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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: IHU, 1973 - 1974

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kerema, volume 51.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS.

1973-74

KEREMA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED.</u>
1-73-74	1 Assoc. D.C., 1 A.J.C., 3 A.D.C., & 5 F.P.C.'s	Kerema Bay
2-73-74	A. J. MEIKLE	Kaberope
3 & 3A-73-74	Missing	
3B-73-74	WILSON AMANTEI	Hamde'e C/D - jacket
4-73-74	P. GANOGAB	Kerema Bay - jacket

KAITUMA

1-73-74	WILSON AMANI	We'abi Census Divison - jacket
2-73-74	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Hangoia C/D - jacket
3-73-74	PERIDE GANOGAB	Kaberope - jacket
3A-73-74	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Handei C/D - jacket
4-73-74	D. HERTON	Hangoi'a - jacket
5-73-74	D. R. STEWING	Ivori/Swanson
6-73-74	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Hangoia/Handei - jacket
7-73-74	Missing	
8-73-74	D. HERTON	Wapi (Menayanya) Handei & Wenta jacket only
9-73-74	D. HERTON	Wenta & Hangoi'a - jacket
10-73-74	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Wenta/lei'abi - jacket
11-73-74	D. HERTON	Hangoi'a and Kaberope
12-73-74	D. HERTON	Hangoi'a
13-73-74	GABRIEL LAJA	Hangoia

III

1-73-74	A. BANU	Upper Vailala-jacket
2-73-74	D. R. SIBING	Vailala Mast
3-73-74	J. I. ABENOMBY	Upper & Mast Vailala - jacket
3A-73-74	IRAN LANGISAN	Mast & Upper Vailala - jacket
4-73-74	VARI KAIPI	Orokolo & Korimiri - jacket
5 & 6-73-74	Missing	
7-73-74	WILSON ANANI	Venta - jacket

PATROL REPORT

Station: IHU Population: 703
 Subdistrict: KERUMA Council Area: NIL
 District: GULF DISTRICT House of Assembly Electorate: KIKORI
 Report No: 1/1973-74 Map Reference: KIKOR & WAU
 Conducted by: A. TARUBA Last Patrol: 1/11/73
 Designation: A.D.O. Objects of Patrol: CENSUS REVISION
 Duration: 13/7/73 - 31/7/73 AND ROUTINE
 No. of Days: 8 DAYS ADMINISTRATION
 Census Division: UPPER VAILALA

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1, To 6,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1-2,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1-2,	()
	()
	()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 26/8/1973

KABACAMP
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside District)				Grand Total
		Under 15 years		15 years and over		Under 15 years		15 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
20.7.73	AKOURA	13	9	4	5	1	1	4	1	38
18.7.73	HEAWA	34	24	30	29	-	-	9	-	126
16.7.73	HEPA	10	3	8	7	1	-	2	1	32
20.7.73	HEPEA	22	19	15	19	1	-	11	4	94
16.7.73	LOURI	25	17	17	19	-	-	1	-	79
14.7.73	KEKA	11	5	8	9	-	-	-	-	33
19.7.73	KAVIRA	13	5	6	7	-	-	8	1	40
16.7.73	LOHIKI	10	3	9	9	-	-	5	-	36
21.7.73	MAILAVA	33	32	22	24	5	4	26	5	151
19.7.73	NAKORO	5	5	8	10	-	-	3	-	31
16.7.73	PAKU	14	14	8	6	-	-	1	-	43
		190	136	138	144	8	5	70	12	703

PATROL REPORT

Station: <u>IHU</u>	Population: <u>703</u>
Subdistrict: <u>KERUMA</u>	Council Area: <u>NIL</u>
District: <u>GULF DISTRICT</u>	House of Assembly Electorate: <u>KIKORI</u>
Report No: <u>1/1973-74</u>	Map Reference: <u>KIKORI & WAI</u>
Conducted by: <u>A TARUBE</u>	Last Patrol: <u>1/11/73</u>
Designation: <u>A-DC</u>	Objects of Patrol: <u>CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION</u>
Duration: <u>13/7/73-21/7/73</u>	
No. of Days: <u>8 DAYS</u>	
Census Division: <u>LIPPLA VAILALA</u>	

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 4 To 6 ()
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, ()
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1-2, ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1-2, ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 28/8/1973.

