827

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

*Mrs. Shirley O'Leary*

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 ....

P.O. Box 2396,  
KUNEDOU.

67-8-3

20th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

WEMAK PATROL NO. 2 of 1971/72

Your reference 67-1-5 of 30th July, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area  
Study and Situation Report by Mr. B. Duffy of Western  
Islands Census Division.

(S.J. WEARSALL)  
a/Secretary.

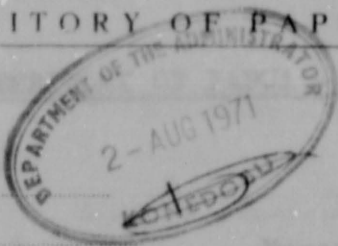




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-3

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Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-5

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK. East Sepik District.  
30th July, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

REPORT OF WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72  
TO WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. B. Duffy.

This report should be read in conjunction with District Inspector Mr. A. D. Steven's confidential report 1-1-40/D.I.1-4-1 of 20th July regarding land transfers on Wuvulu Island.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a case for the establishment of a small local government council for the islands. I can see no point in making the group a ward of the Wewak-But Local Government Council. In fact the people earlier rejected such a proposition.

The only alternative seems to be a separate council, but it is problematical whether a population which has only 75 males between 16 and 45 years in the villages could maintain a viable council.

If an airstrip is built at Wuvulu it will provide relatively easy but expensive access to Wuvulu from Wewak. There still remains the problem of communications between Aua and Wuvulu, which are about 30 miles apart.

The high cost of subsidising such a council and the cost of supervision could result in even more expensive paternalism than exists now. However, I look forward to reading Mr. Duffy's detailed submission.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

There can be no doubt that the Aua/Wuvulu people now regard themselves as part of the Wewak Sub-District and it is recommended that the position be legalised by alteration of District boundaries.

GENERAL

Mr. Duffy has presented a readable and informative report.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-2/28

BD/mw

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 179,  
WEWAK,  
East Sepik District.

28th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

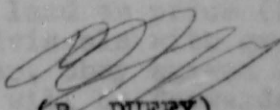
Wewak Patrol No.2 of 1971/72  
Western Islands Census Division  
(Wuvulu & Aua Islands)

Enclosed herewith please find four copies of the report of the above patrol carried out by the undersigned, together with claims for camping and travelling allowance.

The patrol's main object was census revision for common roll recompilation and this was completed despite the inelemental weather.

Separate memoranda are being prepared on Electoral Boundaries, Local Government and Subeli Base Camp land and will be forwarded under separate cover.

For your comments and onforwarding please.

  
(B. DUFFY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



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DIARY OF PATROL

WEWAK NO.2 OF 1971/72

July, 1971.

- Tuesday 13th. 1500 loaded patrol equipment on M.V. Rouna Falls, 1610 departed Wewak. 1800 abeam Kairiru Island. Seas rising to rough with choppy swell on star-board beam.
- Wednesday 14th. 0600 wuvulu Island passed, 0810 arrived Aua Island. Patrol disembarked on north coast Aua Island. Mr. D. Steven Deputy District Commissioner ashore for discussions with village officials. Mr. Steven re-embarked and Patrol moved to Rest House, inspecting gardens, coconut stands, village and water supply plant en-route. Heavy intermittent rain squalls delayed census, which was completed by 1800. Political Education and general discussions with population. Visited Primary School and assisted two teachers to complete Bougainville Mining share applications. Night census figures. Remain over night Aua.
- Thursday 15th. Discussions with people and boarded M.V. Rouna Falls 1000 on its arrival from Wuvulu. Unable load 68 bags copra due heavy seas and rain. To Wuvulu where arrived Subeli 1400. Intermittent rain squalls all day. Census AUNA at village. Discussions with villagers. Remain over night Agita.
- Friday 16th. Almost continuous rain all day. Census revised Onei at Onei village and discussions held. Then to Auna. Land owners would not agree to sell SUBELI Base Camp land as price (\$10) too low and they feel it inadvisable with growing land shortage. However, they agreed to a twenty year lease and report will be forwarded accordingly. 1900 boarded M.V. Rouna Falls and departed 1915 for Wewak. Seas moderate.
- Saturday 17th. 1310 arrived Wewak after long passage due to strong N.W. Set.

End of Patrol

SITUATION REPORT

Western Islands Census Division (AUA and WUVULU ISLANDS)

WEWAK PATROL NO.2 OF 1971/72

1. POLITICAL

(a) Central Government

Since the last patrol to the area, there appears to have been some increased interest in political development, particularly on Aua Island. Questions asked by the patrol during discussions at each village indicated a wider appreciation than expected of national matters and developments. This must be almost solely attributed to the news and educational programmes of Radio Wewak, although on Aua Island, the A.P.O. ANTON TORO and two Education Department teachers have stirred up some interest in the village. Steps are being taken to improve the supply of printed Political Education material to the islands.

The people were advised of the Distribution Committee's recommendations for the 1972 House of Assembly elections. The people were 100% against inclusion in the Manus Open Electorate and, for such a mild-mannered group, were vehement in their opposition to this division. With the transfer of the responsibility for Malaria Services to Wewak from Lorengau, the last vestiges of Manus administration of these islands has gone. Apart from a yearly visit by a Catholic Mission boat from Kavieng via Manus, there is now no longer any contact with Manus. A separate memo is being forwarded on this matter.

(b) Local Government

A separate memo is also being compiled in respect of Local Government for the islands. The writer feels that further delays in introducing a Council to the area can only damage the Government's image in respect of these islands. A critical examination of two recent articles in the Post-Courier indicates that this is the only facet of administration where we have fallen down.

The people are ready for it, they have the financial resources to be able to pay an above-average Council tax (which would partly compensate for the low population), and in any case, it is about time that they started to contribute to the excellent social services which they enjoy. A Council will provide the machinery for introducing further material improvements (such as wharves and permanent school buildings) and allow local legislation to improve their way of life. The present rank paternalism, at the hands of Government, plantation management and mission personnel is far outdated and the people should be encouraged to accept a greater responsibility for their own affairs. However, further comment on this subject I will leave to the separate submission.



(c) General

During discussions, the Mt. Turu Cargo cult was briefly mentioned by the writer. The people had heard of it on Radio Wewak but refused to believe that large numbers of people on the mainland could follow such preachings.

2. ECONOMIC.

As indicated in the Area Study, indigenous cash income is steadily growing and farm income should increase by 50% in the next five years. Incongruously, in a community with an above-average natural increase rate, the limiting factor will be a shortage of labour.

With the exception of income from the sale of artifacts and labour on Agita Plantation, the area is tied to a one crop cash economy. The only possible alternative rural incomes are from cattle and fish. However, both present some difficulties, of which transport is the greatest. Loading is presently by surf-boats and delays due to rain, seas and low tides limit their effectiveness. For instance, on this trip, 68 bags of copra at AUA could not be loaded on the 21st due to heavy seas opposite the copra store, and on the 22nd and 23rd due to rain. Commercial shipping would not be interested in even trying to service the island under these conditions.

The only solution the writer can see to this problem is to build small concrete wharves on the edge of the reef on opposite sides of the island, connected to the shore by a causeway of cement or gabion-enclosed stones. Such a project should rank high on a future Council's works priorities for both islands.

Agita Plantation copra production continues steady at around 300 tons p.a. but, unless a serious re planting programme is shortly undertaken, it is likely that this will start to decline this decade due to the age of the palms. Apart from introducing cattle, if loading facilities were established, no other methods of improving plantation income appear feasible.

The incoming new owners of the plantation are reported to be considering the establishment of a small tourist venture on the undeveloped corner of the plantation. If successful, this should result in an improved labour market for a number of unskilled and semi-skilled islanders and a greater market for their artifacts and fresh foods. The proposed new airstrip will also improve communications for both islanders and visitors.

3. SOCIAL

The people continue to enjoy social services of a standard equal to, and in many ways superior to, those enjoyed by the rest of the District.

All children have access to a primary school and enrolments are very close to 100%. The school buildings at both AUA and SUBELI are still all native material and, although adequate, could do with replacement by permanent materials. This year, standard 5 and 6 children from AUNA and ONEI mostly attend the

S.D.A. Primary School at Nagum while post-primary education is adequately catered for at Brandi and Kabiufa (E.H.D.) High Schools and Hawain Vocational School. A pleasing feature is that of 84 children away at school, 35 are girls. As a result of this more enlightened outlook by parents, there are now eleven single girls working away from the islands, five being nurses.

The health of the people is adequately catered for by three Health Centres staffed by above-average A.P.O.'s. Of the fifteen deaths recorded by the patrol, the only infant death occurred as a probable result of an influenza attack. The only other deaths not mainly attributed to old age occurred to a young man who had a history of T.B. and to another young man from unknown causes while working at Lorengau.

A Growth curve survey in 1969 by P.H.D. indicated that children from these islands have a growth curve above the "Town/Village curve" and in a few cases it is on or above the "European curve."

Village water supply is excellent from wells and tanks and would be difficult to better. The islands continue to receive regular visit from all branches of P.H.D.

AUA Women's Club has an active membership but the AUNA Club appears to be drifting aimlessly. A visit by a Community Development Officer would be of benefit to both Clubs.

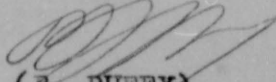
Despite the large number of absentee males, there does not appear to be any noticeable breakdown in the social structure in the villages. This may be due largely to the high proportion of married workers who are accompanied by their families. Of 8 married workers from AUA, all are accompanied by their families while on Wuvulu, of 12 married workers, 9 are accompanied by their families.

#### 4. MISCELLANEOUS.

These must be regarded as some of the most fortunately endowed peoples of this country, despite their comparative isolation. They enjoy a better ~~a better~~ than average cash income, with generally superior social services and a plentiful supply of local foods. The only internal problem foreseeable is a possible land shortage. However, even this may be avoided if the current trend to outside employment continues.

The only shadow across their fairly rosy future arises from the actual benefits which they already enjoy. The cost of the present governmental services must run into thousands of dollars per year and it is highly unlikely that a future independent government (we assume non-paternalistic) would be willing to continue expenditure on such a scale ad infinitum.

The time is therefore ripe to establish machinery for these people to start taking over responsibility for their own services. In this way they could, though a greater contribution from their own resources, contribute sufficient to maintain services at least at the present level.

  
(B. DUFFY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



5

AREA STUDY WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

(Wuvulu and Aua Islands)

An accurate agricultural census of the area was not undertaken by WEWAK PATROL NO.2 OF 1971/72

The following changes have been noted since the Area Study contained in Wewak Patrol Report No.4 of 1969/70.

**B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.**

The census was revised by this patrol and revealed a continuing high natural increase of 4.9% which, over the period since the last census, is equal to 3.4% p.a. Individual natural increase were AUA 2.6% p.a., AUNA 1.7% p.a. and ONEI 4.3% p.a.

No infant deaths under 1 month were recorded so that the neo-mortality rate would be either zero or very close to zero.

Of the adult male population, 49.8% or 120 of 241, were noted as absentees. Of these, 3+ are students 17 workers on Wuvulu Island so that the figure for workers away from the area is reduced to 28.6%.

**F. LITERACY**

The following figures relate to the two primary schools in the area:-

	<u>St.1</u>	<u>St.2</u>	<u>St.3</u>	<u>St.4</u>	<u>St.5</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. Tchr</u>
						<u>Stds.</u>	
AUA P.T.S. (Admin)	16	-	15	-	20	51	2
SUBELI P.T.S. (S.D.A.)	-	47	14	26	-	87	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>

This indicates that virtually 100% of schoolage children attend school.

Of the 84 students absent, 40 are at Nagum S.D.A. Primary "T" School, 7 at Brandi High School, 5 at Hawaii Vocational school, 14 at KABIUFA S.D.A. High School, Goroka, 2 at Australian High Schools (F. GOPI aged 15 and F. Rose aged 18 both of AUNA), and the balance at various institutions throughout the Country.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA

An accurate agricultural census of the area was not undertaken by the patrol, but it is estimated that there are now 18,000 coconut palms planted. Of these an estimated 30% are immature.

Production in 1970/71 was 46 tons of copra and the value in recent years is as shown below.

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>
AUA	\$756	-	\$1527	\$1536	\$1361
AUNA	\$1994	1956	3914	2475	3370
ONEI	1811	1623	2988	1638	2249
Total	<u>4561</u>	<u>3579</u>	<u>8429</u>	<u>5649</u>	<u>6980</u>

The 1968/69 figure includes copra produced during 1967/68 but not picked up until after June, 1968 and a late pickup in the year which would normally have been included in the following years figures.

As an estimated 15 tons of copra equivalent are now consumed as food by the people and assuming there are 12,000 mature palms, current production per acre would be 6.1 cwt P.a.

Assuming the same rate, by 1976 production should reach 91½ tons. As 18½ tons may then be consumed as food, a balance of 73 tons of copra may be sold as copra. At the 1970/71 average price, this would give a yield of \$10,950 in 1976.

On AUA Island, considerable scope exists for additional plantings. With the intensive use of the swamp taro pits, only a small proportion of the available land would be used for food production. In fact, it is said that the current population is only using about half of these old pits, which is an indication of the extent of the population decline at the start of the century on this island. The old plantation area has now largely been re-planted with coconuts.

On Wuvulu Island, on the other hand, the bulk of the non alienated land has already been planted and it is obvious that a critical land shortage will develop by the end of this decade, given present holdings and cultivation methods.

Total income for the area is now estimated as follows:-

Copra	\$6980
Artifacts	1200
Local Lab.	5700
	<u>\$13880</u>



3

Average income for the 115 adult males living on the island and capable of work is therefore \$120 p.a.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

On Aua Island, the people are continuing to plant up further areas with coconuts and sufficient land exist to allow a respectable income from this source for all who remain on the island.

On Wuvulu Island, land holdings are now almost fully developed. A survey in January 1968 revealed that the 410 acres of arable land owned by AUNA had been planted up with either food crops or coconuts while ONEI still had 90 acres of arable land then undeveloped of a total of 154. Since then, evidence of further plantings would indicate that land available at ONEI is now also nearly completely planted.

Improvements could be brought about with better cover crops and with more attention being paid to weed control. However, it should be noted at this point that the available village labour must already be fully occupied. AUNA has only about 35 able-bodied males in the village who have to maintain their 350 acres of coconuts, fish, help with food gardens and carry out the usual range of domestic and communal projects. No wonder their stands are not as well maintained as possible!

ONEI men, with only a probable 48 acres of coconuts and 25 capable adult males, would not be as fully employed.

This would indicate, with respect especially to AUNA, that the purchase of a tractor/trailer/slasher would be the quickest method of increasing cash income, relieving the men of the time consuming weeding and carrying tasks.

It would also indicate, in respect to AUNA at least, that it would not at present have the manpower resources to develop or maintain any further land which it has been suggested be granted to them. A perusal of 1969 and 1971 census figures reveals that although the overall population is increasing, the population present in the villages is actually decreasing, due to the higher proportion of people at work or school. This is shown by the following chart:-

	<u>TOTAL EXCL. ABSENTEES</u>				<u>ABSENTEES FROM VILLAGE</u>				<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>
	<u>Child</u>		<u>Adult</u>		<u>Child</u>		<u>Adult</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
<u>AUNA</u>									
<u>1969</u>	67	69	46	54	1	5	37	11	290
1971	56	60	43	55	9	16	50	16	305
<u>ONEI</u>									
<u>1969</u>	40	62	45	44	1	4	23	7	226
1971	41	62	30	46	9	7	39	9	243

2

The only other method of increasing farm income would be to introduce cattle to the coconut stands which are not interplanted with kaukau. AUNA's 350 such acres could, with pasture improvement, be able to support 40 breeders and allow a maximum income of \$3750 p.a. from the sale of 25 steers and cows. This activity would first require acceptance by the S.D.A. population and would present loading problems as all stock produced would have to be sold in Wewak.

The carving industry has some potential for early increases in production and it is interesting to note that some tuition in carving is given at the Hawaii Vocational School to students from these islands. Unlike elsewhere in the District, carvers are mostly younger people and their products are of exceptionally good standard.

The area has a bountiful supply of fish, many varieties of which the predominantly S.D.A. population are prohibited from eating. Once proposed projects closer to Wewak are successfully operating, a detailed study could be made with a view to introducing small scale commercial fishing to these islands. Requirements would be a freezer room on the islands and insulated ice-boxes on the vessels serving the islands. However, with the limited labour availability, there would be no point in introducing such an activity at this stage.

The rumoured tourist project on Wuvulu would produce an immediate market for carvings and fresh sea-foods as well as providing further local employment for persons with a primary education.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. NO. 3 OF 71/72

Patrol Conducted by ARNOLD R. SMARE - PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

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

Duration—From 20 / 6 / 1971 to 20 / 7 / 19 71

Number of Days 15 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16 / 10 / 1969

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

Map Reference MILINCH WEWAK

Objects of Patrol VILLAGE CENSUS, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND FIGURES  
FOR COMMON ROLL.

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 .... \$.....

*Handwritten signature and date: 20/7/72*

Amount Returned to Store







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-9 (17)



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-5

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

8th September, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF WEWAK PATROL  
NO. 3/71-72 - WEWAK LOCAL C.D.

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the report of the above patrol by Local Officer P.O. Mr. A. Smare.

Mr. Smare tends to be long on generalities but short on specifics. He makes some sweeping statements such as "The Sepik Co-operative Association buys all their coffee at 20 cents per pound." If he had done a little checking he would have found that the organization buying the coffee is the Sepik Association of Co-operative Societies. The price dropped on 10th July from 20 cents to 16 cents per pound. There is no doubt that Mr. Tom Cole is buying considerable amounts of coffee in the area. Such obviously erroneous statements cast doubt on the accuracy of other parts of the report.

However, Mr. Smare has made some interesting observations based on premises that are valid. As he was patrolling in an area close to his home village and as he has had the advantage of a University education, the standard of the report is no higher than should be expected.

*B. K. Leen*

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

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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator.

67-2/106

BD/hs

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

2nd September, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72  
WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION  
MR. A.R. SMARE - PATROL OFFICER.

Enclosed herewith please find four copies of the above Patrol Report, together with a claim for camping allowance by the patrolling officer.

The report was submitted on time. However a number of errors in the Village Population Register required lengthy recompilation of figures, which has only just been completed.

This patrol was conducted primarily for the purpose of census revision for updating of the Common Roll. At the same time, discussions were held on Political Education topics and an assessment of this subject is included in a separate memo. The patrol was carried out in two sections due to an interruption by the Territory Census.

My comments on sections of the report are as follows:-

SITUATION REPORT:

Local Government.