K. A. Brown
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Including Aliens)				ALIENS (Including Aliens)				Grand Total
		Under 15 years		15 years and over		Under 15 years		15 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
20-7-73	Accra	3	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	21
21-7-73	Accra	3	24	30	32	-	9	-	-	66
22-7-73	Accra	0	3	1	7	-	0	-	-	11
23-7-73	Accra	24	9	1	1	-	0	-	-	35
24-7-73	Accra	21	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	21
25-7-73	Accra	-	5	3	0	-	-	-	-	8
26-7-73	Accra	3	21	6	1	-	0	-	-	31
27-7-73	Accra	0	3	0	0	-	0	-	-	3
28-7-73	Accra	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	88
29-7-73	Accra	5	5	0	0	-	0	-	-	10
30-7-73	Accra	0	1	0	0	-	0	-	-	1
		8	28	32	41	0	0	0	0	79

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

30th August, 1973
67-2-5
B.J. Maume
District Officer (Projects)

IHU PATROL NO. 1 - 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Upper VAILALA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. A. TARUBE, Assistant District Officer.

Situation Report has been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branch for information and any action required.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Station: Population: 5300
 Subdistrict: Council Area: Koriniri
 District: GULF House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open, Gulf Regional.
 Report No: 2/73-74 Map Reference: Journal.
 Conducted by: D.R. STIMPING, A.D.C. Kerema Last Patrol:
 Designation: A.D.C. Objects of Patrol: (1) Revise Census
 Duration: 3/7/73 - 28/7/73 (2) Compile Area Study
 No. of Days: 26 - Camped out 15 (3) Taxation Recovery
 Census Division: VAIALALA EAST

The District Commissioner,
 District,
Gulf, Kerema

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios <u>1</u> To <u>19</u>	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Patrol Instructions, <u>Self</u>	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
The Report and my comments,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Area study,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Updating of area study,	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Situation Reports Nos <u>1- 3 & 3</u>	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Patrol map,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)

DATE: 3 / 8 1973

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Updating of area study,	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Situation Reports Nos <u>1- 2/3</u>	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
.....	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
.....	(<input type="checkbox"/>)

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 23 / 8 / 1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

67-2-4(41)

P.O. BOX 60
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

4th September 1973

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KONEDOBU

IHU PATROL No. 2 OF 1973/74

Further to my unreferenced memorandum (67-3-5) of 23rd August 1973.

... The Area Study compiled by Mr. Simmins, A.D.C., for the Vailala East Census Division is attached.

quite a good effort and I am pleased that we are gradually catching up on our backlog.

[Handwritten Signature]
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

[Handwritten Signature]

cc: Assistant District Officer
Patrol Post
IHU

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- AREA STUDY -

VAILALA EAST CENSUS DIVISION / KORIMINI
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA, OF THE
KEREMA SUB - DISTRICT, GULF DISTRICT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Census Division lies between Kerema and Ihu. In the west it is bounded by the Vailala River on the west bank of which is situated Ihu government station. The Upper Vailala Census Division is to the north and the Kerema Bay Census Division to the East. The Gulf of Papua lies to the south.
2. The Bluff is the Division's most prominent geographical feature. It is the southern most extension of the Kukukuku lobe which acts as a watershed in some measure, accounting for the difference in rainfall to the east and west of this feature, "most of which is composed of high hills and mountains and subordinate limestone." (P.13 Section (d) "Lands of the Kerema Vailala area - P.N.G. Land Research Series No. 23, C.S.I.P.O.) This report states that there is little seasonality in the rainfall pattern however Table 1 Page 52 shows the months of May, June and July as the heaviest rainfall months at Kerema and Ihu with a difference of 14.37 inches in the yearly rainfalls at these centres, Kerema having the higher rainfall of 141.61 inches per annum.
3. During the patrol rain fell during working hours on all but seven of the patrol's 28 days. The Borther at Huiva expressed amazement at this phenomenon but his basis for comparison was last year's drought.
4. Predominant vegetation varies from the sago swamps and coconut plantations of the coast and near coast, littoral woodlands in the same region and to the north where the surface rises above flood level, tall and open tall large crowned forests. "These forests are generally easy of access but useful only for local consumption." (Pages 26 & 27 Land Research Series 23.) Presumably this means that they are suitable for exploitation by small commercial ventures, not on a large scale.

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Page 2.

5. According to the people they suffered hardship last year with the Nationwide drought; I took this to mean that the drought was an inconvenience. This year there has been plenty of rain and although new gardens had not come into production at the time of the patrol they were close to maturing and there was plenty of sago and fish.

6. The temperature on the coast averages around 79.1 degrees fahrenheit with little variation throughout the area. (P9, L.S.23.) It can be seen from the foregoing that the area has a hot wet climate. Paragraph 2 noted the 3 wettest months however there is considerable rain all year round with the driest month at Ihu being November with 5 inches and Kerema having December as its driest month with 7.76 inches of rain.

(b) ACCESS

7. Four wheel drive vehicles can be driven from MAIRA Plantation ON THE EAST COAST OF THE VAILALA River and upstream from Ihu, to PITOI on the other side of the Bay from Kerema. There are airstrips at Kerema and Ihu adequately serving the area. "K" Boats of Steamships Trading Company pick up copra and deliver trade goods etc. Burns Philp run a shipping service to Kerema and more infrequently to Ihu, where the bar at the Vailala, especially in the southeast, makes it more difficult for vessels like the "MARU" and "BAIA" to effect entrance. The K Boats owned by steamships being of a design very much like a scow are better suited to this coastline.

8. Shipping point are at PITOI on Kerema Bay which serves all coastal and inland vessels as far as KURU including HUIVA and APIMIRI Plantations, VAILALA EAST at the mouth of the Vailala which serves all villages on the coast from Keakea onwards and various points on the banks of the Vailala where the inland people bring their copra. Ihu on the eastern bank is of considerable importance of the Korimiris many of whom have land and economic plantings in the Orokol Division where Ihu is located.

(c) BACKGROUND.

9. Ihu was opened in the late 1940's, Mr Ted Hicks being the first

Patrol Officer in charge. At this time the Oil Exploration Companies were in the area and there was a lot of labour work. A.P.C. and British Petroleum were but two of these companies.

10. "Before 1906 the eastern section of the District was administered from the Central District. In that year a station was established at Kerema to administer the area from Cape Possession through to the Eastern District. In 1912 a station was established at Kikori and the Delta Division brought into existence, Kerema being left to administer the area from the Purari through to Cape Possession, known as the Gulf District. During the 1939/45 war, the Gulf District was administered from Kairuku in the Central District, and known as the Lakekamu Division. After the war the two Divisions were combined to form the Gulf District, with headquarters at Kikori. District HQ moved from Kikori to Kerema in 1958. Between 1945 and 1961, stations were established at Ihu, Beara, Kukipi and Kaintiba." This is an extract from Page 1 of a submission prepared by the Gulf District Coordinating Committee for the overall development of the Gulf made in 1968.

11. Although these stations should have provided the necessary contact to stimulate the Koririri people in their own development long before the advent of the Rural Development policy, from files perused at Ihu there seems to have been since World War 2, a lack of dialogue between the Administration and the Koririri people, seldom broken except by individual Officers. Patrols have been infrequent and hurried and no rapport established. The people are not spontaneous and with the turn over in staff especially Advisers, there has never been a chance for them to get to know one officer for long.

12. This patrol was not overwhelmed with hospitality; it did receive normal Papuan courtesy whenever the people were required to assemble and information, after an initial reluctance was given on a large range of subjects whenever it was possible to do so. The people's reputation for hostility to patrols is in the writer's opinion, unjustified and based on isolated circumstances and occurrences which were built up out of all proportion. With the correct approach the people would have participated in Rural Development long before this.

13. The predominant characteristic of the people is one of insularity not belligerence. They require leadership, this is badly lacking. They feel it is up to others to show them the way, if the right arguments are used they will participate, even now, on a 'quid pro quo' basis in Rural Development schemes. As the Council has no money this would obviously take the form of free or semi free labour. For a further background on this please refer to Kerema Patrol Report 9/68-69.