The attitude expressed about the lack of village projects is not uncommon. For the estimated \$3000 which these people contribute, they have the impression that they deserve many times more in village improvements. Capital items erected in 1970/71, which these people gain benefit from, include market improvements (\$6300), library (\$10,000), and Compound Aid Post (\$1200). During 1971/72, water supplies for 6 villages and one aid post in this division are programmed at a cost of \$2600. Thus it can be seen that their complaint is not justified. If they wish to see more, they must be ready to contribute more than \$8 per male, which is probably only equal to 5% of the average male earnings per annum.



House of Assembly.

If Mr. Beibi Yambanda were to stand for election in the Wewak-But Council area now, it would be doubtful if he would win sufficient votes to have his deposit returned. However, with the recently approved new electoral boundaries, Mr. Yambanda would not stand for the WEWAK OPEN Electorate. It will be interesting to see who, of the rumoured many candidates, will be successful.

The only potential candidate from this Census Division to date is Mr. HAWARI. After a promising start he now does not appear to have a large following, even in his own area.

The Political Education programme has obviously had some impact on the area and has probably accomplished all that could realistically be expected in the time available. Given current general staff establishments, increases in specialist Political Education numbers are impossible unless other important fields are to be neglected.

Economic Development.

The statistics for economic tree crops are suspect and I would prefer to use the following figures based on the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries 1969/70 Annual Report for this Census Division:-

	<u>No. of Trees</u>			<u>No. of Growers</u>	<u>Estimated Production Tons.</u>
	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Copra	21,190	25,664	46,854	250	85
Cocoa	2,912	1,542	4,454	11	1
Coffee	43,448	40,290	83,738	675	20

Actual purchase of coffee by Co-operative Societies would be nearer \$8000 than \$3000.

With their further involvement in town employment and truck farming, these people would already receive an average family income near \$150 per annum.

Education.

With the present bias away from rural self-employment shown by educated youngsters, and the difficulty of placing Standard 6 school leavers, I am not convinced of the wisdom of enforcing attendance through Council truancy rules. Surely it would be better to concentrate on the more willing pupils?

Miscellaneous.

The readiness with which some of these people adopted the TURU Cargo Cult is indicative of the continuance of the enigmatic situation of this Census Division. Despite their

proximity to town, they are still only too ready to follow cultists and the like.

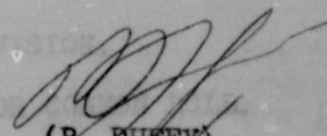
AREA STUDY:

The birth rate should read 5.7, death rate 1.8 and natural increase 3.9 per 100. The natural increase is equivalent to 2% per annum since the last census and in only two villages (MAURE & WEWAK), were slight natural decreases experienced. The corrected total population is 3378.

General.

Mr. SMARE has carried out a successful patrol and has obviously given some thought to the problems of the area and some possible solutions. His enthusiasm cannot be doubted although all pros and cons of some ideas may not have been fully explored.

However, criticism must be made of the poor standard of presentation of statistics and it is hoped that, on his return from the University of Hawaii, he devotes more care to this aspect of area administration in whatever field he may be placed.



(B. DUFFY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.  
Mr. A. R. Smare,  
East West Centre,  
Box 1862,  
1777 East West Road,  
HONOLULU. HAWAII. 96822.



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NEWAK PATROL NO. 1  
PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER: - 3 of 1971/72.

SUB-DISTRICT: - WEWAK.

DISTRICT: - EAST SEPIK.

TYPE OF PATROL: - CENSUS REVISION.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: - A. R. SMARE - PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: - WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: - 1 MEMBER R.P.&.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: - 20/6/71 to 1/7/71, then  
19/7/71 to 20/7/71.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: - CENSUS REVISION.  
- FIGURES FOR COMMON ROLL.  
- POLITICAL EDUCATION.

TOTAL POPULATION OF  
AREA PATROLLED: - 5,065.

MAP: - MILINCH WEWAK.

Monday, 20th June, 1971

Visited KUMBUK, NADON, and MOEM villages respectively for village census and political education talks. Attendance was impressive in the three villages; mainly the women assembled as all the men were working in town and elsewhere.

Slept WEWAK.

Monday, 28th June, 1971

Visited KUMBUK and SANWARING for village census and political education talks. Attendance at both villages was impressive.

Slept WEWAK.

12

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 71/72 - WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.  
PATROL OFFICER - ARNOLD R. SMARE.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 21st June, 1971.

A.M. visited SUAMBUKAU for village census and political education. Approximately fifty people gathered, and the general reception was impressive.

P.M. visited YARAPOS for village census and political education. About thirty people assembled at YARAPOS. Slept WEWAK.

Tuesday, 22nd June, 1971.

A.M. visited WOM for village census and political education. Attendance was quite impressive.

P.M. visited MINGA for census and talk on political education. Attendance impressive for a small village.

Slept WEWAK.

Wednesday, 23rd June, 1971.

Visited KOIKEN and KREMENDING in the afternoon for census and political education. Attendance quite impressive when considering the fact that most of the men were working elsewhere in town.

Slept WEWAK.

Thursday, 24th June, 1971.

Visited SAURE Village for census and talk on political education. This is a village where the people are in about three different locations - KAINDI, SAURI, and the area near NUIGO. The attendance was quite impressive when considering the distance they had to walk to assemble at the Councillor's area.

Slept WEWAK.

Friday, 25th June, 1971.

Visited KREER, MAGOM, and MOEM villages respectively for village census and political education talks. Attendance was impressive in the three villages; mainly the women assembled as all the men were working in town and elsewhere.

Slept WEWAK.

Monday, 28th June, 1971.

Visited MAURE and SAUWARING for village census and political education talks. Attendance at both villages was impressive.

Slept WEWAK.



Tuesday, 29th June, 1971.

Went to PASSAM village from WEWAK for village census and talk on political education. Almost everybody attended except for the ones that were living away from the village.

Camped at PASSAM.

Wednesday, 30th June, 1971.

Census at PASSAM for PALIAMA. Talks were also given on matters pertaining to political education. Moved to KUMBAGORA per Administration vehicle ex PASSAM.

Camped KUMBAGORA.

Thursday, 1st July, 1971.

Census done at KUMBAGORA for KUMBAGORA and BUNGARIPMA; talks were also given on political education.

Returned to WEWAK per government vehicle.

Monday, 19th July, 1971.

Visited villages of MARIK and SIMBLANGU for census and political education talks. Attendance impressive although the villages are small.

Slept WEWAK.

Tuesday, 20th July, 1971.

Visited villages of HAMBERAURE and WEWAK for village census and talks on political education. Attendance impressive for these two small villages.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

It was also discovered during the course of the patrol that in some villages the people want the Council to build or build new roads to their villages. These are mainly dirt roads roads to connect the villages to the main road. This is not feasible for some villages because of either little or no agricultural activities in the area. This is quite logical because unless the people work to help themselves then the Council can help them by building access roads to enable them to transport their produce to the nearest market.

It has come to the point where the people in the WEWAK-RTV Council's contact deny the availability of the Council is doing for them now and also for something yet to come. This

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SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol covered the WEWAK LOCAL Census Division and was for the purpose of census revision, giving talks on political education - The House of Assembly, self-government, independence, and the role that the Local Government Council is playing. Consequently routine administration was somewhat minimized due to close proximity to WEWAK, where specialised agents are available.

Therefore revision of House of Assembly Common Roll was done in conjunction with the census revision. This was done by noting the details in the census registers, and the necessary insertion and deletion will subsequently be done by people employed on a piece rate basis.

The purpose of this patrol was clearly specified in the Assistant District Commissioner's patrol instructions, 67-1-1/685 of the 18th June, 1971.

The patrol, however, was split into two parts. This was necessary because I was also required for the Territory Census Course, and also for the period of the Territory Census. The break evidently took about two weeks.

POLITICAL:

Local Government Council.

The area patrolled is under the WEWAK-BUT Local Government Council. Most of these villages were in this Council since its inception as WEWAK Native Local Government Council, which later amalgamated with BUT-BOIKEN Council.

The attitude cherished by the people is the usual one, "What has the Council done for us, and all they are interested in is to get Council Tax". This attitude is somewhat universal for this whole Territory. Explanation was given to the people regarding the preferential system of allocating funds but this proved to be unsuccessful as in some of these villages this attitude was perpetuated by false promises made by the Council. For instance, at MARIK, the Council promised to install a water tank but the Council has not lived up to its promise. These sort of promises can at times ruin the image of the Council, and also the integrity of certain councillors. Unless the practice of making promises is discontinued then the people will avert their attitude towards the Council.

It was also discovered during the course of the patrol that in some villages the people want the Council to improve or build new roads to their villages. These are mainly the access roads to connect the villages to the main road. This is not feasible for some villages because of either little or no economic activities in the area. This is quite logical because unless the people work to help themselves then the Council can help them by building access roads to enable them to transport their produce to the nearest market.

It has come to the point where the people in the WEWAK-BUT Council area cannot deny the invaluable service the Council is doing for them now and also for sometime yet to come. This



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Local Government Council (Cont.)

Council has expanded to include the township of WEWAK and its suburbs. This has made the Council one of the big Councils in the Territory.

The WEWAK-BUT Council has taken over some of the services in town. The Council is capable of carrying out these services because the current revenue for the ensuing year exceeds \$100,000. The Council employs around ninety people, including a European supervisor, an executive clerk, and is hoping to get a qualified engineer to supervise road work. It is quite evident from now that the Council's activities will expand tremendously and this also depends greatly on the people's willingness to pay their Council tax - \$8 and \$2 for male and female respectively. Most of these people are disappointed because the tax rate is going up every year, and the workers wage and price for cash crops remains stable. It is quite apparent that the town people are raising lots of complaints regarding the tax rate.

The WEWAK-BUT Local Government Council has about fifty councillors, representing forty six wards which includes five town wards.

House of Assembly.

The area covered by this patrol is in the WEWAK Open Electorate. I would say here that most of the people knew who their member for Open Electorate and Regional Electorate were. There is no doubt about this as the present House approaches its last Sittings.

The only dissatisfaction shown by these people is the fact that these Members have failed to visit their constituencies after Meetings, or better when they are in WEWAK. They are most discontented with Mr. BEIBI YEMBANDA because of his failure to visit and talk to these people. This has caused the people to be somewhat unaware or ignorant of what is going on in the Territory.

During the course of the patrol talks were given on the House of Assembly - particularly the coming election. People were told of the new electoral boundary; some of the people were quite happy that SAUSSIA is not included in WEWAK Open Electorate. I did not talk on election procedure as this presumably will be done prior to the elections next February. I should say at this stage that people are now well acquainted with election procedure.

The quandary the people in PASSAM, PALIAMA, KUMBAGORA, and BUNGARIPMA, have is over the formation of political parties. They have expressed openly their disagreement over what Mr. W. HAWARI is doing in WEWAK. I came to realise that these people are caught in the dilemma between the Christian Democratic Party and the new party formed by Mr. William Harwari. Evidently some have paid money to join the Christian Democratic Party, and others have not come to their decisive moment where they would decide whether to join one or the other. I think Mr. William Hawari has caused these people some damage, particularly putting them in a perplex position.

In my political education talks emphasis was given on

8

House of Assembly (Cont.)

national unity. I spent time explaining to the people that most of Papuans/New Guineans are victims of parochial attitudes as they only think of their own locale and not their nearest neighbour. This attitude has made national unity unfeasible; but even then it takes time and effort to get the people to change their attitude. The posters of the new flag were distributed to all the villages, and this was explained as a first step towards unity. I found that people I talked to are proud of the new flag and were very happy that we have our own flag.

The Political Education Officer visited some of this area and has conducted extensive talks on political education. I would recommend that he re-visit these villages in his new role as Political Education Officer, and this would be of great benefit to these people.

The mass media - particularly Radio Wewak, has done a lot in regard to promulgating political talks. In its news it has lots to say about what is going on in the House of Assembly. These various political talks, including political education talks on radio, has helped alleviate some political problems. Most people listen to Radio Wewak to hear various political issues, and also issues regarding local government councils.

The Political Education Program should be strengthened by increasing the number of staff. I strongly believe that one man cannot tackle the task, needing several men to handle this important task. This is necessary for the Territory has approached the stage where self-determination is just around the corner. And there is still lots to be done politically.

Economic Development.

The economic development in the area centres around coffee, cocoa, cattle and coconut. This is quite evident in the number of trees seen in the area patrolled. The majority of the villages in the area patrolled are either in the hills or away from the coast.

Cattle, apparently is a recent introduction in the area. It is a recent introduction to cocoa, coffee and coconut. The people have come to realise the potential in cattle, and it is quite apparent that everybody wants to go into cattle raising. The impetus is the construction of the Abattoir at YAUWOSORU and also LABU LAPUNINGA's butcher shop. This would be a wonderful incentive for the people because they would then be able to bring their cattle to the Abattoir and then direct to the butcher shop. The Abattoir is due to be completed in the very near future.

Figures for the number of cattle owned by these villages are shown hereunder:-

SUAMBUKAU	-	58	head	
YARAPOS	-	28	"	
WOM	-	28	"	
SAURI	-	6	"	
KREMENDING	-	28	"	
KOIKEN	-	8	"	
PASSAM	-	9	"	
KUMBAGORA	-	24	"	TOTAL = 189



It is clearly indicated here that cattle or livestock is a very recent introduction to the area. The total number of head owned in the area is 189; it is quite evident that many people will be buying cattle when the Abattoir comes into operation. I could not ascertain the date of completion but I should assume that it would be by the end of this year.

The oldest cash crop is coconut and this is concentrated mainly in the coastal area. Most of these trees were grown a long time ago but they are still productive. On the whole about eight villages utilise their coconuts for copra and the villages and numbers are shown below:-

MINGA	-	6,525 trees	
YARAPOS	-	1,076 "	
KREER	-	49 "	
MAGOM	-	2,168 "	
PALIAMA	-	6,077 "	
KUMBAGORA	-	2,062 "	
SUWAMBUKAU	-	573 "	
MAURE	-	2,947 "	TOTAL = 21,477 trees

It can be seen from the total figure that there are 21,477 trees and that is not too many for the proportion of land that is available for them to grow coconuts. It is quite apparent in some villages that new coconut trees are being planted. Evidently coconuts are not exclusively used for copra only, they also sell coconuts at the markets and also used for home consumption. Even then not everyone makes an effort to make money from coconuts. This can clearly be seen when driving along the DAGUA road, where coconuts are lying on the side of the road. This consequently is due to the fact that most people have found another interest, that is, in a new crop or new business, e.g., cattle, etc.

Cocoa evidently is a new crop and is grown by three villages. They are as follows:-

YARAPCS	-	1,570 trees	
SUWAMBUKAW WOM	-	3,230 "	
SUWAMBUKAU	-	138 "	TOTAL = 4,938 trees.

In all I think a form of inter-planting is practised; that is cocoa is grown together with coconut trees. This is a common practise evident in most of plantations. Once again cocoa is a fairly new crop but the chances are hindered by the absence of a good dryer. The Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, buys all cocoa from the villages and then sells to Coconut Products Limited in RABAUL.

Coffee is an old crop and growing very well in the area. Coffee growing has lots of potential but a lot of people are too lazy to maintain their gardens. The Sepik Co-operative Association buys all their coffee at 20c per pound. In the last year they bought 15,000 lbs of coffee valued at \$3,000.00. This figure is for the whole Sub-District.

The following villages grow coffee:-

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Economic Development (Cont.)

SUWAMBUKAU	-	467	Coffee Trees	
YARAPOS	-	442	"	"
MAURE	-	1387	"	"
KUMBAGORA	-	7642	"	"
PASSAM	-	20350	"	"
BUNGARIPMA	-	3123	"	"
PALIAMA	-	4967	"	"
SAUWARING	-	661	"	"
MARIK	-	278	"	"
KREER	-	1480	"	"
KOLKEN	-	508	"	"
SAURI	-	1137	"	"
				TOTAL = 42,442

The total coffee grown is 42,442 trees and this is a substantial number of coffee trees. One village, PASSAM Village, has more than 20,000 trees. Evidently these figures are compiled for the whole village rather than individuals. Most of these trees are community owned, except in a few cases where they are individually owned.

On the whole the future looks promising for the area economically. Most of these villages are near either the DAGUA or MAPRIK roads and this makes it possible for them to bring their produce to the market in WEWAK. The completion of the wharf can boost economic development for the area. This would also serve as an incentive for the people to work on their coffee, cocoa, coconut gardens and also livestock construction. The completion of the wharf would be of great benefit to the people of this District, especially it would serve as an access to overseas and Territory markets for the produce from the District. Evidently this is the only wharf of this kind in the Territory.

Beside the crops mentioned here, the people also grow other cash crops which they sell in the WEWAK Market and KREER Market.

Social Development.

Activities pertaining to social development in the area has increased. This was necessitated by the number of patrols into the area and also close proximity to WEWAK has had a lot to do with it.

Education.

There are twelve schools in the area patrolled; this list includes two high schools, one teachers' college, one technical school, and the rest primary schools, both A's and T's. All these schools are run by Missions and the Administration, with a total of 105 teachers and over 3,000 children. If we look at the figure proportionally, this area is well off as far as education is concerned.

I am somewhat sceptical about the rate of attendance at most of the schools, except for the high schools, the technical and the Teachers' College. I would strongly recommend that the WEWAK



### Education (Cont.)

BUT Council enact a truancy rule that would stipulate that once a family sends one of their children to school, than the child should not be absent from school under any circumstances, unless permitted by the teacher. If the family contradicts this rule, then they should be brought to Court. This proved to be quite successful in KAR KAR Island and I should assume that it would be likewise here.

The general impression is that the people of the area patrolled are educationally minded but the distance to, and the cost of school fees, discourage them sending their children to school.

### Health.

The general health in the area is improving. This improvement is greatly due to the regular Public Health Department patrols into the area and also availability of medical services provided by the general hospital at BORAM, the nine Aid Posts, and the Town Clinic.

T.B. Patrols have covered the whole area in the last year. They have experienced problems, especially those involving the X-Ray machine. This problem will be alleviated or done away with once the Department purchases the \$20,000 Mobile Unit.

The Malaria Service sends in two patrols per year into the area. Once again this section is having the same problem as experienced by Malaria Service in other areas. On occasions, people have repeatedly refused to allow malaria workers to spray their homes. People have backed their actions by presenting the argument which everyone thinks is quite logical. Even when they spray the homes, mosquitoes are not killed.