14. There are no overt cults in the area. There is the usual cult belief that their lot will improve without effort on their part, that money will materialize without work and that debts can be repaid without effort.

15. I could elicit no information as to what the people thought was a badly needed development scheme; they told me as they did in 1969 that they needed the Kerema - Ihu road and were told that the plan for the same had been submitted to Cabinet and that the money for the work should be made available this financial year utilizing machinery which had assist build the Kerema - Malalaua road, one project in which the people themselves had done the initial work without assistance. In the S.D.A. villages of Iori and Lepokera the villagers requested the Patrol to assist them talk over the matter of a recognized school for the village; this was done with the S.D.A. representative at Karokaro, Mr Kyril Bland.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS.

Attached is a copy of the figures revised by this patrol, for the Census Division. No figures balanced with the last recorded ones. The reason for this is that an Officer went through the Division revising the census but did not compile the statistics. This was last year. He did not complete his contract and fled to Australia. Figures established by this patrol agreed with the actual names in the book before this revision was started.

(b)

All villages are linked by a vehicular road of some sort with the existing road from PETOI to MALRA. This road itself, is not continuous

being normally impassable from east or west at the Kouru River. YAWOKI S.P. is a station and the village and also IUI are connected by motor cycle track to this road. IUI and IONI are almost connected to the existing main road except for approximately 200 yards towards the existing road in MAIRA Plantation. This road built entirely by the people themselves needs this section to be completed and 2 small bridges plus one section of culverting. All other villages except TOKOF, NOVITONO, HIIU and MABUHU are on the main road, these four villages are separated from it by the Kouru River at the section where F.W.D. intend installing the bridge.

(c) ABSENTEEISM

The absentee rate especially in adult males, has a marked adverse influence on the area. The Council repeatedly over estimates its revenue thus never completing some promised projects. It has been advised to be more realistic in its estimates. As it is, the Council's yearly works programme is far from impressive and only 23.5% of its revenue actually gets back to the villages on projects.

19. Absentees account for 45.8% of the population, 62.2% of the adult males being absent. Some villages have much higher absentee rate Vailala East Number 1 having 79.2% of the adult males absent. There are 51 men living in this village, 70 women. This imbalance must have a drastic effect on village life.

20. The Papuans love their freedom, but many of the leaders and village leaders are in favour of the government wielding a bigger stick and sending the unemployed back to the villages. Time and again a query about a man's employment in one of the towns was answered simply - "Doing nothing" accompanied by a helpless or contemptuous shrug of the shoulders. The recent riots in Port Moresby have resurrected talk of the curfews being reimposed. It appears to me that the great law abiding mass of the people would welcome this strength in their government. They have no leaders. They want the government to be their leader - a strong one, authoritative. If power is to be more and more devolved to the villages, it seems as though the Councillors may be prepared to take on the responsibility of saying who can visit the towns and for how long. The problems

associated with such restrictions of liberty are well known, but the train of thought of the people is being made known here, for the record. Who knows? The Independent nation may have to restrict these and other democratic liberties.

(C) SOCIAL GROWING.

21. Originally, the Korimiri people came from the Purari River area, some distance inland. Albert Maori Kiki's book "10,000 years in a lifetime" is good reading on this subject. The migration to the south and the south east took place over many generations, first to MUMU and the Vailala West area, through to the lower inland reaches of the Vailala, across river to Belep Hiloi which the people now regard as their immediate ancestral home, then down to the coast at Keuru which gave its name to the language spoken by most of the Korimiri people and then on to Kerema Bay and Opau, Kaipi, East Kerema.

22. Belep Hiloi, a stop over point in the migration became a very large camp. It must have resembled an armed camp because there were many factions, many groups fighting for supremacy, and eventually it became too big. Various leaders took their people off to lay claim to further fields. MUMU YAO according to one trend of thought was the first to leave. He founded IORI. One of the four large trees in which he built himself a tree home/observation spot is still standing, two are fallen and one entirely disappeared. None of the IORI people knew or could indicate how many generations had elapsed since his coming. It appears as though his group had been at Belep for generations and that the migration from the western banks of the Vailala occurred much further back in history. This lack of knowledge is strangely contrasting to the situation in the Kaipi area where the people can trace ancestors back through 16 named generations. It was found at IORI and elsewhere that this ignorance has become so compounded that 3 or 4 factions claim the distinction that their putative founder was the first to make the break from Belep Hiloi.

23. Groups established their selves at NIMU another half way house, MUMU and so on. The tongue was still the parent Orokolobut was going

through the transition where TUVU is now a language in its own right. (See A Dictionary of Toaripi Part 1 by H.A. Brown where in the Introduction the author describes the language pattern of several related dialects spoken by the Elera people who number about 25,000 and who live in the coastal region of the Gulf of Papua from Cape Possession to the Aivei mouth of the Turazi River.)

24. In every village there are a number of clans which break down into subclans and families. In some villages the people claim to come from the same clan, but usually there are at least 3 or 4 clans, often more. The society is patrilineal. I could not substantiate an opinion that women appear to have a greater say in all matters than what is attributed to them, certainly they are not seen to do any of the decision making. I feel their voice is heard when this is necessary and that within the family she is becoming more emancipated. The division of labour is not onerous and women are no longer beasts of burden.

25. For a more detailed description of the clan structure see Page 2 of the works referred to above. The Patrol Report 1/68-69 took Vailala East No 2 as its sample village for research into clan structure. This information was largely substantiated. Of the 4 clans listed in that study it was found that the H-DAI clan has further subdivided into the UAP/DAI, and UVA/DAI clans and that HAI/DAI was itself an offshoot of the parent clan. It can be seen from a comparison with Dr. Brown's list of clans that only one of the above, UVA/DAI, is a listed clan. Two other clans listed by Dr Brown were encountered in other villages, LAVAI/DAI and ODAI/DAI. The people in a few areas insisted that KAI/DAI and UVA/DAI were of course significant names but did not exactly refer to clans, more areas, prominent families and so on. This patrol encountered clan names such HAUQUANO, HOPONA, VAVAVA, HONOI, HUHAMANO, MURU'U, LAKAVE, ODAI/DAI, LEVAVUKU, KIMARUKU, ODAI/DAI, KEVAVANO, ULI, IFANIVAVUKU, LAKIRAIHU, KOKIMAVO, KIVUKARU, HIALAMO, UNANINAMANO, NEVONO, OPE, IRUHU, HAI/DAI, HAI/DAI, KERA, MAIPORAI, HAI/DAI, AELIORAPA, ODAI and so on. Always it was found the people were confusing clans with subclans and most did not appreciate the difference even in their own terms.

26. I was also found that clan names had altered with localities; in one instance I was able to substantiate that 2 different names stood for the same clan, that two clan brothers were not entirely aware that the names of their clan were different in their respective villages. This is all too indicative of what has happened in the area, the people have all but lost touch with their past.

27. On the outward journey the people at Serchere told me they had 14 clans on the return journey with information gained during the patrol I found that these 14 groups broke down to five clans. KIMANUKU incorporates VERAVA, HOMOI and HUKAPA Subclans, KEVEANO includes O IVINO & OMOUVE subclans, MO INEKE combines HAKUANO & HO GIENA subclans and KIMANUKU incorporates the UFI & HUKIYAMO groups.

28. In the old days it was forbidden to marry within the subclan but marriage nearly always took place within the clan. The subclans combined for all group activities, defence being the most important. Since the war (according to the people) these old taboos have died down, attempts ^{to ascertain} whether it was the War which destroyed the old values or Vailala Madness were fruitless. The people profess to know nothing of the Cult.

(b) FUNCTIONAL UNIT.

29. The family is the functional unit. Clans or villages do combine on occasions such as the purchase of a tractor, for a common goal. This is happening. The people decided last year at SERCHERE, NOVIBANO, KIMU and ANUINU to purchase a tractor. They agreed to make 300 bags of copra, produced on a communal basis. They have a CFB Passbook Balance Z1983.00. and a Rural Development submission plus plant hire work on the road when the Ihu - Ietoi project gets underway should help the people pay for the tractor quickly. A Development Bank submission has been made on their behalf to obtain the remaining finance. (Folio 6 my F.C.J.)

(c) LANGUAGE PA IERI.