The Infant Welfare nurses patrol the area weekly, to weigh babies and give their expert advice to mothers or prospective mothers, on maternal matters. They, in their own way, advise mothers about family planning. This is done only on request. This service is not new but is minimized due to strong objection from the Catholic Church. Personally I think the sooner we initiate a program the better because we may one day experience the problems relating to population. I would say here the general consensus is divided on the matter at this stage but I hope one day everyone will realise the problems surrounding population; namely over-population. At this very moment the average size of the family is 2.0 and in general this is not a problem at all but later it could be one.

### Community and Social.

Welfare Officers visit the area regularly, advising Women's Clubs. There are only two Women's Clubs in the area patrolled - these are at YARAPOS and WARIMAN, and the total membership is 45. However, there are a number of Women's Clubs in the town area and the Welfare Officers visit these clubs to help, teach, and advise them.

More clubs could be started in other villages but in most instances the people have shown lack of interest. It would

Community & Social (Cont.)

be redundant at times for the Community Development Officers to persistently advise the villages to start clubs. It would be effective only if the people are interested, but otherwise it is a waste of time and effort.

Some of the people from these villages participate in various sports organised in the town. They even go to weekly dances held every Friday night at St. Francis' Hall. All these sporting activities and other social activities contributes to social intercourse for the people in the area and this is good especially when they are espousing national unity.

Miscellaneous.

At the time the patrol was out, this was the time approaching the culmination of the TURU Cult activity - that is the removal of the cement pegs.

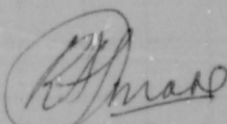
People in various villages have told the patrol that they think this is a bad thing. It is very hard to believe these people because we just cannot ascertain that they are not sublimating their pro-attitude for cargo cult.

Some villages have asked whether the Administration will be providing free transportation for the people to visit MT. TURU, on the 7th of July. They were advised that the government will not be providing transport for anyone, however, if they wish to go they have to find their own way to MT. TURU.

I do not know the general attitude now as the thing has died down periodically. It would develop again when the leaders think up something again. In general the attitude is divided but lots of sympathizers are on the edge now and I would say they are not sure of themselves.

Conclusion.

The patrol has accomplished its purpose. There were no complaints brought forward as a result of the patrol. The general reception towards the patrol was good. The patrol was well accepted on most occasions. I personally enjoyed the patrol as it enabled me to meet the people and establish some sort of dialogue with them, mainly on matters regarding local customs.

  
Arnold Smare  
Patrol Officer.



Amount Returned to Store



OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
LIBRARY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number... 4 OF 1971/72

Subdistrict... MAPRIK

District... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol... POLITICAL EDUCATION

Patrol Conducted by... R. BLACKBURN, POLITICAL EDUCATION OFFICER

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.) } SOME VILLAGES OF THE DREIKIKIR  
AND MAPRIK AREAS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
MR. P. YOUNG, A.P.O.  
MR. J. MAMAK, D.A.S.F.  
(for Dreikikir area only)  
COL. 9650 NANIKAWA

Duration of Patrol—from 9 / 8 to 18 / 8 / 71  
1 / 9 11 9 71

No. of Days... 20

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: ALL CENSUS DIVISIONS VISITED HAVE BEEN PATROLLED IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Date... Duration...

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)... TO CONDUCT A POLITICAL EDUCATION EXPENSES SURVEY.

Total Population of Area Patrolled

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*Political Education  
extended*

District Commissioner.

OA:IP

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-8-15

20th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971-72.

Your reference is 67-3-5 of 1st October,  
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of  
Situation Report by Mr. R. Blackburn of various  
Census Divisions.

(S.J. PEARSALL)  
s/Secretary.





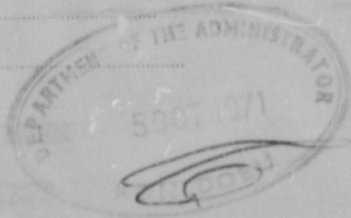
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-15 (14)

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5



Department of the Administrator,

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

1st October, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the report of Political Education Officer, Mr. R. Blackburn.

POLITICAL

Mr. Blackburn's comment that Councillors are not distributing literature to the people confirms the necessity for patrolling officers to contact the people personally with advice of local government and political matters. It is obvious that there is insufficient interest in radio programmes to achieve much impact and Councillors are not doing their duty in keeping the people posted as to local government affairs.

If, as is suggested, Mattias Yeliwan or Daniel Hawina contest the Yangoru/Saussia open electorate, there seems little doubt that a Peli Association candidate would win handsomely. There is a widespread belief that membership to the Peli Association automatically confers membership to the moribund Christian Democratic Party.

ECONOMIC.

The planting community would be interested in knowing the high income crops being denied Papua New Guinea, especially in these times of falling copra, cocoa and coffee prices.

The Development Bank and Business Advisory Office are giving an excellent service hitherto denied to these people, but still they are critical. There is going to be vast disillusionment when self-government and independence arrive.

Mr. Blackburn has conducted another useful patrol.

*BK Leen*  
(B. K. LEEN)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. to Political Education Officer.

PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER 4 OF 71/72

SUB-DISTRICT Maprik

DISTRICT East Sepik

TYPE OF PATROL Political Education

PATROL CONDUCTED BY R. Blackburn, Political Education Officer.

AREA PATROLLED Some villages of the Dreikikir and Maprik areas.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING Mr. P. Young, A.P.O.  
Mr. J. Mamak, D.A.S.F. (for Dreikikir area only)  
Cpl. 0650 Nanikawa.

DURATION OF PATROL 9th August to 18th August  
1st September to 11th September.

NUMBER OF DAYS 20

OBJECTS OF PATROL To conduct a Political Education awareness survey.

MAP REFERENCE Fourmil Kai  
Milinch Wewak.

13th 0745 hrs. - 1015 hrs. crossing carriers and walking from Wewak to Aridilli.

14th 0715 hrs. - 1230 hrs. discussions with Gomballer and other part of survey.

15th 0700 hrs. - 1000 hrs. Political Education talks, overnight Aridilli.

16th 0745 hrs. - 0915 hrs. walked to Gomballer from Aridilli.

17th 0645 hrs. - 1200 hrs. slighted uncollected words and discussed the area's problems with Father Earl of the Catholic Mission at Gomballer.

18th 0700 hrs. - 1000 hrs. Political Education talks to some villages, then talks with the night with a few villages in the Dreikikir area.

19th 0700 hrs. - 1000 hrs. Political Education talks to some villages, then talks with the night with a few villages in the Dreikikir area.

20th 0700 hrs. - 1000 hrs. Political Education talks to some villages, then talks with the night with a few villages in the Dreikikir area.



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PATROL REPORT DIARY

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72

AUGUST 1971

- 9th 0830 - 1600 hrs. by Toyota to Maprik then Dreikikir.  
No rest house Nanaha - overnight Dreikikir.
- 10th Nanaha.  
0745 hrs. - 1500 hrs. Surveys and Political Education  
talks to people. Mr. P. Young A.P.O. and Mr. J. Mamak  
A.R.D.O., inspected the village's coffee, spoke on new  
coffee prices and demonstrated pruning.  
1500 hrs. - 1700 hrs. attempted to repair Honda 300  
generator which eventually was left for repair at  
Maprik.  
Overnight Dreikikir.
- 11th Yambes.  
0745 hrs. - 0900 hrs. paying carriers for Nanaha-Yambes  
transportation of patrol gear.  
0900 hrs. - 1015 hrs. walked from Musungwa to Yambes.  
1015 hrs. - 1200 hrs. setting up camp and talks with  
Councillor and some older men while D.A.S.F. talks  
were being given.  
1300 hrs. - 1800 hrs. Political Education talks and  
surveys.  
Overnight Yambes.
- 12th Sahik.  
0715 hrs. - 1200 hrs. arranging carriers and walking  
four hours from Yambes to Sahik.  
1315 hrs. - 1800 hrs. Political Education Talks and  
Surveys.  
Overnight Sahik.
- 13th Arisili.  
0745 hrs. - 1015 hrs. arranging carriers and walking  
from Sahik to Arisili.  
1015 hrs. - 1200 hrs. discussions with Councillor and  
first part of survey.  
1300 hrs. - 1600 hrs. Political Education talks.  
Overnight Arisili.
- 14th WARINGAMBI.  
0745 hrs. - 0915 hrs. walked to Waringambi from Arisili.  
0915 hrs. - 1200 hrs. sighted unexploded bombs and  
discussed the area's problems with Father Karl of the  
Catholic Mission Waringambi.  
1300 hrs. - 1800 hrs. Political Education talks to  
whole village, then talks into the night with a few  
villagers on the subjects of taxation, the Council and  
civic responsibility.  
Overnight Waringambi.
- 15th Supari.  
Sunday observed Supari.  
Overnight Supari.
- 16th Supari.  
0745 hrs. - 1000 hrs. organised notes during D.A.S.F.  
talks.  
1000 hrs. - 1830 hrs. general discussion and Political  
Education talks.  
Overnight Supari.

AUGUST 1971

- 17th M'Bras.  
0730 hrs. - 0930 hrs. to M'Bras by P.M.V. and walking.  
0930 hrs. - 1400 hrs. Political Education talks.  
1400 hrs. - 1606 hrs. return Maprik.
- 18th Return Wewak.

18th August to 31st August spent in Port Moresby and Wewak for Political Education duties.

SEPTEMBER 1971

- 1st Ilahita.  
0745 hrs. - 0900 hrs. collecting equipment for trip to Ilahita.  
0900 hrs. - 1800 hrs. to Maprik then on to Ilahita.  
1900 hrs. - 2100 hrs. filmstrips shown.  
Overnight Ilahita.
- 2nd Seragakim.  
0745 hrs. - 0900 hrs. talks with Councillor and interested people.  
0900 hrs. - 1400 hrs. Political Education talks.  
1400 hrs. - 1600 hrs. talks with Mr. D. Turzin, Anthropologist domiciled at Ilahita.  
1700 hrs. - 1800 hrs. by truck to Seragakim.  
1800 hrs. - 2100 hrs. talks with people and filmstrips.  
Overnight Seragakim.
- 3rd Bobmagum.  
0745 hrs. - 0900 hrs. surveys and talks with Councillor.  
0900 hrs. - 1500 hrs. Political Education talks and general discussions.  
1500 hrs. - 1645 hrs. walked to Bobmagum.  
2000 hrs. - 2200 hrs. filmstrips shown.  
Overnight Bobmagum.
- 4th Bobmagum.  
0745 hrs. - 1500 hrs. talks and surveys at Bobmagum.  
1530 hrs. - 1615 hrs. to Wosera Patrol Post.  
Overnight Wosera Patrol Post.
- 5th Sunday observed Wosera.
- 6th Wombisa.  
0745 hrs. - 1200 hrs. collected equipment and set up camp at Wombisa - people were told to finish road work before the talks.  
1300 hrs. - 1730 hrs. - talks on various topics.  
1930 hrs. - 2200 hrs. filmstrips shown.  
Overnight Wombisa.
- 7th Kunjingini.  
0745 hrs. - 0900 hrs. by truck to Kunjingini.  
1000 hrs. - 1600 hrs. political education talks and discussions.  
1900 hrs. - 2200 hrs. showed filmstrips.  
Overnight Kunjingini.



SEPTEMBER 1971

- 8th Dumbit.  
0745 hrs. - 1230 hrs. Kunjingini people refused to carry cargo. By P.M.V. to Dumbit.  
1400 hrs. - 1700 hrs. Political Education talks.  
1900 hrs. - 2200 hrs. filmstrips shown.  
Overnight Dumbit.
- 9th Sagisik.  
0700 hrs. - 1000 hrs. to Sagisik.  
1000 hrs. - 1730 hrs. talks and general discussions.  
1900 hrs. - 2200 hrs. filmstrips shown.  
Overnight Sagisik.
- 10th Returned to Wewak.  
Patrol stood down.

During the patrol Political Education talks were given in each village and filmstrips of the people of Papua New Guinea were shown in every village. Members of the Political Education survey team attended to this report. Political Education talks have been given in the area visited by previous patrols and most of the councillors had attended Political Education seminars. It was found that half of the Councillors do not distribute literature given to them and have not tried to explain to the people what they have heard at seminars or Council meetings.

The councillors met during the patrol were helpful and opinion in their yards. They could be called effective. Council work was confined to all areas except Tamani and Drai. This district throughout the area was good with grass cut and well rough areas at least patchy up.

Members of the House of Assembly were seen during the patrol because of the meeting of the House. Most people had complaints against their member, saying that they expect him to visit their villages and are disappointed. In the Yatera, councillor Malik is trying to persuade everybody to vote for him and not nominate anybody else, thus splitting the vote. He is not, however, universally accepted although his arguments on the subject are sound.

Members of the House of Assembly in the area are Mr. K. Ulla, Mr. Kikir Open, Mr. P. Iap, Mr. Kikir Open, and Mr. K. Sogara, East Sepik Regional. Mr. Iap and Mr. Sogara are Papua Party Members.

Political Party membership in the Dumbit and Sagisik areas is divided between the Papua New Guinea Party and the Christian Democratic Party. The Christian Democratic Party has more adherents because many people believe that Dumbit is the base of the Papua Party. It is expected that the Papua Party will win the 1972 elections. Talks on Political Education covered the elections and explained the responsibilities of the members of the House of Assembly, the Government, and the people.

An Assistant Rural Development Officer, Mr. J. W. W. of Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries, Wewak, accompanied the patrol through the Dumbit area. He said

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## SITUATION REPORT

WEWAK PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72

### INTRODUCTION

Wewak Patrol No. 4 of 1971/72 covered a large area of the Maprik Sub-District, starting in the mountains behind Dreikikir which are a chain of higher land, separating the Sepik Plains from the Bismarck Sea. The mountains behind Dreikikir, the Torricelli Mountains, reach up to 3000 feet in places. Below the Torricelli's there is the low undulating Sepik Plains country, which is forested in places and kunai grassland otherwise

The area covered by the patrol has an average of 65 to 75 inches of rain per year, falling mainly in the months of November, March and April. The whole area is well drained by the Nanu River-Amogu River complex. Temperatures do not vary much annually or diurnally and humidity is generally high.

#### A. POLITICAL.

During the patrol Political Education talks were given in each village and filmstrips of "the people of Papua New Guinea" series were shown in seven villages. Results of the Political Education surveys are appended to this report. Political Education talks have been given in the areas visited by previous patrols and most of the councillors had attended Political Education seminars. It was found that half of the Councillors do not distribute literature given to them and have not tried to explain to the people what they have heard at seminars or Council meetings.

The councillors met during the patrol were helpful and popular in their wards. Few could be called effective. Council work was noticed in all areas except Tamaui and Dreikikir. Roadwork throughout the area was good with grass cut and most rough places at least patched up.

No Members of the House of Assembly were seen during the patrol because of the meeting of the House. Most people had complaints against their member, mainly that they expect him to visit their village and are disappointed. In the Wosera, Councillor Matik is trying to persuade everybody to vote for him and not nominate anybody else, thus splitting the vote. He is not, however, universally accepted although his arguments on the subject are sound.

Members of the House of Assembly in the area are Mr. K. Ulia, Dreikikir Open; Mr. P. Lus, Maprik Open; and Mr. M. Somare, East Sepik Regional. Mr. Lus and Mr. Somare are Pangu Party Members.

Political Party membership in the Dreikikir and Maprik areas is divided between Pangu and Christian Democratic Party. The Christian Democratic Party has more attention focused on it because most people believe that Daniel of the Mt. Turu Cargo Cult is standing on the Christian Democratic Party platform in the 1972 elections. Talks on Political Education covered the elections and electoral boundaries. Also discussed were the work of Members, self-government, taxation, local government and the cargo cult.

#### B. ECONOMIC.

An Assistant Rural Development Officer, Mr. J. Mamak of Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, Dreikikir, accompanied the patrol through the Dreikikir area. His main



work concerned coffee, the pruning and care of the crop and the price paid by the Sepik Producers Co-Operative Association.

Throughout Dreikikir and Maprik rice and coffee are the main economic products, with cattle a popular third. All the people are expecting better types of economic crops to be introduced after Self-Government. These crops, which Australia is withholding from Papua New Guinea, need no effort to produce and bring a much higher income. With the exception of Sahik, Yambes and Arisili, all the villages are able to use road transport most of the year to bring their produce to the Co-Operative Association at Hayfield.

There was no notable decline in cash cropping due to the Mt. Turu cargo cult.

Most villages have two or three shotguns used for shooting cassowaries, birds and flying foxes. Usually traditional methods are used for hunting pigs.

All villages visited have a small but regular income from market produce. There is also extensive exchange in Wosera clay pots and pigs for Yangoru rings, Sepik River fish, Bumbita-Muhieng salt from salt springs, and in other areas there are similar trading cycles.

People in this area understand and make use of services offered by the Development Bank and the Business Advisory Office. Some comment was made that both these services were being unduly hard on people who wish to purchase trucks, and the answer given was that this is policy - not the individual idea of an officer of these Departments in Wewak.

Although the Maprik Sub-District would be the most economically advanced area of the District, it is noticed that many men are away from the villages working in main centres throughout the country or at the oil palm scheme at Cape Hoskins. In areas like the overpopulated Wosera this would be an advantage, but it lowers the work force of some areas where more should be done by the village people to try to develop their own area.

#### C. SOCIAL

There are many mission and government schools in the area patrolled. No children at Sahik Village go to school, a situation caused probably by the parents. Usually one third to one half of school-age children actually attend school. Very few children go to high school or vocational school.

In the mountain areas of the Dreikikir area, health in the villages seemed to be at a reasonably high level. Children had distended stomachs due to malaria infested spleen and a diet which provides little protein and necessitates large quantities of food to be consumed for the amount of good it brings. The plains people were in a worse condition with grills and bad sore infections seen, and a general deterioration of ordinary cleanliness. All villages visited were near to water and medical services. Mission nursing sisters from Yasip Catholic Mission in Dreikikir and Kaugia Catholic Mission in Wosera visit nearby villages for infant welfare work.

The missionaries in the area are mainly Catholic, with Sagisik and Bobmagum being A.O.G. The Missions provide religious services and instruction with schooling to Standard 1.

(as at Catholic Mission Chigiangu) to Standard 6 (as at Catholic Mission Kunjingini). Most of the Missions have some form of health service and air strip in case of medical emergency. The two groups, A.O.G. and Catholic Mission, do not seem to be in conflict with each other.

No cases were seen of lawlessness or disorder. In the villages of Sagisik and Bobmagum the people were unfriendly at first, because of the cargo cult and, in the case of Sagisik, the recent court cases in the village for non-payment of Council tax.

The cargo cult has been mentioned under the headings of Economic and Political. The cult is in evidence in all the villages visited by the patrol, either as a belief of the people or a point of discussion which could be taken as a belief by the villagers later.