30. See paragraph 23 above. The villages of AIVAU and Vailala East Numbers 1 and 2 speak OTOLOLO, all the others KIMU. It is said that these people were part of another migration from the pattern described

earlier. They have a lot of land on the western side of the Vailala and ties with the west.

(d) ALLIANCES

31. See para. 28 above. All clans are represented under local names in most villages. What would have been looked on as incestuous marriages by the society in the past now commonly take place. (See par 19 F.3 F.O.J.) In breeding is evident especially in the inland villages and to the east whereas in Vailala East where a regulated society is still in evidence the people are bigger and healthier and some of the younger women more reminiscent of the Moripis and Toaripis in the east.

32. Inter village marriages are common, marriages in and outside the clans are common. There is no open hostility amongst or between the various religious groups. The fragmented nature of the society motivates against the forming of alliances and nothing overt can be seen in this direction for the future.

(e) OUTLIER RELATIONSHIPS Dram of

33. See para 30 and refer "Orokolo" and Dr Brown's introduction to his Dictionary of Toaripi. From the Murari to Cape Possession the coastal people of the Gulf of Papua are from the same ancestors a long way removed and basically, of the same culture.

(f) LEADERSHIP

(a) 34. The area has four leaders of more importance and potential than the rest. A number of the sons of former big men have been absent for years. Naturally they are looked on as having relinquished their title to lead and would find it extremely hard to achieve eminence on return, for a long time. In this regard it is interesting to note that a lot of money does not appear to come back to the villages from absent public servants etc. This is in contrast to places like lese/alai in the Moripi which must be classed as a subsidized village - subsidized by absent relations who pay the tax and nearly everything else. I have never had a chance to study closely the Orokolo. I begin to suspect that the further west one goes to the AIVNI River, the further disrupted the society is from the effects

of Veilala address, the cult having originated in the Gokolo. The four leaders referred to are:-

MARK EBURAK of AIVAKU village. President of the Korimiri Council, an ex school teacher of sound reasoning and good intelligence. Not a 'live wire' but capable. Son of a big leader.

KAO OPA of IOBI former Vice President and still a Councillor. A descendant of LULU KAO putative founding ancestor of the IOBI/POKERA branch. Responsible for a lot of voluntary rural development.

OPF OPIKA of WIKIWA WIKIWI son of a big leader, former President and Vice President of the Council, currently its Vice President. Businessman, leader of the Eolepa Hilo'i Opa Opiuraria complex which own a tractor. Plantation owner. Member District Lands Board etc.

PAROVA EVARA of IOBI, former President currently beaten for Councillor as previously by KAO OPA. Son of a big leader. Presently in eclipse because of failure of the family business which was running well on death of his father. Still wields big influence in area; he too has been a guiding light behind rural development that area.

LAND TENURE & USE.

35 (a) Inheritance of land is through the patriline

(b) MESSA MESSA leases WIKIWI plantation. He is employed as an M.D.A. at Ihu and runs the plantation from there. Purchased WIKIWI's 100 acres through Development Bank Loan organized by Agriculture from Dave Green formerly of WIKIWI. MESSA is an East Kerema man and presumably working under no social pressures at WIKIWI. Appears happy with venture and as he is still in employment is experiencing little hardship.

(c) Each family has its own block of coconuts. Typically coconuts in the village belong to the community outside to the families whose soil they are on. The villagers may adopt communal production for a purpose (refer para. 29.). How they do actually get the money together and buy the vehicles is a mystery because of the continual bickering between individuals and groups. Whilst most families do have sizable coconut groves in some areas surrounded by swamps, sago is the only commodity marketed for money by the groups.

F. LITERACY

(a) 36. See appendix for figure required.

(b) 37. Over 1500 of the 2420 odd absentees are literate in one language or another. Many of the men now absent years in New Guinea would be literate in more than one language.

38. Over 1220 of the resident villagers are literate in a language. The overall figure of 51.35% is no improvement on the approximate figure quoted on Page 3 of the previous Area Study but more precise. I consider the figures to be reasonably reliable.

(c) 39. There is one University graduate from Vailala East No 1, see appendix, for further information this heading, and section (d).