The main idea put forward by the people is that too much has been said about the cult, it does not hurt anybody and no wrong can come of it - on the contrary, it might bring cargo. When self government comes along it will be as it is now, the power being held by one man in each area - the Member. With independence, however, every man has an equal amount of power, even more than the Members at the moment. Thus the cultists want independence before self government. Followers of the cult also condemn the council as being a waste of time and a fake. "The council works with figures in a book, but Daniel has hold of real money", was said by one villager.

To counter these and other comments, the Political Education talks stressed the need for hard work and co-operation to advance the country. It was explained that the cult is dangerous, as is any action born of ignorance and frustration. The example was given of the major demands of each village and it was explained that the Government would be very unwilling to expend large amounts of taxpayers' money on a school or road in the area when people there had money to throw away or burn. In the general talks the work of the Council and House of Assembly was explained and the greater powers and responsibilities of the Councils detailed.

Within the next weeks, areas of cult activity will be visited by Mr. Blackburn and talks given on general political concepts and on cult ideas. To help with this work a series of radio programmes will be produced. The essence of the radio programmes will be the same as the talks and will be produced in simple form as a set of papers to be distributed to schoolteachers, councillors, educated people and people who attend the seminars which will be held in October. With this combined radio, seminar, patrol and literature attack on the cult ideas it is hoped to make some effect, at least, on villagers not fully brainwashed by cultist ideas. The papers will be sent to the District Commissioner, Wewak, for approval before use.

W. Blackburn  
P.E.O.



throughout the area... Papua and New Guinea... interested... village use... to the villages, and... shown to anybody else. The... books held.

RADIO SURVEY

Groups in each village were asked for their radio preference. Single people would not generally... in most cases only two or three people in the village... radio regularly. Questions were asked and it appears that there are two definite categories of listening - the young people and the older ones - who have two main preferences which are variable with their mood. Sometimes the people like music, sometimes talks or news. It is impossible to separate these into first and second preferences - they are always... The first three programmes called out and generally agreed to be being good listening were listed.

POLITICAL AWARENESS SURVEY

In the Paper attached (c), it can be seen that roughly three quarters of the questions asked were known. It will be useful for radio programmes and the preparation of literature to realise that it is the everyday or very important matters that are known. New ideas or new events of a less startling nature are not usually retained and their use in a programme would seriously detract from any programme whose purpose was other than actually explaining that unknown fact.

People other than local celebrities or much publicised names are unknown. Some of the concepts of the House of Assembly, public service and council are well known and form an easy stepping stone into a new concept which has to be explained.

A full report on these surveys will be produced along the lines of the D.I.E.S. "Studies in Communication" and will be sent to the Political Education Committee.

BOOK SURVEY

VILLAGE NAME:	NANAHA	YAMEES	SAHIK	AMISILI	WARINGAMBI	SUPARI	M'BRAS	SERAGAKIM	BOBMAGUM	KUNJINGINI	SAGISIK
WEI BI BILONG KAMPANI									1		
FLAG	Old Flag	1	Old Flag	1	1	1		1	1	1	
INIM KOPA LONG BOUGAINVILLE		1		1					1	1	
.A.U.C.				1							
LOKOL AVMAN	LOKOL GAVMAN	1		1	1			1	1		
LOA I KAMAP ISA									1		
MATIAS I OKTOK LONG AVMAN									1		
OTHERS	Select Comm Report	Select Comm Report				Council News Sheet	Council News Sheet	Council News Sheet			
COUNCIL	←-----DREIKIKIR-----→				←-----MAPRIK-----→			←-----WOSERA-----→		MAPRIK	
COUNCIL MEETING ATTENDANCE	MANY	AVERAGE 3	SOMETIMES 1 or 2	SOMETIMES 1 or 2	ALWAYS 1 or 2	Nil	SOMETIMES 1 or 2	Nil	OCCASION- ALLY ONE	ALWAYS ONE	NIL



RADIO SUEVEY

VILLAGE: NANAHA YAMBES SAHIK ARTSILI WARINGAMBI SUPARI M'BRAS SERAGAKIM ROEMAGUM KUNJINGINI SAGASIK

	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
AGE APPROX.	40										
EDUCATION	Minimal										
WORK	Ntl										
LISTENS TO WHAT PROGRAMMES	Business	Informative Talks	News	News	News	News	News	Local News	Talks About Business	Local News	News
	D.A.S.F.	Music	Talks	Singsing	Talks	Talks	Talks	Singsings	Local News	Talks	Music
	Singsings		Music						Guitar Music	Local Singsings	
RECEIVES PROGRAMME	No	Yes	Possible	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NAME OF SUBJECT DISCUSSED	---	Government	Local Government	SG & Independence	Nar d various programmes	---	---	H of A	Councillors Interviews	H of A	
REMARKS	Women would not join in discussions							Not many listen to radio			Only one person listens to radio.

3

NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS GIVEN TO THE  
POLITICAL AWARENESS SURVEY - 48 PEOPLE  
HAVING BEEN QUESTIONED

VILLAGE

SEX

AGE

EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT

- A. Em usat i markim ol Kaunsela?  
47/48 (1) Council Adviser (2) D.C. (3) Ol pipel i gab 18 Xmas
- B. Usat i markim takis bilong Kaunsil  
28/48 (1) Regloc (2) Ol Kaunsela (3) Ol pipel i bai'im takis.
- C. Kaunsel Takis i mekim wok wei  
41/48 (1) Insant long hap bilong Kaunsel  
(2) Wok insait long Wewak taun  
(3) Wok bilong gavman insait long Port Moresby
- D. Sapos wampela Kaunsela em i leisman tasol em i go long  
olgeta miting bilong kaunsel, inap long D.C. o Reglok o  
olgeta kaunsela long miting i ken autim em long kaunsel.  
22/48 (1) Yes (2) Nogat
- E. Tax Review Committee inap long rausim takis bilong man  
bilong planti yia o rogat.  
36/48 (1) Yes (2) Nogat
- F. Em usat i markim ol memba bilong Haus ov Asembli.  
43/48 (1) Gavman bilong Australia  
(2) Gavman bilong Papua New Guinea  
(3) Ol pipel bilong Papua New Guinea
- G. Haus ov Asembli long 1972 bai igat haumas elektet memba  
8/48 (1) 25 (2) 100 (3) 112
- H. Yu mas putim haumas moni bilong sanap long kandidat long  
1972 eleksin.  
25/48 (1) \$50 (2) \$75 (3) \$100
- I. Em usat Ministerial Memba bilong Agriculture  
1/48 (1) Mr. Tei Abal (2) Mr. W. Conroy (3) Mr. Paul Langro
- J. Em usat Spika bilong Haus ov Asembli  
31/48 (1) Mr. Johnson (2) President Kennedy (3) Mr. John Guise
- K. Michael Somare i memba bilong wonem pati  
39/48 (1) U.D.P. (2) Mataungan Association  
(3) Compass Pati (4) Pangu Pati
- L. Kolim nem Praim Minista bilong Australia.  
1/48
- M. Kolim nem bilong Administrator bilong Papua New Guinea.  
2/48
- N. Usat Praim Minista bilong Australia i tok i ken markim taim  
bilong Papua New Guinea long kisim Self Gavman.  
37/48 (1) United Nesin (2) Australia (3) Ol pipel bilong TPNG



O. Usat i kirapim ol loa bilong Papua na New Guinea  
38/48 (1) Ol Jas (2) Ol Klap (3) Haus ov Asembli

P. Income tax ol i tromwei long Papua New Guinea i go wei  
44/48 (1) Australian Gavman  
(2) Papua New Guinea Gavman  
(3) Unaited Nesin

Q. Praim Minista bilong Australia i tok Australia inap long  
44/48 givim helivim long Papua New Guinea long Independence sapos  
ol inap long wok had long helivim kantri.

Tru o nogat

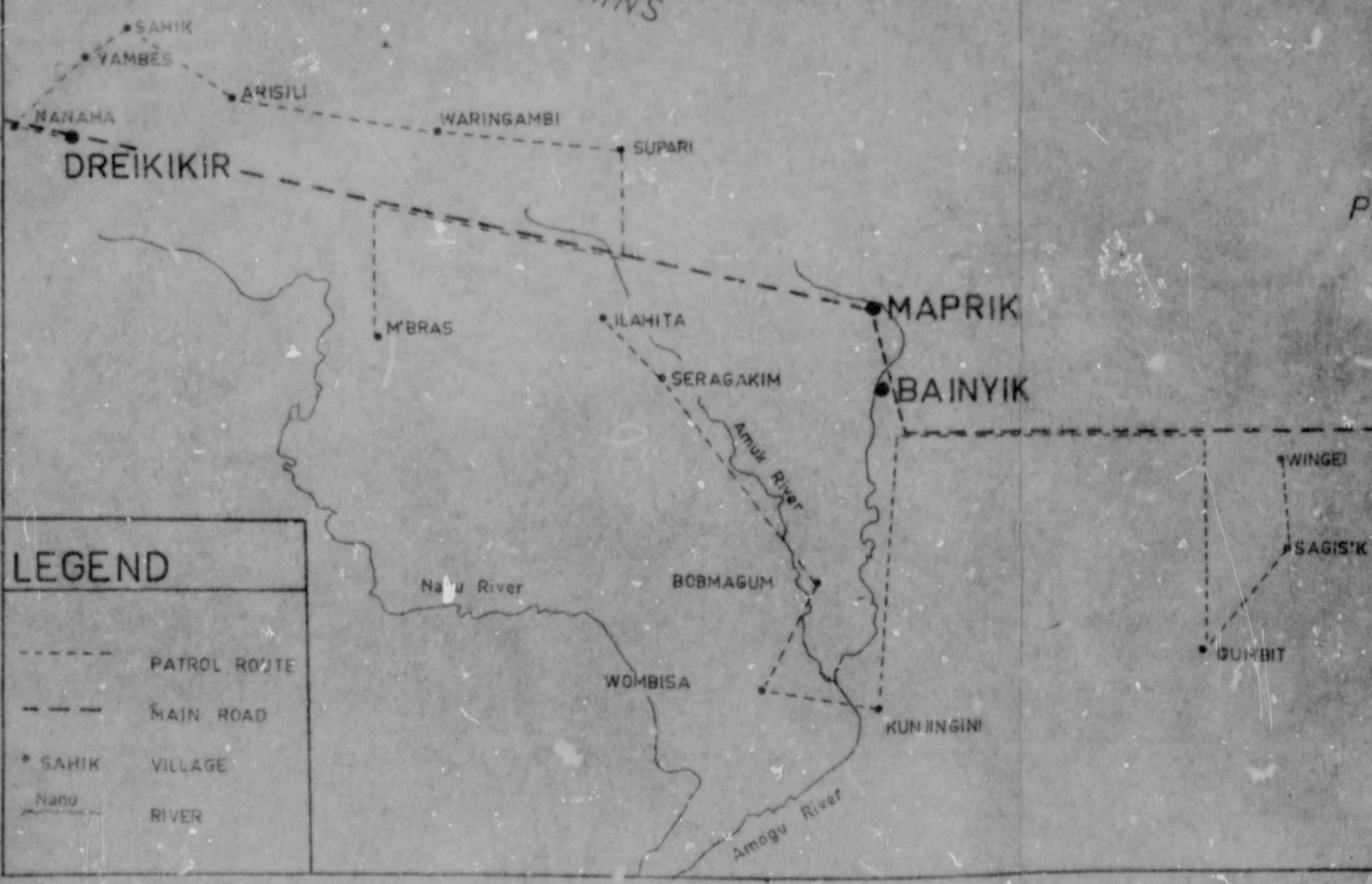
R. Taim bilong self gavman bai olgeta waitman i mas lusim  
38/48 Papua New Guinea o nogat.

S. Long Papua New Guinea taim yu vot, inap narapela man i ken  
41/48 lukim laik bilong yu o nogat.

Yas o nogat



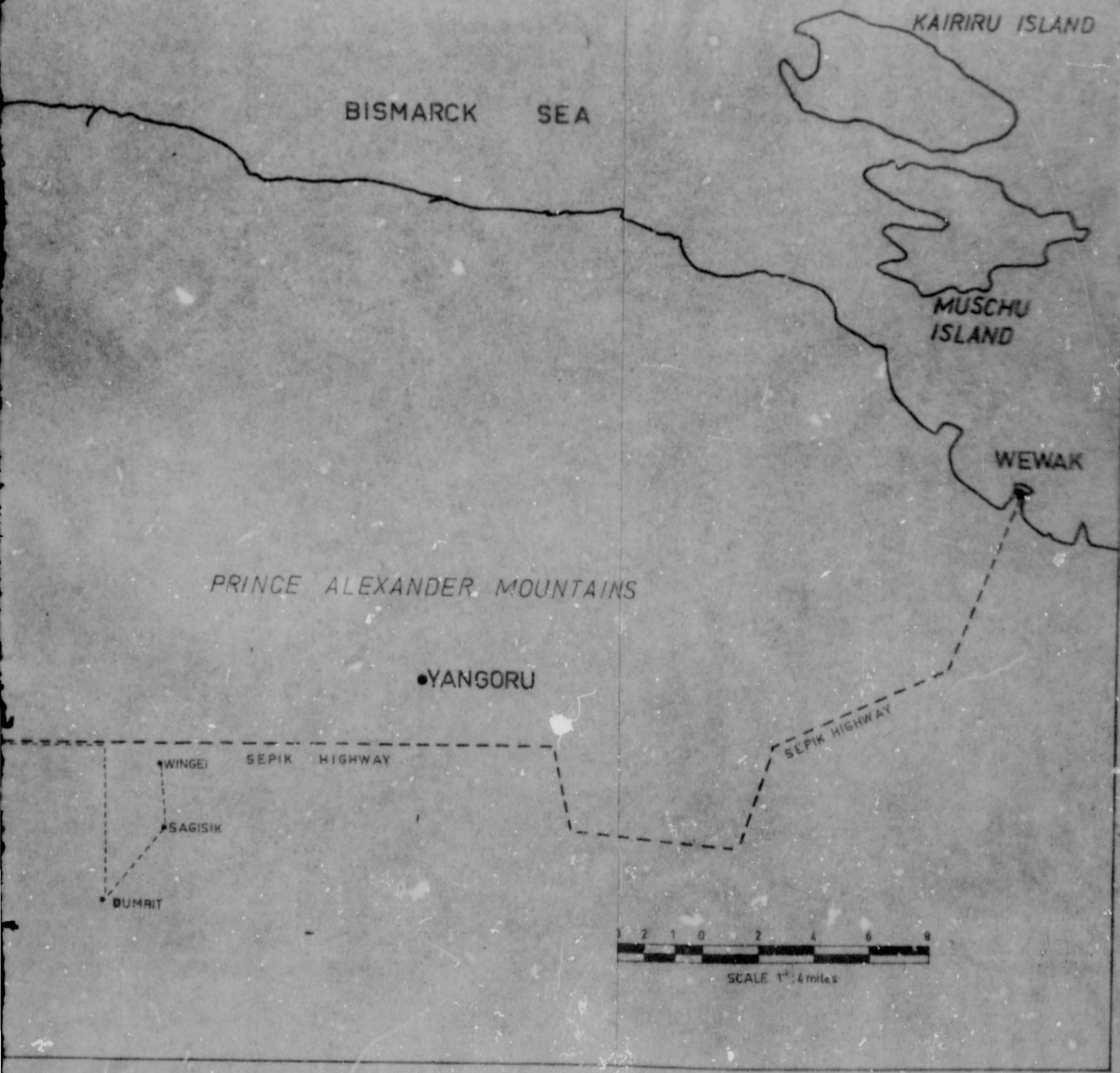
TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS



LEGEND	
-----	PATROL ROUTE
- - - - -	MAIN ROAD
• SAHIK	VILLAGE
Nanu	RIVER



WAK PATROL No 4 of 1971/72





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DEPT. OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
LIBRARY

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 5 of 71/72  
 Subdistrict..... WEWAK  
 District..... EAST SEPIK  
 Type of Patrol..... CENSUS REVISION  
 Patrol Conducted by..... R.P. LACHAL, PATROL OFFICER (TAKEN OVER FROM B. PAYLER,  
 PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled } BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION  
 (Council and/or }  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol ..... NIL

Duration of Patrol—from 1 / 9 to 27 / 9 / 71

No. of Days ..... 18

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: DECEMBER 1969

Date ..... Duration 96 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) UPDATING ELECTORAL ROLL FOR FORTHCOMING THIRD HOUSE  
 OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 8807

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
 District Commissioner.



OA:IP

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-8-20

20th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 OF 1971/72.

Your reference is 67-3-5 of 3rd November,  
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of  
Special Situation Report by Mr. R. Lachal of But-  
Boiken Census Division.

(S.J. PEARSALL)  
a/Secretary.



67-8-20 8

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-3-5

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

3rd November, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONIED OBU.

REPORT OF WEWAK PATROL NO. 5 OF 1971/72

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of  
the above report compiled by Patrol Officer, R. P. Lachal.

The special report, although brief, adequately  
covers the hurried patrol to update the Common Roll which  
was undertaken as a matter of relative urgency.

The report requires no further comment as the  
But-Boiken Census Division was well covered in Wewak Patrol  
Report No. 3 of 1969/70.

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



PATROL REPORT

PATROL NUMBER 5 of 71/72

SUB-DISTRICT Wewak

DISTRICT East Sepik

TYPE OF PATROL Census Revision

PATROL CONDUCTED BY R. P. Lachal, Patrol Officer  
(Taken over from B. Payler, Patrol Officer).

AREA PATROLLED But-Boiken Census Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING Nil

DURATION OF PATROL 1st September - 27th September.

NUMBER OF DAYS 18

OBJECTS OF PATROL Updating Electoral Roll for forthcoming  
third House of Assembly Elections.

MAP REFERENCE Fourmil  
Milinch Wewak.

1.9.71 By Toyota to Milinch Wewak. Arrived at 10.00 am. Walked to house to register voters. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

15.9.71 Patrol officers - walked to Daga. Street and house numbered - census revised. Census started at 10.00 am. Over night work.

16.9.71 Survey of But-Boiken north village - started at 10.00 am. Census started at 10.00 am. Over night work.

17.9.71 Survey of But-Boiken south village - started at 10.00 am. Census started at 10.00 am. Over night work.

20.9.71 Drive to Urip in afternoon - overnight.

21.9.71 Survey of But-Boiken - walked to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

22.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

23.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

24.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

25.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

26.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

27.9.71 Reg. of But-Boiken and started to Wewak. In evening for Political Education talk, 8.00-9.00. Council Chamber Wewak.

PATROL DIARY - WEWAK SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 71/72. 6  
CONTINUED FROM B. PAYLER.

1. 9.71 By Toyota to But - advertising patrol route. Returned Wewak.
2. 9.71 Travelled to Catholic Mission Boiken -walked to Masuam. Census revised - returned Wewak.
3. 9.71 Travelled to Catholic Mission Boiken - walked to Koanumbu. Census revised, Political Education discussions - returned Wewak.
6. 9.71 By Toyota to Kauk. Engaged carriers, walked to Sowam. Census revision of Arohemi and Misuam. Evening discussion centred around Rural Development funds and Political Education, conducted by Mr. R. Gibbs (Adviser Wewak-But Local Government Council) Overnight Sowam.
7. 9.71 Sowam assembled and census revised. Inspected new rice mill presented to the village by Japanese visitors. Engaged carriers, walked to Kauk. Kauk village assembled and census revised. Brief discussion on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections. Overnight But.
8. 9.71 Walked to Balam - village assembled slowly and census revised. Moved to Lowan - census revised and casual Political Education discussions. Returned But overnight.
9. 9.71 But Village assembled and census updated. Walked to Smain and revised census. Two villages assembled in the evening for general discussion. Overnight But.
10. 9.71 Walked to Magofen - village assembled slowly, census revised. Village in depressed unhealthy state (leprosy, T.B. etc.). Returned But. Collected by Administration vehicle, returned Wewak.
- 14.9.71 By Toyota to Urip - village assembled and census revised. Walked to Dagua to prepare for census. Village assembly in evening for Political Education talk. Slept old But Council Chambers Urip.
- 15.9.71 Engaged carriers - walked to Dagua. Kwotai and Dagua assembled - census revised. Casual general discussions. Overnight Urip.
16. 9.71 Engaged passenger motor vehicle - moved all cargo to Banak. Central place for revising seven villages. Overnight Banak.
- 17.9.71 Returned Wewak - handed over all updated books to Assistant District Commissioner.
- 20.9.71 Drove to Urip in afternoon - overnight.
- 21.9.71 Engaged carriers - walked to Woginara No. 2, census revised. Majority of middle-aged families migrated to Cape Hoskins (Oil Palm). Afternoon moved to Woginara No. 1 - census revised. Returned Urip and moved to Karawop - overnight.
- 22.9.71 Engaged motor canoe and sailed to Kerasau Island - census revised and Political Education talk given by Mr. R. Blackburn (District Political Education Officer).
23. 9.71 Moved to Urip - engaged carriers with difficulty and completed arduous climb to Japuain - census revision and Political Education in evening. Overnight Japuain.
- 24.9.71 Difficulty engaging carriers - this understandable as terrain is fit for mountain goats only. Returned Urip and travelled to Wewak.
- 27.9.71 Day trip to Kuminum - census revised. Patrol completed and common roll updated.



5

WEWAK SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1971/72  
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

The above patrol was commenced by Patrol Officer Brian Payler and due to his selection for the Advanced Patrol Officers' Course, was taken over by myself on instructions from the Deputy District Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Steven.

The solitary purpose of this special patrol was a complete census revision of the But-Boiken Census Division in order to update the Common Roll in preparation for the forthcoming third House of Assembly elections. The instructions given were to complete this task as soon as possible, and in doing so, the patrol was conducted in a rather hurried manner. In view of these circumstances a brief special report is submitted. Any further information at this stage would lack an all round appreciation as I had not previously visited the area.

Apart from the arbitration of a few minor complaints, Political Education discussions were raised at every opportunity. The report is enclosed for your perusal and on-forwarding please.

R. P. LACHAL  
PATROL OFFICER.

P.S. It is relevant here to state a knee injury sustained while walking from Woginara 1 to Japuain. I slipped and fell while crossing a greasy log and incurred an extremely painful crack to the right kneecap. On arrival at Japuain the knee itself was swollen. The injury is now two weeks old and an appointment has been made to examine the knee at the Wewak Hospital. Accompanying me at the time of the accident was Joseph Sakonip from Urip and Semangi Sangi from Japuain.

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SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

The population of the But-Boiken Census Division are politically aware. By this I mean that most have a grasp of the workings of central and local government and the functions of the House of Assembly, but that is where it ends. As far as the future repercussions of self-government are concerned, the people feel that it will not generally concern them. This thinking results from the fact that the best men amongst them have left the Census Division - either as PIR Members, students, public servants in all fields, or general workers; and a great number to the Oil Palm leases at Hoskins (Woginara No. 2 - 78%). The remaining population feel that the Administration is letting them down with the close proximity of self-government when they are not prepared or fully understand what it entails. Even after detailed explanation that the workings of self-government would come from the House of Assembly and not from the Administration, I felt the frustrations of not being understood. Emphasis was placed on their choice of a candidate for the House of Assembly, as the next House will be accepting far more responsibility than the existing House. The people feel that they are being swept along by the rapid flow of events, and have decided not to struggle against the tide.

The new national flag has caused much concern in this Census Division. This is because it is new and the people find it difficult to identify themselves with the new flag after being used to the Australian flag for so long. The common complaint regarding the flag was that they could not understand what the flag stood for. They understand that the Australian flag stands for the Queen and the Australian Government, but what does their new flag represent. There is a general reluctance to accept the flag in this Census Division.

The two Members of the House of Assembly for this Division are Mr. Somare (Regional) and Mr. Beibi Yembanda (Open). Nearly all villages complained of not seeing or hearing from their Members. The criticism levelled at Mr. Somare was for seeking his own desires in the House of Assembly regardless of the wish of his electorate. Mr. Beibi Yembanda has been written off by this Census Division, mainly due to his active part in the recent Temu cargo cult.



### ECONOMIC

The first impressions of the But-Baiken Census Division are that of an affluent society. There are four sources of deriving an income - namely, copra, coffee, cocoa and cattle, all of which seem to be worked on rather a casual basis and it is felt that production could be doubled if a more business-like attitude were adopted. Due to the rugged ridges which form most of the Census Division, flat areas are at a premium. However, throughout the coastal strip there remains large portions of untouched forests, sufficient for permanent crop plantings.

Three Co-Operative Societies operate in the Division and these are accepted and well supported. However, there is a complete misunderstanding as to the fluctuations with world market prices in relation to copra, and no matter how long or detailed the many explanations were, there are none so deaf as those who will not hear.

Urbanisation has had a marked effect on the economy in this area. The large number of semi-educated are not prepared to return to the monotony of subsistence farming and contribute to the ever increasing problem of urbanisation (further enlarged under heading 'Social'.)

### SOCIAL

Throughout the Division there appears little evidence of village life and community spirit, which I have experienced in other Sub-Districts. I attribute this to several reasons - mainly the large number of absentees (41% of the population) and the good road access to Wewak, which is the big attraction for the younger generation.

(i) Education. The large number of graduates from the Division speaks for itself. The Division is well serviced by primary schools, and I found no excuse for an eligible child not to be attending school.

(ii) Health. The Division also has a reasonable coverage of aid posts, with a total of six council aid posts, one Catholic Mission clinic and a government subsidised hospital at Dagua. In addition to this there is a fully qualified infant welfare nurse on patrol full time from the hospital at Dagua. The people of this Division have no excuses for the sick to be neglected. Leprosy and T.B. were commonly sighted throughout the patrol as were several cases of meningitis which has the pathetic result of turning a perfectly normal person into a deaf and dumb person.

(iii) Law and Order. Apart from a few minor complaints, the area seems a fairly law abiding community. I also attribute this to the easy access to Wewak where complaints can be brought before the relevant courts.



PATROL REPORT

7000 67.8.53 H.O. G.P. (1.1)

REPORT NUMBER: 7 of 71/72  
 DISTRICT: East Sepik  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: B.D. Payler  
 SUB-DISTRICT: Wewak  
 AREA PATROLLED: Toratu census division Part A Wewak Local  
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. S.L. Marl A.F.O., Mr. S. Ford A.F.O.,  
 Mr. J. Kasinjan T.P.  
 DURATION OF PATROL: 21 days (interrupted)  
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 4632  
 COUNCIL AREA: Wewak-But  
 MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Wewak House of Assembly electorate.  
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: Milage Trip, Wewak Open.  
 OBJECTS OF PATROL: No. 5 of 71/72 of 27 days.  
 House of Assembly Elections

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
STATION: Wewak Patrol Office

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
 ADMINISTRATOR  
 DISTRICT OFFICE  
 WEWAK  
 EAST SEPIK  
 DISTRICT

The District Commissioner,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ District,  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 35 TO 60, (✓)
  - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, (✓)
  - THIS REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, (✓)
  - AREA STUDY, (-)
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, (-)
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - , (✓)
  - PATROL MAP, (-)

DATE: 11/4/1972

Assistant District Commissioner.

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KOWEDORU, Papua.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- AREA STUDY, ( )
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ( )
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - & ADC COMMENT (✓)
  - ..... ( )
  - ..... ( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
 PATROL & REPORT ..... ABOVE AVERAGE  
 AVERAGE  
 BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 13/4/1972

*B.G. Heals*  
 District Commissioner.

OA:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONE DOBU.

67-8-53.

26th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 7 OF 1971/72.

Your unreferenced minute of 13th April, 1972 refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of the TEREBU and part WEWAK LOCAL Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. B. Payler, Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report contains interesting observations. The "Patrol Report" is not required here.

The movement, at a distance from Yangoru anyway, has definite Utopian aims rather than a plain "cargo" philosophy.

The cliché that this is "native business" is introduced by leaders to promote group solidarity by stereotyping an "out-group" (non-natives) so that reactions can be simplified. Violence can be justified in this context, so caution is warranted.

Status insecurity so evident in times of rapid political change may be lessened by identification with a movement such as this. It is up to us to provide a substitute focal point for status recognition and to lessen the gap between expectation and realisation. Perhaps greatly accelerated activity by the Councils is an answer.

(T.W. ELLIS)

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator.

67-2/438

BD

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

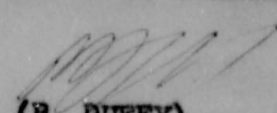
18th February, 1972.

Mr. B. Payler,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Please prepare to carry out a patrol for the purpose of the above elections, in areas and at the dates as required by the Returning Officer, Mr. D. LINDSAY.

On completion of the patrol you should submit a patrol report, including a Situation Report, on the effect of the Peli Association on these elections. Other electoral returns and reports should be communicated direct to the Returning Officer.

  
(B. DUFFY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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PATROL REPORT NO. 7

STATION: Wewak OFFICER COMPILING: B.D. Payler.  
DISTRICT: East Sepik SUB-DISTRICT: Wewak  
CENSUS DIVISION: Terebu COUNCIL: Wewak-But  
Part Wewak Local

This was a special patrol to conduct polling for the House of Assembly elections 1972. With myself as Assistant Returning Officer, Mr. Sari served as Assistant Presiding Officer, Mr. Ford and Mr. Kasingan as Poll Clerks. Instructions on conduct of the elections were received from Returning Officer Mr. B. Lindsay, and logistics were detailed by A.D.O. Mr. B. Duffy.

Polling at Meiken and Sauwaring involved people partly urbanised. The other polling places were all rural, some on main roads, others on low standard feeder roads and several, right on the fringe of development, linked by walking tracks. The islands of Yuo and Kerasan were also visited, by workboat.

It was evident that five or six of the ten candidates had been canvassing, at least to the extent of widely distributing posters bearing their pictures. Only two or three had visited most villages. Only three candidates were seen at any polling places during voting and these were brief, generally inactive, visits. Only one candidate materially assisted voters by bringing them in to vote in his vehicle. The activities of candidates in this area were minimal.

Where other influences, detailed in my situation Report No. 1, were not present, villagers came to the polls quite readily and turn up was often 70% - 80% of the names on the roll. The idea that voting is compulsory is widespread. The absentee was typically away in another district or aged and infirm. Most electoral rolls were substantially accurate, but way out of date. Female voters turned up in the same percentages as male voters. Habits of voting procedure are well instilled and those who became confused were given direction in their own language by people standing nearby. At every polling place, things went smoothly, identification was no problem, and voting was completed within three or four hours at most places.

The shortage of carriers in the fringe areas was a problem. There are simply not enough adult men in the villages to carry for a large patrol. The reluctance to carry can be overcome but one is obliged to then pay the same amount to the schoolboy who carries one folding chair as to the man who take the full weight. Further patrols beyond Naugiba must travel light or take in carriers from other places. The walk from Iping to Samap is about 7 hours, too long for carriers to return in the same day, and should be avoided. It would be better to arrive at Samap by workboat.



There are now only about 15 people living on Yuo Island and it is useless as a place to gather people. The Yuo's are nearly all at Kring Kring, or Yuo, on the mainland. The others on Kairiru and Muschu cannot be expected to travel by canoe back to Kring Kring for census etc any longer and should be written into the tax-census books for the Wewak Islands. Neither Yuo Island nor Kerasau Island have rest houses, any more either.

No incidents occurred that require any follow up. The other members of the patrol performed their duties well. This was the first patrol for both Mr. Ford and Mr. Kasingan and both benefited from the experience of camping out and planning for the patrol, but being a special patrol, no training in the other varied aspects of field work was available.

Claims for camping and Electoral Allowances are submitted herewith.

*Brian Payler*  
B.D. PAYLER,  
PATROL OFFICER.

WEWAK PATROL NO.7 OF 1971/72

1. The foregoing report indicates a similar pattern in this area to that shown in other parts of the WEWAK administrative area, to the elections. Further comments on this subject are included in the Assessment of Situation Report No.1, attached.
2. The South-Western section of the Terebu Census Division presents major problems with very small populations and inadequate financial means to improve their lot. However, the road construction from PASSAM to WAWAT, now being undertaken by the Wewak-But Local Government Council, should see some improvement in access.
3. The effects of low population on carrier potential will be noted for future patrols.

*B. Duffy*  
(B. DUFFY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

11th April, 1972.

24th March, 1972.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION: WEWAK  
DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK DISTRICT  
CENSUS DIVISION: TEREBU & PART WEWAK LOCAL  
OFFICER COMPILING: B.D. PAYLER  
SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL: WEWAK-BUT.

SUBJECT: TURU CULT INFLUENCE ON POLLING FOR THE 1972  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Several hundred people in half a dozen villages in the Terebu Census Division declined to vote in the elections. To accept as an explanation the theory that the cult, under its new name the Feli Association, is the cause of this, would be wrongly jumping at the most obvious explanation.

Nowhere did we come across any material signs of villagers' involvement in Feli. Nor did we meet any alien bearers of the Feli Message, though people calling themselves Feli Committeemen had visited several villages recently. That these committeemen had left was a confused mess of rumours and a lot of poor people 70% poorer. Resident Feli supporters can only be identified by hearsay evidence.

The important elements in their refusal to vote were stated repeatedly, and these sentiments were also voiced emphatically in villages which were paid up members of Feli and yet did vote. These elements were,

1) That they had seen three House of Assembly elections now, and the fruits of the previous two polls were, to these villagers, so insignificant that it was not worth voting again.

2) That council expenditure in this area had been slight and disillusionment with the Council is running high.

And two lesser factors

3) That payment of their fees to the Feli Association was a more hopeful investment for the future than voting, where both are purely ritualistic actions.

4) That the fact of there being ten candidates on the ballot was seen as a sure sign that something was wrong with the system. (this is reasonable to a background of habits of accepting consensus decisions on choices between two or three alternatives)

Those villages farthest from Wewak do not have the population to develop their ample lands, they have neither the population nor the development to draw council expenditure to their remote hamlets, and that will be their lot for generations to come. There is in them the realisation that neither the council nor the House of Assembly will bring in material changes, and so the Feli rumours find fertile pastures here. Nobody could tell us what the Feli Association was going to do for them though!



It makes no difference to these people that rumours circulating nearer Mount Turu say that Peli is a Business development association and not a cult. Fifty miles away it is still a cult, though it has not yet seriously disrupted village life. It will be clung to as the only chance for this area, which is pathetic because there is no chance at all that Peli will provide the roads schools and aidposts that these people want.

As a counter to the spread of this influence in the Terebu area two things are suggested:

- 1) That the council consider very urgently spending at least a token on those villages on the fringe of the census division. Samap, Mawat and Tring villages would be the best places to start with.
- 2) That the Political Education Officer spend a day in every village, and talks that show up the cult as merely another tax burden on these people, and a tax that only helps develop Yangoru, not Terebu, are most likely to be thoughtfully absorbed.

There is yet another aspect of this cult in evidence here. Whilst the area patrolled is months behind the times as far as Peli propaganda is concerned, we had an encounter with an attitude inextricably part of Peli that is right up to date, or even ahead of schedule, in Samap village. This village is the typical, very remote, small and frustrated population. They refused to vote and their excuse had all the elements previously stated. However, in the attitudes of their spokesman, there was none of the benevolence of the simple cargo cult. This group did not know what the Peli Association could do for them, in the material sphere, but their spokesman put the spotlight right on the centre of this thing, when he said, with some force. "This is our native business! (Native being used in the unambiguous pidgin sense) The small crowd nodded in support and that was for them, the end of further discussion. This is the turning point for an indigenous movement. If this attitude spreads, you no longer have a cult, you have a nationalist, nativist and maybe racially exclusive, political movement. This may or may not be the intention of the new Member for Yangoru-Saussia. This may have been only a spontaneous outburst by one Peli Committeeman. It was a surprise to come across it in a place of such minor significance on the map as this, however.

Many seem to wonder what common ground there is between the Peli and Mataungan Associations. I suggest that it is exactly this proud, and not a little defiant, identification with an all-indigenous group that is demanding self determination, that they will have in common. At this stage the association needs no more reasonable platform. It needs no chain of command. The conditions are there in the area just patrolled, for the new movement to spread. It will probably not spread from Samap, but rather Samap could find itself just one of a growing pattern of support. It is a very interesting step in political development when a group stands up to an Administration Officer and says, with pride, that their trust is now with their own, not with us.

B.D. PAYLER.  
PATROL OFFICER.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION..... WEWAK ..... OFFICER COMPILING..... B.D. PAYLER .....  
DISTRICT..... EAST SEPIK ..... SUB-DISTRICT..... WEWAK .....  
  TEREBU AND PART  
CENSUS DIVISION..... WEWAK LOCAL ..... L.G. COUNCIL ..... WEWAK-BUT .....  
SUBJECT:- TURU CULT INFLUENCE ON POLLING FOR THE 1972 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE                      ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
  WEWAK.    WEWAK.

DATE RECEIVED

..20/3/72.....

This report indicates the confusion and disillusionment which is affecting these people and strengthens the case for bringing both central and local government more down to the grass roots level.

The sophisticated land, legal and general administrative systems set up do not allow for easier comprehension by the villagers and there is a definite need for more decentralisation of administrative functions. Some steps in this direction are already being contemplated, through local land boards, village level judiciary and law enforcement, etc.

Local Government similarly needs to obtain more local involvement, possibly through greater use of the existing machinery of Ward Committees.

The identification of the Peli Association as "our native business" in one village, is indicative of the rejection of the system we are developing.

Signed..... *B. Duffy* .....  
  B. DUFFY

Date..... 10th April, 1972. ....





67-8-27

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

REPORT NUMBER: 8 of 1971/1972  
DISTRICT: East Sepik  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.H.Fennefather  
AREA PATROLLED: But-Boiken C.D.  
DURATION OF PATROL: 18.2.72/11.3.72  
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 3 of 1970/1971  
LAST OLD G. PATROL:  
MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Wewak

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Hofs Election.  
STATION: Wewak  
SUB-DISTRICT: Wewak  
DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 5  
NUMBER OF DAYS: 19  
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 8607  
COUNCIL AREA: Wewak-But

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO ( - )
- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, ( - )
- THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, ( - )
- AREA STUDY, ( - )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ( - )
- SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - 2, ( ✓ )
- PATROL MAP, ( - )

DATE: 7 / 4 / 1972

..... (B. DUFFY) A.D.C. ....  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KORODOBU. Papua

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- AREA STUDY, ( )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ( )
- SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - 2, ( ✓ )
- ..... A.D.C.'s Assessment ..... ( ✓ )

DATE / / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

JAW:JO

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONJEDOBU.

67-8-47

17th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8-1971/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of the BUT-BOIKEN Census Division together with the Assistant District Commissioner's assessment, as submitted by Mr. D.H. Pennefather, Patrol Officer.

In future, would you please include your own assessments of Situation Reports and give reports a rating, as outlined in my Circular 67-1-0 of the 25th November, 1971.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.





5. When the AROHEMI poll was finished I had a recorded conversation with the P.A. committee man for that area: Mr. STANLEY KWASTEN. I asked Stanley "Why no one had voted at the poll conducted at his willage that day?" The following is his reply.

"Yes this is true but it was not done without reason. The leader of the P.A. Matias Yeliwan, along with 'Papua Peter' who lives in Wewak, said: "At the time of voting you must not vote but keep your mouths closed". That is why today the AROHEMI people had this thought. They are not against any law about voting. Voting is a good way of assisting the country, but the two leaders Matias Yaliwan and Daniellhad sopken and said you can not vote. You can attend the poll and go home when it is over, but not vote, because the financial members had already voted at Mt. TURU for Matias Yeliwan who will become the leader of Papua New Guinea. The people of Arohem i believe this and so we did not vote. That is all".

6. Other views latter expressed at other villages were:

- a) The P.A. members seem certain that the P.A. Leaders Yeliwan and Daniel went and saw the District Commissioner: Mr. HICKS, and with the D.C.'s approval they then proceeded to tell the people not to vote.
- b) That by having paid their 70¢ they had already voted for Matias Yeliwan. At Wagiwara village on 3.3.72 I asked a P.A. member why he refused to vote. To which he replied: "I am already a 70¢ member, do you expect me to vote a second time."

7. From the above evidence the points worth noting are:

- a) Para 4 a) ".....previously we have voted for the House of Assembly.....". In this statement is implied the large scale discontent that exists in this area over the failure or neglect by previous M.H.A.'s of the people in this area. This is expressed in P.A. Policy and will be mentioned later.
- b) Para 4 d) ".....we would like to vote however ....." I feel concern over this statement as it helps to illustrate the great hold ( and great it is) that the P.A. has over these people.
- c) The reference made in Stanley's statement to "Papua Peter" in this he is referring to Mr. Peter KOAE a Papuan leader of the P.A. and the man who is most responsible for the P.A. propoganda that has been spread throughout this area. The statements that the D./C. gave his approval to P.A. policy on not to vote and that by paying 70¢ people had already voted is all attributable to Mr. Peter Koae.

8. The P.A. is not militant, in fact many of the members were most pleasant and helpfull toward the Patrol. They are however most confused, have nologic in their reasoning and arguments but are most willing to talk about their beliefs and greivances.



9. When I arrived at KAUK village on 21/2/72 I was informed to expect very few voters at the poll on the morrow. In fact of the 63 people, out of the 269 eligible, to vote, who attended the poll only 39 voted. In this case the expressed reason for the peoples refusal to vote was different: Complete dissatisfaction with previous and currant members of the House when they had been elected.

10. It is to be appreciated that many of the people in the area being refered to are financial P.A. members, and that what was said in line with P.A. policy. So it may be assumed that the P.A. influence behind their refusal to vote, even though denied, is probably quite great.

11. On the evening of 21.2.72 I attended a meeting convened by leaders of the villages of SOWAM, KAUK, and BALAM. At this meeting I was informed of the following.

- a) For years now they have been waiting a good road to service their area as far as SOWAM and inland to the SOWAM Ex Service Settlement.
- b) At the same time they have been asked to pay council tax which they have paid and seen nothing for.
- c) They would like a good road to enable them to sell their produce and so make it easier to pay their tax and have some money left over for themselves.
- d) They have cleared all the bush but nothing has ever been done to upgrade it.
- e) With the exception of PITA SIMOGUN no MHA has ever done anything for them. They have promised to have the road upgraded but it has never been done and no reason has ever been given.
- f) When they are elected to the House the M.H.A.'s forget about the people in the villages, buy themselves cars, good clothes and build good homes and generally try and live like white men, all at the expense of the village people whom they neglect.
- g) For these main reasons these people are reluctant to vote for any person to hold the position of M.H.A. as they hold no respect for the members they have seen to date.
- h) The exception is PITA SIMOGUN whom they said they would all vote for if he stood again because he visited them and did things for them.

12. I was also informed that in their decision not to vote the village people were not influenced by their P.A. membership. As previously expressed I doubt this statement very much.

13. In the 8 reasons just given, why these people do not want to vote, are indications of the main problems and confusion that exist in the minds of these people.

- a) In reasons a) b) and c) is an indication of the economic reasons why they are expressing dissatisfaction. They say that they feel like prisoners because so long as they produce enough produce to pay their council tax then the council is happy and is reluctant to help them beyond that point.

- b) Their economic greivances are leveled at both Wewak-But Council and the M.H.A.'s. On many occasions the people looked upon village councilors and M.H.A.'s as one when giving their greivances.
- c) In reason f) g) and H) are expressed their more political and social greivances. Politically the main greivance is neglect.
  - i The members never come and see us.
  - ii The members are only looking after themselves and not us.
  - iii The members take their ideas and not our ~~take~~ to the House of Assembly.
  - iv These members are just not interested in us village people.
- d) Socially the ir main complaintis that once elected to the House of Assembly a member does all in his power to try and live like a european and so divorce himself from the village people whom he places on a lower social level than himself.

14. These greivances are not unique to these people. In the past 6 years I have heard the same complaints about M.H.A.'s from MAPRIK to MAY RIVER. I suspect I shall continue to hear them until such time as M.H.A.'s realise that their position in the House depends on the electorate, and to neglect the electorate in this country is to be not re-elected.

15. I know of no solution to the problems which I have recorded in the past 14 paragraphs. It must be obvious that a great deal of the responsibility must fall back on the people themselves, especially the M.H.A.'s and village councilors. For our part I feel that these people must be encouraged and assisted to visit the villages. However the initiative rests with them.

16. For our own part I feel a greater amount of Administration influence could be exerised in the main areas of P.A. influence in this Census Division. For the main the average P.A. member is a law abiding citizen, proud and a person who deserves our assistance and guidance. I do not feel that under the present circumstances that having an officer passing through the area for a few days at a time is adequate. To have an officer resident in the area for a few weeks at a time I think would have a much more desirable effect.

*D.H. Pennefather*

(D.H. PENNEFATHER)  
PATROL OFFICER



SITUATION REPORT No. 2

Station: Wewak Officer Compiling: D.H. PENNEFATHER B;O  
District: Mast Sepik Sub-district: Wewak  
Census Division: But-Boiken L.G. Council: Wewak-But

Information specifically of Headquarters value, and requiring their knowledge or action.

---oOo---

Subject: REDUCTION IN DURATION OF ELECTION

1. My final statement is a word of warning. In this election polling was conducted over a period of 3(three) weeks. Very serious thought will have to be given to reducing this length of time to one or two days. As it is at present, in an area where there is good vehicular communication between villages and from the town to villages, the election is wide open to exploitation by unscrupulous individuals or organisations. I had no evidence of any men voting twice during the elections however, I was all too well aware how easy it would have been for a person or a number of persons to have voted more than once, at various polls during the three week period. I read in the press that such allegations are already being made in Rabaul.
2. If every mission station, Government station and school in this electorate as well as some selected villages conducted a poll simultaneously most of the electorate would be covered in one day. This is indeed food for thought.
3. The isolated villages and in this electorate the Islands would have to be treated as an exception however I feel that the isolation of these places would also be their security.

*D.H. Pennefather*  
(D.H. PENNEFATHER)  
PATROL OFFICER.

SITUATION REPORT NO.1 & 2.

STATION..... WEWAK ..... OFFICER COMPILING..... D.H. PENNEFATHER.....  
DISTRICT..... EAST SEPIK ..... SUB-DISTRICT ..... WEWAK .....  
CENSUS DIVISION..... BUT BOIKEN ..... L.G. COUNCIL ..... WEWAK-BUT .....

SUBJECT: NON-VOTING HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS - 1972.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE ..... WEWAK. ....  
ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.  
..... WEWAK. ....

DATE RECEIVED

..22/3/72.....

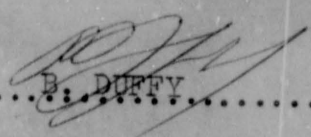
This report indicates that the poor polling in the area covered by the patrol was mostly brought about by the Peli Association opposition to the elections.

However, this then raises the question of why this Association's influence has spread so rapidly in the last few months. I am beginning to feel that this increase in influence, and the disenchantment with M.H.A's and Councillors are more closely related than may first be thought. I am inclined to feel that the system of local and central government, which has evolved, has become far too impersonal and distant for the average villager to feel any involvement.

In this Census Division, police activities are largely the responsibility of Regular Police based in WEWAK only, magisterial functions are exercised by full time local court magistrates in WEWAK or, each fortnight, at BOIKEN and KAUK only. The Patrol Officer, the only non-specialist officer who visits all villages, is left with a comparatively ineffective range of activities which are of little use to the average villager.

The Council similarly does not involve the villager and decisions on the running of Council affairs are made in the distant Council Chambers under a system which it is difficult enough to impart to forty odd Councillors, let alone 20,000 villagers.

Despite the best of intentions by the officers' concerned, contact is being lost and I feel the villager is turning to something he more fully understands - in this case the Peli Association. The answer is to revise our central and local structure and give the villager a system which not only works, but can be seen to work.

Signed.....  .....  
B. DUFFY

Date ..... 7/4/72.





DDA 67-8.44

REPORT NUMBER: 9 OF 71/72. OBJECTS: FOOD SHORTAGE INVESTIGATION.  
 DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK. STATION: WEWAK.  
 CONDUCTED BY: D. PENNEFATHER. SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK.  
 AREA PATROLLED: BAM ISLAND. DESIGNATION: PATROL OFFICER.  
 DURATION: 3 DAYS. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 3 EUROPEANS.  
 LAST DDA PATROL: NO. 7 OF 71/72. TOTAL POPULATION: 641.  
 MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL SEPIK. COUNCIL AREA: WEWAK-BUT.  
 ELECTORATE: WEWAK OPEN.

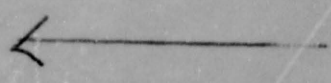
The District Commissioner,  
 East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 585 TO 596, (✓)
  - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, (✓)
  - THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, (✓)
  - AREA STUDY, (—)
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, (—)
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - , (✓)
  - PATROL MAP, (—)

DATE: 6 / 4 / 1972

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.



- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- AREA STUDY, (—)
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, (—)
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - (✓)
  - ..... ( )
  - ..... *My Comments. page 6.* (✓)

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
 PATROL & REPORT .....

ABOVE AVERAGE ✓  
 AVERAGE  
 BELOW AVERAGE

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

ADSEC PNG136

21 APRIL 72 10.38 NR 554

DISCOM

WEWAK

5319 RETEL 0586 EXPEND \$300 FROM YOUR DISTRICT FUNDS STOP  
WHEN COMPLETED SEND DETAILS THIS HEADQUARTERS STOP TREASURY KONEDBOU  
WILL THEN RE-IMBURSE YOUR FUNDS WITH \$300 FROM THEIR 6-2-3  
EMERGENCY VOTE

ADSEC

(5319 0586)

FILE WILTSHIRE 67-8-44

#

PGM 2 MSBY

COL KONEDBOU RPT KONEDOBU RPT DONEDEE KOEEE KONEDOBU



NR439/B3208/1866 WEWAK 117/116 19 1948



DDA . 67-8-44

URGENT- ADSEC  
KONEDOBU

0586 REFERENCE MY MINUTE 7TH APRIL ENDORSED ON PATROL REPORT NO 9 BAM ISLAND AND YOUR REPLY 67-8-44 OF 13TH APRIL STOP AS RESULT OF HEALTH INSPECTION DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER STRONGLY RECOMMENDS FUNDS BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR MILK AND MILK BISCUITS FOR OVER 100 CHILDREN FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER AND THAT FUNDS BE

LSO MADE AVAILABLE FOR PURPOSE OF COCONUTS TO BE DELIVERED BY TRAWLER AS TEMPORARY STOPGAP UNTIL SUCH TIME TRAWLER CAN TRANSPORT PIGS FROM BAM ISLAND TO MURIK ISLAND TO BARTER FOR SAGO STOP CONSIDER \$300 BE MADE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY AS COUNCIL PROVIDING \$200 TOWARDS THESE STOPGAP MEASURES UNTIL DASF TAKE MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURES STOP FULL REPORT FOLLOWS ... DISCOM

(COL 0586 7TH NO 9 BAO ISLAND 67-8-44 13TH 100 STOPGAP \$300 \$200)

*B. J. Turner, Treasury C.F.O. T. Turner.*

*20/4/72 External \$300 from District funds  
Swiff details & funds then returned.*

*Emergency Cash  
or  
Dept Cash } break up ??*

9

JAW:MG

7

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-3-44

13th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9-71/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above Patrol of Bam Island Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, submitted by Mr. D. Pennefather, Patrol Officer.

Would you please forward me a D.A.S.F. Wewak assessment of the situation on the Island. I note that you will keep me fully informed.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator.

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

67-2/413

ED/hs

23rd March, 1972.


Mr. D. H. Pennefather,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
BAM ISLAND

Please prepare to depart on a patrol to the above Island departing WEWAK on Sunday, 26th March, 1972, per M.V. ANDRA.

The purpose of the patrol is to investigate a reported food shortage on the island, as reported in my memo 6-1/390 of today's date, to the District Commissioner. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Public Health Department, should also be on board to investigate the situation as it affects their Departments.

On your return a Patrol Report is to be submitted including a Situation Report on this above report.

  
(B. DUFFY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PATROL REPORT NO.9 OF 1971/72

SITUATION REPORT NO.1

STATION: WEWAK. OFFICER COMPILING: D.H. PENNEFATHER.

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK. SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK.

CENSUS DIVISION: WEWAK ISLANDS. L.G. COUNCIL: WEWAK-BUT.

SUBJECT: FOOD SHORTAGE BAM ISLAND

INTRODUCTION:

1. During the week ending 24th March, 1972, reports were received at this office of a severe shortage of food on the Island of BAM. These verbal reports came from BAM Islanders and gave the impression of the people on the Island existing on a starvation diet with the inevitable possibility of deaths resulting from their lack of food. I proceeded to BAM on 26th March, 1972, accompanied by representatives of the Departments of Health, Education and Agriculture.
2. BAM Island is situated 70 nautical miles due East of WEWAK and 22 nautical miles N.N. East of CAPE GIRGIR, at the mouth of the Sepik River. The Island is an active volcano, being oval in shape and rising in a classical volcanic cone to a height of about 500 feet. The Island is 1½ miles in length and varies up to three quarter of a mile in width.
3. Vegetation on the Island commences at sea level and extends up the cone to an altitude of about 200 to 250 feet. Above this contour there is a belt of grass land about 100 yards in width. Above the grass belt stone and gravel exists to the lip of the crater. The crater is barren and rugged with smoke and volcanic gasses being in evidence. On the Southern slopes of the Island much of the land has been destroyed by lava flow resulting in less vegetation on these slopes than on the others.
4. Cultivation is carried out from sea level to the furthest limits of this vegetated lower half of the cone. Taro is the main crop grown traditionally, however kaukau (sweet potato) also constitutes a major part of their diet. Secondary to these two main crops is bananas and coconuts. Coconuts are used for food and copra production and exist all over the Island, and require no cultivation. The growing of the other crops mentioned, by tradition, is carried out in rotation. This rotation allowed the soil in old garden sites to spell and rejuvenate. It would be a matter of years before the same garden site was used again. Fish form a part of their diet, however for half of the year, during the North/Westerly season, the seas are too rough for large fishing expeditions. Pigs are raised on the Island and are used, along with bananas, to barter for sago. This barter takes place with the mainland people that exist adjacent to the mouth of the Sepik River.
5. The people live in one main village at the Northern side of the Island.



CENSUS FIGURES 14TH JANUARY, 1969

Ages.	0 to 15 yrs.		16 to 45.		46 + yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	149	156	109	121	25	27
Total	305		230		52	

= 587 resident on Island.

+ 54 absentees.

= 641 Grand Total.

B. FOOD SHORTAGE:

6. It now appears that the population of the Island has increased to the extent where there is just not the land available to supply the needs of all the residents. As the census figures indicate, nearly half of the population is under 15 years of age which would indicate quite a population boom over the past decade.

7. As the demand for food has increased, so the people have shortened the lengthy time between their crop rotations. So where previously you had a garden left dormant for a period of years between crops, you now have gardens lying dormant for only two months between crops. This resultant increase in the supply of food has proved reasonably adequate up to date but now we have the inevitable taking place: ground exhaustion.

8. It is this ground exhaustion that I would call the main reason for the sudden shortage of food on the Island. There is a distinct yellow tinge to be seen in the leaves of the majority of the Taro plants which gives them a most unhealthy appearance. The tubers on these plants are small and poorly developed. The ground being as exhausted as it is results in the crops also lacking in nutrients. So not only does the consumer receive only a small amount to eat but what he does eat is of poor quality. Root rot was an obvious problem with much of the Taro on the Island.

9. Among the kaukau (sweet potato) gardens, rats are proving an added problem. I would estimate at least 10% of the kaukau gardens I saw would have been ruined by rat eating the roots and new stems. Gardens looked as though an army of small pigs had been rooting around in them. I did not see any disease among the bananas, however, they like all the crops, were suffering from ground exhaustion. Coconut trees are all over the Island, however there is no fruit to be seen on the trees. Most of this has been eaten, a little used for the production of copra, and for the remainder the ground has been too poor for the tree to bear fruit.

10. The natives resident on the Island have now taken to substituting much of their diet with various edible leaves and new shoots from trees and ferns that exist among the secondary growth. Families have left the village and have constructed small houses adjacent to their gardens. These gardens they are planting and planting again, for the sake of their existence.

11. The shortage of food and nutrients is most evident in the small children of 5 years and under. In the older children and the men and women, the effect is only evident in a few individuals.

12. The North Westerly season which extends from November to May, has also had its effect. The seas have been too rough for extensive fishing and too rough for them to travel and conduct their traditional barter with people on the mainland.

13. These people are not starving. However they are existing on a minimal diet. Various of their number have gone to other Islands and others to WEWAK. Five men have recently gone to MANAK Island (Madang District). A further 20 odd are resident on BLUP-BLUP Island and an unknown quantity are in WEWAK. All as a result of the food shortage.

C. CONCLUSION:

14. The situation that has arisen on BAM Island is not going to improve. For the immediate future their food requirements shall probably prove to be adequate. On the long term this shall not be the case. Traditionally, when the population of a village began to exceed about 500 people it proved more than the village leaders were able to handle. The result was that a migration took place with a movement along the river, into a new valley, or to a new island. This is what would be happening at BAM about now, with parties going out in search of pastures greener. This is also probably why they have requested resettlement.

15. The suggestion that was put forward was that the Island is now over-populated and that at least 250 people would have to resettle elsewhere. The Island of WBI was suggested as the best area for resettlement. Failing this any land the Administration could find for them on the mainland. They went further, saying that the old people and the first born children should remain at BAM because these were the people who had the principal land rights. The young people and newly married couples would be the people who would have to resettle.

16. I see resettlement as the only way of solving this problem. I did not discuss the pros and cons of resettlement with the BAM people to any great length as I did not want to appear as though I was committing myself. However it was they who suggested that this is what they wanted. Our main problem is to find out where.

17. I could not find any relation between the food shortage, and the large following on the Island of the PELI Association.

*D. H. Bennepather*

(D. H. BENNEPATHER)  
PATROL OFFICER.



(1)

Situation Report No.1 (Cont).

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE - WEWAK.

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

.....5/4/72.....

The foregoing report indicates that the situation on the Island is not as immediately critical as first advised. The current shortfall in food crops is obviously the direct result of overpopulation, which has forced the people to shorten their garden fallow period and in turn led to poorer yields. This has been exaggerated by rat and disease attacks.

The only immediate action which I would consider would be to render assistance in transporting some of their pigs to the Sepik Mouth where the BAM people can exchange them for sago. Return transport assistance would also be necessary. The frequency of such aid would need to be assessed more fully, but it could amount to a trip per month until there is an improvement on the Island.

This action is recommended as it follows the traditional trading system and puts the onus more on the people to solve their own problems. It may also, through lessening the overall food requirements, allow the limited supply to go further.

However, the only real solution is for a large proportion of the people to permanently resettle elsewhere. WEI Island is the only one offering some scope, but even if a sizeable area could be bought there, it would be insufficient for all needs. Since last year, there has been an obvious change in outlook of these people and they now say they would settle anywhere.

It is therefore recommended that early action be taken to locate suitable areas for resettlement and that, in the meantime, the Administration be prepared to bolster their traditional bartering system with transport.

→ The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

7th April, 1972.

*B. Duffy*  
(B. DUFFY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

6th April, 1972.

The situation as outlined in this report is being closely watched; i.e. two (2) infant welfare sisters are proceeding there by trawler on the 9th of this month and shortly there is to be a second visit by an officer from D.A.S.F.

2. If the situation worsens, consideration will be given to the prospect of resettling some of these people (volunteers) at Gavien adjacent to Angoram where they will be in a position to engage in a subsistence economy guided by the D.A.S.F. officers at Angoram.

3. You will be kept fully informed of the situation.

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

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 10 of 71/72

OBJECTS OF PATROL: INVESTIGATE  
FOOD SHORTAGE

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.H.  
PENNEFATHER

STATION: WEWAK

AREA PATROLLED: BAM ISLAND

SUB-DISTRICT: WEWAK.

DURATION OF PATROL: 4 days

DESIGNATION: ASST. DIST. OFFICER

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: NO. 9 of 71/72

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 2 EUROPEANS

LAST O.L.G. PATROL:

NUMBER OF DAYS: 3

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL WEWAK

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 678

COUNCIL AREA: WEWAK-BUT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: WEWAK OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
EAST SEPIK District,  
WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, Folios 60 TO	( )
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	( )
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	( )
AREA STUDY,	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 -	( )
PATROL MAP,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 9 / 5 / 1972.

.....  
Assistant District Commissioner.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 -	( )
... T. D.A.S.F. REPORT & ASSESSMENT	( )
... D.A.S.F. REPORT & ASSESSMENT	( )
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF	
PATROL & REPORT	

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 19 / 5 / 1972.

.....  
District Commissioner.



JAW:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KOMODOBU.

67-8-59

31st May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO.10 - 71/72.

Reference your 67-1-5 of the 23rd May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of BAM ISLAND in the Wewak Islands Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. D. H. PENNEPATER, Assistant District Officer.

We now know why there is a food shortage on the Island but we know nothing of why this situation has come about. The reports from our Officer and the Rural Development Officer both conclude that the food shortage is the fault of the people themselves by their laziness in not planting up new gardens. What I am interested in is why this laziness has developed. It seems obvious that you will have to have an Officer live on the Island to go into this and also ensure that the WEWAK-DUT Council's proposed Rule is carried out. I cannot see how this, plus giving encouragement to grow more food, can be accomplished/merely by frequent visits to the Island.

The present distribution of special foods for children has obvious shortcomings. To ensure that this is in fact being handed out to children under 10 as a supplement only, could not the District Medical Officer position an Orderly on the Island to specifically handle this?

In view of the peoples attitude there is the real danger of them relying on our handouts. I don't see how we can avoid this, except by having one of our Officers living on the Island to get the people moving.

Please keep me informed.

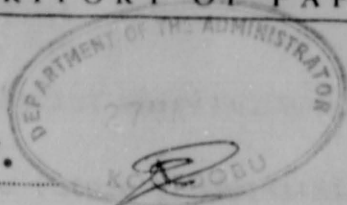
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SDR 67-8-59

19



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-5.

District Office,  
WEWAK. E.S.D.

23rd May - 1972.

Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

ATTENTION: Mr. G. Littler.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 71/72.

Situation Reports; D.D.A. & D.A.S.F.

Assessments: A.D.C. R.D.O. & District

Commissioner.

Reference is made to your memorandum 67-8-44 of the 13th of April, 1972, in reply to Wewak Patrol Report No. 9 of 1971/72, concerning a food shortage at BAM Island.

Please find attached a further Patrol Report (WEWAK No. 10) submitted by Mr. D.H. Pennyfather, Assistant District Officer, with assessment by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak Sub-district; and a report by Mr. L. Blansjarr, D.A.S.F., with a covering assessment by the District Rural Development Officer, Mr. K. Newton.

The District Medical Officer, Dr. R. Gobius recommended the supply of high protein milk biscuits to children in the under 10 years group; to this end \$150 was expended in purchasing supplies supplemented by a further supply from the Medical Bulk Stores. The Wewak-But Local Government Council expended the sum of \$100 on the purchase of dry coconuts for adult consumption.

The twenty pigs that were brought back to Wewak, have now been examined by the Animal Husbandry Officer and are being fattened for future sale; the money from such sales will be handed to the owners, all of whom are in Wewak and they will be encouraged to purchase smoked fish, sago and other foods to take back to Bam Island.

Sisters from the P.H.D. have since visited the Island and brought in several children for treatment for the first stages of malnutrition.



ASSESSMENT: District Commissioner.

The future productivity of subsistence food on Bam Island depends upon the people themselves, to put more sustained effort into utilising their garden areas - to this end the officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are prepared to assist and will be visiting the island every ten to fifteen days.

The Wewak-But Local Government Council passed a Resolution of Notice of Intention to pass a rule vide para. II(d) of the Second Schedule of the Local Government Ordinance -to compel the people to plant sufficient crops for the sustenance of themselves and dependants.

Some families have moved to the island of Blup Blup and some few others to the mainland in the Bogia area Madang District. Rettlement on the adjacent island would only burden the people of those islands; however when the possibility of resettlement was mentioned to those remaining on Bam -such an idea was flatly rejected.

There will be a third visit by an Officer of this Department accompanied by an officer from D.A.S.F., departing Wewak on Monday the 29th of May-with a supply of high protein biscuits and possibly dry coconuts.

You will be further advised on their return to Wewak.

*E. G. Hicks*

(E.G.Hicks).

District Commissioner.

32-1-3/WS  
KGN

F.O. Box 263,  
W E W A K,  
East Sepik District.

8th May, 1972.

Regional Rural Development Officer,  
Department of Agriculture, Stock  
and Fisheries,

L A E,  
Morobe District.

SITUATION REPORT - BAM ISLAND

Mr. L. Blansjaar, Rural Development Officer's 32-1-3/WS of 8th May, 1972, refers, and conversation held in the D.D.C.'s Office (Mr. K. Leen,) between D.D.A. and this department also refers.

The information now to hand alters considerably our initial assessment made on the observations of the 27th March, 1972. The whole attitude of the people appears to be such as to suggest an underlying cause, perhaps medical, to account for the laissez-faire attitude towards life and the incidence of near starvation or at least serious malnutrition for the children.

Garden Activities

Although total arable land available is inadequate for the population (678) the lack of optimum utilisation is apparent. That the people can use as arguments that land is too remote from the village, or that secondary growth is too difficult to clear as reasons for not utilising ground, under the circumstances existing is hardly credible. The optimum utilisation of the ground is up to the people concerned and until such time as all available land is usefully employed under optimum rotation available little sympathy can be accredited the complaint that food is short.

Soil Samples

The results of these will be necessary to substantiate observations on land available both used and currently under bush, and it is probable that these results will be necessary prior to the determination of rotation.

Cocconuts

As cocconuts near the village have been completely utilised whereas those more remote still have 'dara' available nothing much can be done in this regard. No further cocconuts should be supplied for food whilst nuts remain uncollected on the island.

Action by departmental staff should be limited to marking those palms which should be thinned. The actual thinning of these palms is entirely the responsibility of the people; although under Council Rules if the maintenance of plantations to be feasible. Use of fronds for building purposes should be restricted to those palms marked for thinning and this, if able to be enforced, may assist in having those undesirable palms removed.

/continued.....



NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 25

ACCESSION No: 496.

1973 - 1974

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

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Rat Plague

Prior reports appear to have been exaggerated. No further action will be taken at this time, although the requested supply of Warfarin and Paraffin will be held in Wewak to enable supply of baits to be carried out should such become necessary.

Helicopter Pads

The information on this is noted. No visit appears necessary at this time.

Pigs

Any further pigs that can be removed the better. The responsibility for return proceeds of sales is to rest with a representative of the group and not with this Department.

Fishing

The adequacy of current fishing methods in relation to the area is noted.

Resettlement

It is not likely that adequate ground would be available between Terebu and Kaup, and the reluctance of other islanders to accept this group is understandable. It is unlikely that the group would supply effective stead in any other areas such as Gavien, and the malaria status of the people would have to be determined in relation to any suggested site anyway.

General

In summary, the people are most depressing and it is hardly credible that they are prepared to allow the children to approach near starvation through their lack of initiative to utilize for themselves the available, though limited, resources. If their own danger and that of their children is not sufficient motivation the presence of D.A.S.F. or other personnel to encourage improved planting techniques is unlikely to be successful.

K.G. NEWTON,  
District Rural Development Officer.

c.c. ✓ District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

Rural Development Officer,  
D.A.S.F.,  
WEWAK.



32-1-3/WS  
LB

P.O. Box 263,  
W E W A K,  
East Sepik District.

8th May, 1972.

District Rural Development Officer,  
Department of Agriculture, Stock  
and Fisheries,  
W E W A K,  
East Sepik District.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 - BAM ISLAND

The previous report could only be taken as a rough guide to the conditions prevailing due to the limited time that was then available.

To appraise the situation in more detail a second visit was carried out, in conjunction with the delivery of a supply of high protein biscuits, baby food and coconuts to supplement the islanders diet.

The following are the observations and facts which were gathered during this visit from 1-4th May, 1972.

Soil samples from a representative number of gardens were collected and have been forwarded for analysis.

Total Population

Present on the island at 1.5.72.	506 people
Absentees due to food shortage	<u>172 people</u>
TOTAL .. .. .	<u>678 people</u>

For a detailed breakdown into age grouping, etc., refer D.D.A. Report No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Total Arable Land

Land under cultivation	100 acres
Land under fallow for more than 2 years	200 acres
Land under coconuts	160 acres
Land not suitable for cultivation	<u>360 acres</u>
TOTAL .. .. .	<u>720 acres</u>

Area Currently Under Cultivation

100 acres - this area is virtually exhausted due to poor agricultural practices. There is no crop rotation practiced on the island. A crop of taro is planted, harvested, the land is allowed to recover for 2-4 months then replanted with taro.

Previously when the yield of taro became too poor (after 2 crops) the garden would be fallowed for a period of 2-5 years. There is available for immediate use a total of 200 acres which has been fallow for a number of years.

/continued.....

However, the people prefer to continue using the same garden areas. This has resulted in the total exhaustion of available soil nutrients and consequent reduced yields of 400-600 lbs taro per acre (rough estimate of taro harvested in four gardens.) When asked why they did not open up new gardens the people replied that it was too much work.

#### Coconuts

In the immediate village area the coconut palms are bare of nuts, however, in the outlying gardens (mostly less than 1 hour walk from the village,) the coconut palms are bearing good numbers of young nuts, although no mature nuts could be found.

Throughout the entire area the coconut palms are growing too close together (no formal pattern, palms just grow where the nuts fell.) This has resulted in very tall thin trunks with very little production.

To allow the palms to recover it will be necessary to thin out the area thus giving the remaining palms a better chance of producing. The planting of a leguminous cover crop should also be introduced as the area is at present covered with native grasses, and secondary growth of useless trees.

The use of peanuts is advocated as these will also supply an additional protein food which can supplement the islanders diet.

Thinning out should be done gradually to enable the people to utilize the coconut fronds and trunks of the felled palms. It would be desirable to limit the use of palm fronds to only the fronds of those palms cut down completely.

On asking individual villagers if they would be prepared to thin out some of their coconut palms the answer was simply 'NO.'

#### Rat Plague Incidence

On questioning the villagers on this subject it was found that mice are damaging the outlying sweet potato (kaukau) gardens. The damage is not extensive. The villagers seldom go to these gardens, as they consider them too difficult to reach. These gardens are thus not visited for extended periods and then when the owners come to harvest some of the crop the damage caused over a period of time is noticeable, i.e., a few tubers partly eaten around the perimeter of the gardens.

#### Pigs

Unfortunately<sup>we</sup> were unable to obtain an accurate count of pigs, as many had broken out of the village enclosures. We estimated the number to be between 60-80 mature pigs (indigenous type) on the island.

To enable the islanders to purchase food to supplement their diet 20 pigs were taken to Wewak to be brucellosis tested and sold. The proceeds to be returned to the owners, thus giving them cash to purchase food. With this in mind I asked the owners what they would like to purchase (the idea being that I would try to purchase food stuffs for them at wholesale prices.) The answers varied - some wished to have the total sum in cash sent back to them; others requested rice plus cash, again others wanted pig wire and some even requested that I buy for them alcoholic beverages.

It was also noted that a number of the coconuts brought to the island to supplement the people's diet were being fed to the pigs.

#### Fishing

The islanders claim to be adept at fishing - mostly the spearing of fish from small outrigger canoes. The men stated that they get very good catches when the weather permits. As well as spearing fish they use small hand held scoop nets to catch flying fish - hooks and lines are also used but netting fish is not practicable as there are no suitable beaches for hauling nets and gill nets also cannot be used as the water is too deep.



There are some 30 outrigger canoes of 20 ft length at the island also one larger outrigger with sails which can be used to visit the neighbouring islands. Despite their skill, which I do not doubt in the least, they can only operate when the sea is calm.

The fish caught is usually eaten the same day, however, small quantities are smoked (hot smoke) and kept for a few days.

Refer Appendix (A) for location of reefs and shelf areas where fishing is normally carried out.

#### School Gardens

There is a mission school on the island with some 189 children enrolled from Preparatory to Standard 5.

Adjoining the school area is a piece of land about .011 Ha. which the children are allowed to use to grow various vegetables - the teachers have asked the owner of the land for an additional section (next to the present garden) but were refused. I also asked the owner, one ABAGAI ANRING, if he could let the students use some of this land (which is not used), his answer was 'NO.' When I asked why he stated "Santing bilong mi tasol."

In the garden which the students have prepared they are growing beans, chinese cabbage and a few pineapples. The students asked me if I could get them some vegetable seeds to which I agreed - also required are some gardening tools.

#### Helicopter Landing Pads

Two sites suitable. Site (A) refer appendix (A), approximately 3 minutes walk east from the village on the edge of a point about 30 ft above sealevel - perfectly flat surface 150 ft wide and 300 ft long clear approach and take off seawards only. Has been used by Army Iriquois helicopters.

Site (B) refer appendix (A) in the village itself - a strip 150 ft by 500 ft but with tall coconut palms either end and houses along each side cannot be used to take maximum loading as approach obstruction approximately 11 degrees.

#### Suggestions

- a. New gardens must be established as soon as possible.
- b. Present gardens must be permitted to return to fallow.
- c. No further food be supplied by the council or administration until the people have made definite moves to carry out point a. Those children suffering from severe malnutrition be removed from the island and be placed under medical supervision.
- d. Ban the use of coconut fronds to allow the palms to recover - permit only the use of fronds from palms cut down.
- e. Thin out coconut plantations this will have to be done under supervision of D.A.S.F, and plant a leguminous cover crop.
- f. Pigs remaining on the island be sold and the money used to purchase food stuffs to supplement the peoples' diet.
- g. Resettle as many people as possible in another area.


/continued.....

Conclusion

The people of this island appear to be lazy and as a result they have brought the present crisis upon themselves. The only cure that I can see is a severe shock treatment to get them out of their predicament.

The first move must come from them, not from any outside source.

To supply them with further aid in the form of food will only compound their problem as it will simply take that much longer for them to realize their plight.

  
L. BLANSJAAR,  
Rural Development Officer,  
Wewak Sub-District.

Att : Appendix (A)

c.c. ✓ District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
Wewak.

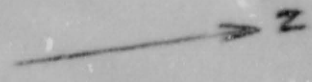
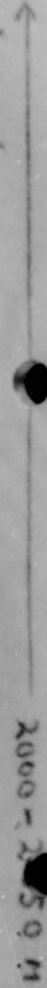
Regional Rural Development Officer,  
D.A.S.F.,  
L.A.E.



11

Ricefield (A)

1500 m



BANI ISLAND

(9)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator.

67-2/463

BD/hs

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

1st May, 1972.

Mr. D. H. Pennefather,  
Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-district Office,  
WEWAK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
BAN ISLAND PATROL


As already verbally advised, you are to prepare to mount a patrol to the above Island, per M.V. ANDRA, departing WEWAK tonight, the 1st May, 1972.

The purposes of this patrol are:-

- 1) to distribute foodstuffs contributed by the Administration and Wewak-But Local Government Council, to assist the people in their present food shortage;
- 2) to carry out a census of the village in order that exact details of age groups, absentees, etc., can be established; for this purpose, the old style census form should be used;
- 3) to supply a further assessment of the situation, particularly in relation to which number of people would be willing to migrate if suitable alternate land can be found; implications of such a move on health and education facilities should be noted;
- 4) assist D.A.S.F. staff where possible in their assessment of the situation;
- 5) in addition to visiting BAN ISLAND, visits should also be made to KADOVAR, BLUPBLUP and WEI Islands, in order to gain an assessment of how many family groups have been, or can be, absorbed into these communities.

In your dealings with the people, care should be taken to make the point that the people must help themselves to their utmost and that any aid now given is solely from the two sources named above, and not from any other body.

A Situation Report is required on your results and is to be submitted within one week of your return with your Patrol Report.

  
(S. DUFFY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

STATION..... WEWAK ..... OFFICER COMPILING D.H. PENNEPATHER A.D.O.  
DISTRICT..... EAST SEPIK ..... SUB-DISTRICT..... WEWAK .....  
CENSUS DIVISION..... WEWAK ISLANDS ..... L.G. COUNCIL..... WEWAK-BUT .....

SUBJECT: FOOD SHORTAGE - BAM ISLAND

1. Further to my previous patrol to BAM Island (Patrol No. 9 of 71/72) and as result of an aerial survey of the Island conducted during week ending 28th April, 1972, a further patrol was mounted to the Island, commencing on 1st May, 1972. The Patrol was accompanied by a Rural Development Officer and a Fisheries Officer, both of Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.
2. A census of the Island revealed a total population of 678 (for full statistics see Appendix to Report). Of these 678, a total 172 persons are absent or 25%. The people who are absent as a direct result of the food shortage are those BAM people who are at present living on the adjacent islands of BLUP BLUP, KOIL, and MANAM, and in the township of WEWAK. These total 145 people or 21% of the total population.
3. It is interesting to note that the two adjacent islands of KADOVAR and WEI, do not support any of the BAM emigrants. When I visited both these islands, they informed me that they wanted exactly nothing to do with any BAM settlers. KADOVAR Island is well populated and have no room for any new settlers. WEI is lightly populated and has much spare land, however, understandably, they want it for themselves.
4. The BAM islanders most major problem is themselves. They are members of the PILDINI language group which encompasses the islands of BAM, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR and WEI. Unlike the other Islands within this group, the BAM people are lazy, unco-operative, and uncommunicative. Their short comings are appreciated by the other islands of the group who refer to the BAMS with open contempt. When large members of BAM people began arriving at BLUP BLUP Island recently, the BLUP BLUP ex-Llulai - PAKEI-MALIO, informed them that they could stay with relatives and be fed by the relatives so long as they assisted in the gathering of food and planting of new gardens. The BAM islanders have now told PAKEI that they now wish to return to BAM because: "The work is too hard on this island, and your trees are too big when they have to be cut down. On our island we do not have to work this hard". PAKEI went on to say "Most of the BAM people sit around and wait for us to feed them, only a very few of them do any work. They are very lazy and I do not want them to stay on my Island". The KADOVAR Island people will not allow the BAMS to come and settle on their island for any reason. Likewise the WEI people.
5. At a meeting held on BAM, I informed the people that the Administration was considering the possibility of making land available for purposes of re-settlement. I then asked for comment and waited 15 minutes without receiving any comment at all. I then explained that the alternative would be for them to remain on BAM and eventually have their

number decimated by either starvation or an epidemic, or both. This drew blank stares but still no comment. Eventually one MAUT-MOMO said "Now many of our people have already gone to other islands and more will probably go in the future. So the resources of the island are at present adequate for those who are still here". I then asked "What if these people are not accepted by the other islands and have to return to BAM?" His answer: "Then we will all be hungry again".

6. At this point I emphasised that the Administration was not interested in running a shuttle service to BAM Island for the purpose of hand-feeding the population. This once again drew blank stares but no comment. I then went further into the matter of re-settlement. At the conclusion of my speech I asked any persons interested in re-settling to come forward. One man, SIRUK-NAU'U (one wife and five children), indicated that he would like to re-settle. The remainder were not interested.

7. I have now been to BAM on two occasions and on both occasions I have left the Island with a bad taste in my mouth of not having achieved anything or in any way communicated with the people. Indeed it is very hard and very frustrating to try and help these people who are not even prepared to help themselves.

8. If indeed the BAMS believe that their troubles will be over just because a quarter of their number have emigrated to adjacent islands, then I feel that they are lulling themselves into a false sense of security. KADOVAR Island is fully populated and will not receive BAM emigrants on any account. BIUP BIUP, which is currently supporting 70 BAM emigrants, does not wish these people to remain on the island - purely as a result of the shortcomings of the BAM people themselves. The BAM people there have also indicated that they too wish to leave owing to being "overworked". This patrol did not visit the islands of KOIL and MANAM.

9. To myself all this indicated 4 things -

- i that within 3 to 6 months the majority of the emigrants to BIUP BIUP, will have returned to BAM;
- ii we shall then, as we are now, be faced with having to re-settle BAM people;
- iii the BAMS will be reluctant to go anywhere; and
- iv if and when they do re-settle they will not possess the drive and initiative to make a success of their new venture be it subsistence or commercial.

10. The people who have gone to MANAM have evidently done so because they have relatives on the Island. I would recommend that the District Commissioner, MADANG, be made aware of the presence of these people.  
Also:-

- i. the situation on BAM that has caused them to go;
- ii to date 20 males and 6 females of varying ages have already gone to MANAM;
- iii it is very likely, with the North/West season abating, that more people shall proceed to MANAM in the future; and
- iv the BAM people are poor workers and are strong followers of the MT. TURU CARGO CULT (Peli Association).



11. I can find no evidence to support the theory that the food shortage on BAM is due, in part, to the people's allegiance to the PELI Association (P.A.). Rather, I would say that their allegiance to the P.A. has grown out of their frustrations of being overpopulated, and short of food. Further to this is the fact that their very disposition and attitude towards work, neither of which are very commendable, makes them ideal cult material.

12. The only people I hold any sympathy for on BAM Island are the children. Many of the children are in poor physical condition and are in obvious need of assistance. While the Patrol was on the Island vitamin milk biscuits to the value of \$150 were handed out to the women and children. Dry coconuts (about 3,000), were given to the people along with a very large amount of baby food to help supplement the children's diet. I am against any more "gifts" being given to the adult BAM population. I am against anyone being given anything for nothing, especially these people who show exactly no appreciation of the assistance that is being given.

13. There are 194 children at present on the Island up to the age of 10 years. These children will have to have their diet supplemented in some way. Once again if their parents were not so lazy this problem would probably not have arisen or at least be much easier settled. As it is, the Administration will probably have to continue making a monthly or 2 monthly service to BAM with children's food. There are obvious shortcomings:

- i. the BAM people will assume that the Administration has accepted the responsibility for the care of the children and so they will produce even less food than they are at present;
- ii the adults will eat such food themselves and deny the children the full value of our assistance; and
- iii that if they cry loud enough the Administration will eventually give them everything for nothing.

14. For my part I would recommend the following in an attempt to find a solution to this problem:-

- i. that food for children be given out to supplement their diet. This to be done no more frequently than once every 2 or 3 months. This would force the people to produce food in the meantime and not rely on any Administration assistance;
- ii. if available, an Agricultural Team be placed on the Island to try and improve their cultivation methods, possible introduce new crops, and try and motivate the people into doing something to help themselves. This will be a thankless task with a very good chance of failure owing to the shortcomings of the BAMS themselves;
- iii. If resettlement is to become a reality, the request for it will have to come from a delegation of BAMS themselves. It may help to get one or two volunteers and resettle them in the hope that others will follow. For the time being,

14. however, they seem more content to bludge off the adjacent islands - which, unlike resettlement, means much less work. For the time being the majority do not want to resettle; and

iv. do not give these people anything for nothing. Assist, guide and advise, by all means but any handouts on our part, will destroy any hope of success we may have.

15. During this patrol the Agriculture Department took 20 pigs from the Island for testing in WEWAK. When this has been done the pigs shall be sold by the department and the money returned to the owners. This type of assistance is to be recommended.

*D. H. Pennfather*

(D. H. PENNFATHER)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Atch.



BAN ISLAND ABSENTEES

	Under 1 year		1 - 5		6 - 10		11-15		16-25		26 +		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BLUPBLUP ISLAND	-	-	12	9	6	4	-	1	17	19	1	1	36	34	70
KOIL ISLAND	2	-	5	2	3	1	1	-	4	6	1	-	16	9	25
WOKEO ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
KAIRIRU ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
MANAM ISLAND	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	14	2	2	2	20	6	26
W WAK	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	11	7	1	-	16	8	24
RABAUL									6				6		6
PT. MORESBY									2				2		2
MADANG									3				3		3
KAVIENG									1				1		1
BOUGAINVILLE									1				1		1
LAE									1				1		1

St. Xaviers School  
Kreer P.F.S.  
P.I.R.

TOTAL OF ABSENTEES

172

(4)

6

BAR ISLAND.  
Population on  
Island  
at time of  
Census

UNDER 1 YEAR		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-45		46+		<u>TOTAL</u>		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
6	5	44	44	45	50	40	43	87	102	21	19	242	264	506

ABSENTEES.

<u>TOTALS</u>														
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2	-	22	13	12	6	7	1	66	35	5	3	114	58	172

TOTALS  
including  
Absentees

<u>TOTALS</u>														
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
8	<u>5</u>	66	57	57	56	47	44	153	137	26	22	348	321	678



BLUP BLUP. Catholic Mission Primary "P" School.

	M	F	TOTAL.
Class 1	21	23	44
Standard 2	15	17	32
Standard 3	22	26	48
Standard 4	27	13	40
Standard 5	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>99</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>191</u>

6 Male students from Blup Blup  
 1 Female student from Blup Blup  
 included above

12 children have left school and emigrated to other islands.

SITUATION REPORT NO.

STATION... <u>WEWAK</u> .....	OFFICER COMPILING. <u>D.H. PENNIFATHER</u> A.D.O.
DISTRICT... <u>EAST SEPIK</u> .....	SUB-DISTRICT... <u>WEWAK</u> .....
CENSUS DIVISION... <u>WEWAK ISLANDS</u> .....	L.G. COUNCIL... <u>WEWAK-BUT</u> .....

SUBJECT : FOOD SHORTAGE - BAM ISLAND

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK.	<u>ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER</u> WEWAK.
DATE RECEIVED ... <u>8TH MAY, 1972</u> .....	

The foregoing Situation Report gives a much clearer assessment of the situation on the Island, and indicates that the current food shortage is more of the people's own making.

The land presently under cultivation is obviously suffering from exhaustion due to a shortening of the fallow period and over-cropping. However, discussions with Rural Development Officer, Mr. J. Van Kamp, who accompanied this patrol, reveal that a comparatively large acreage of further arable land is available for new gardens. This has been under fallow for a number of years and, he advises, has not been utilised, solely because of the people's unwillingness to undertake the necessary heavy clearing. The Rural Development Officer further advises that rats have been damaging the sweet potato crops on the upper slopes, but this has only occurred through the virtual abandonment of these gardens by the people.

It would appear that the immediate solution is for the people themselves to put more effort into utilising their own resources more fully. As un-full stomachs and the wasting of their own children does not provide a sufficient motivation for them, some outside impetus appears necessary.

It is intended therefore that the Wewak-But Local Government Council be recommended to pass a Council Rule to require the islanders to cultivate sufficient land as to ensure adequate food supplies for all island inhabitants. The possible Rule is permitted by Para 11 (d) of the Second Schedule to the Local Government Ordinance.

Enforcement can be carried out by Division of District Administration patrols every month or two, which can also issue emergency supplementary foods to children only. I feel that this is the only immediate solution and that the current situation will continue for nine months or more.

Although the people do not appreciate it, resettlement is the only long term solution.

Action Taken:

Letter 42-2-3 of 8th May, 1972, to the President, Wewak-But Local Government Council.

Signed.....  
 Date.....  
 B. DUFFY





20A 67-8-62 (8)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-5

Division of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

13th July 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 11 OF 1971/72

Your 67-8-62 dated 9th June, refers.

Attached please find my assessment of patrol number eleven.

*B.K. Leen*  
B.K. LEEN  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:  
The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Attachments were not enclosed - please forward together with the assessment of the A.D.C. Wewak.

21st July, 1972.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



(1)

P.O. Box 2396, KONE DOBU.

67-8-62.

This Report is the WEMAK Patrol Report - Area Study -  
No. 3 of 1971/72. 19th June, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

WEMAK PATROL NO. 11 OF 1971/72.

Reference your minute of 6/6/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No.1 arising out of the above patrol of the Western Islands, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by M. D.H. Pennefather, Assistant District Officer.

A concise, informative report. I note that your and the Assistant District Commissioner's assessments of Situation Report No.1 were not forwarded with the Patrol Report.

Please forward same as soon as practicable.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

is now no longer teaching at this school.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1971/72

AREA STUDY REVISION

STATION : WEWAK OFFICER COMPILING: D.H. PENNEFATHER  
DISTRICT : EAST SEPIK SUB-DISTRICT : WEWAK.  
CENSUS DIVISION : WESTERN ISLANDS L.G. COUNCIL : NIL

INTRODUCTION:

This Report updates WEWAK Patrol Report - Area Study - No. 3 of 1968/1969.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

Nil Change.

LEADERSHIP:

Nil change on WUVULU Island.

On AUA Island, Luluai TALAI-LOLI, is now deceased and Mr. ISHMAEL-ARE is now the new Luluai. ISHMAEL is in his thirties and appears to be quite a competent young man. Nil change for the remainder.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

Nil change.

LITERACY:

Primary "T" School, AUA Island:-

Standard	M	F	Total
1			
2	11	6	17
3			
4	5	10	15
5			
6	9	12	21
Totals	25	28	53

There are two teachers stationed at this school. Mr. LAPANA is now no longer teaching at this school.



LITERACY (Cont.)

Seventh Day Adventist Primary School - WUVULU Island.

Standard	M	F	Total
1			
2	17	8	25
3	23	17	40
4			
5	10	21	31
6			
Totals	50	46	96

Three Seven Day Adventist teachers are stationed at this school.

Nil change for remainder.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

Nil change.

MISSIONS:

Nil change.

NON-INDIGENES:

The AGITA Plantation has now been sold to an Australian Syndicate known as WUVULU HOLDINGS. This concern plans to develop part of the Island into a millionaires' resort. To date no influx of non-indigenes has taken place. However over the next decade it would appear that the planned influx would be most considerable.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Roads - Nil change.

Sea - Nil change.

Air - A good quality airfield has now been established on WUVULU Island. This air-strip is owned by WUVULU HOLDINGS and over the next 5 years shall be increased in size to be of International standard.

It has now been recommended that an airfield be constructed on AUA Island.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

Nil Change.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Nil Change.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

Nil Change.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

Should WUVUUL HOLDINGS go ahead with their planned development the people on these Islands should experience an economic explosion. The full extent of this economic expansion I could not estimate but it should be most considerable.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Nil change.

CONCLUSION:

The future development of these Islands, especially WUVULU, will depend on the success of WUVULU HOLDINGS. I last visited the Western Islands in 1968 and in the interim very little has changed, as this report would indicate. However I see the next decade as a period of most considerable economic and social upheaval. To ensure that the Islanders are properly represented in the future, it will probably require more frequent contact with the Islanders by the Administration than they have received in the past. Especially over the first few years of WUVULU HOLDINGS establishment.

*D.H. Pennefather*  
(D.H. PENNEFATHER)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



APPENDIX "A"

POPULATION FIGURES

AUA ISLAND

TOTAL IN VILLAGE				ABSENTEES				TOTAL
CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
53	54	46	54	5	8	40	24	284
<u>ONEI VILLAGE</u> <u>WUVULU ISLAND</u>								
42	58	50	44	8	15	24	11	252
<u>AUNA VILLAGE</u> <u>WUVULU ISLAND.</u>								
61	57	60	69	4	12	39	8	310
156	169	156	167	17	35	103 TOTAL	43	846

PAGE 1.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

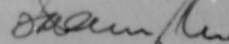
STATION..... WEWAK..... OFFICER COMPILING..... D. H. PENNEFATHER  
DISTRICT..... EAST SEPIK..... SUB-DISTRICT..... WEWAK.....  
CENSUS DIVISION..... WESTERN ISLANDS..... L.G. COUNCIL..... NIL.....

SUBJECT: AIRFIELD - AUA ISLAND

As recommended by Mr. D. STEVEN, District Inspector, I would also recommend the construction of an air-field on AUA ISLAND. AUA Islanders, currently living in WEWAK, have been spoken to on this matter and they are in agreement with the proposal.

The construction of an airfield would allow increased contact with the people by the Administration. It would also allow the Islanders to take full advantage of the facilities, especially medical, to be supplied by WUVULU HOLDINGS.

Should the Administration decide to go ahead with the construction of an airfield on AUA ISLAND, then I would recommend that an officer be placed on the Island for an extended period of time to survey the site and to supply equipment, axes, etc., for the clearing of bush.



(D.H. PENNEFATHER)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.