(e) 40. There are 132 radio receivers in the Korimiri. The radios make a noise. News disseminated through them gets to a small minority, the thinking leader of the few whose horizon is wider than the village. They are not interested in Independence and Self Government. A few are concerned with events in the Highlands, are worried about a possible Highlands takeover but past this they are not interested in the news or political education, perhaps because they have had a surfeit of the latter.

41. Outsiders are classified under two broad headings those who are prepared to help those who are not. The only outsiders they have contact with at the home scene is Missionaries, Government Officials and private enterprise personnel in that order. The expatriate missionaries particularly are required to serve selflessly, if they bankrupt the mission in the process that is not unnatural.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

42. (a) About 65 - 70 % of the housing is of a superior type, with fairly large verandahs, high walls separate bedrooms and semi detached kitchens. The remainder varies from this better standard through various classes to the squatter shanties on the coast which are little better than temporary shacks. Almost all materials except nails are traditional. Use of nails has come wide spread. The S.D.A. villages are better by comparison than village where other denominations are represented. Lip service is paid to the latrine system, a useless gesture because deposits are heaped in easy accessible quantities for the ease of flies. The high water table motivates against efficient

disposal of night soil. Mr Bland of the S.D.A. Mission is publicizing a cheaply built cabinet/pan system in the village under the Mission's influence.

43. This patrol was requested by the Council to police its rules. The Council wanted the Administration to do all the work involved had done no previous investigation or had the necessary orders given. The Council has been advised what steps to take if it wishes to prosecute offenders, this patrol having enough work to do as it was.

44. Most wear European clothing, although some women in the 35 years and over age group wear traditional skirts. Bear breasts are still common. The standard of dress is not high and compares unfavourably with that of the villages to the east. All houses have large numbers of European utensils of the cheapest variety, IB tin instead of china plates etc. Once again this is in comparison in the Moripi for instance where most houses have china cups and plates and better than labour issue spoons forks etc. Nearly all but the inland villages have imported nylon mesh fishing nets. Two - three lb flat headed mullet were in large supply throughout the patrol though none was offered to it. One haul for 10 minutes work was 12 big mullet in a 40 foot net. Success is not limited to these nets but also greets the efforts of those using the traditional hand nets used by one individual and still greatly in evidence.

(b) STABLE DIET.

Sago is the staple diet. Bananas, Sweet potato, taro, yams and edible leaves provide variation. Fish is the protine/iodine supplier. There is little if no goitre in the area. The previous Area Study noted that tinned goods are not eaten to a great extent at Page 3. Tinned fish (paradoxically) and to a lesser extent meat are in great demand as evidenced by stores sales. It would be an unusual family which did not have one of these foods three or four times a week.

(c) COMMUNITY CENTRES.

46. There are no community centres in the area and no active youth movements. At Vailala East there is an acting sporting community which irregularly plays basketball fixtures with groups in Kerema. For a rustic area the standard is surprisingly high.

Both men and women have proficient teams. All missions expressed interest in youth work but are understaffed.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) 47. The Catholic movement has influence in 8 villages, HERMINE, OVAHINA, OVAURU, LAKOUVU, HIRU, NOVIRHO, ARUMU and PEKO representing a total population of 1139 - the adherents would be considerably less than this number. This rule pertains to all religions.

48. Seven Day Adventist followers reside in BELENA, HILCI, EFAVIANO, HAPORA, IOPI, KAROKAO, KEAPEA, KOILAU, LEKORRA, IMI, OPA, OFUMARIA and FOIVA a total population of 3,227.

49. VAILALA EAST is the United Church stronghold with a population of 934. Occasionally a person of another faith lives in a village where another mission is represented. No resentment ensues.

50. Many people do not practise their faith or the faith practised by the village as a whole. Nevertheless individuals do not antagonize the beliefs of the dominant faith, a good example being that pigs are never seen in S.D.A. villages although many of the people have nothing to do with the S.D.A. church and openly say so.

51. The United Church Pastor at Vailala East is Tinci a Hula man with 10 years service making him proficient in the Crokolo and Keuru dialects. A strong cooperative man his transfer back to HULA has been confirmed by the Bishop who recently visited the area.

52. Father Boyet is in charge at ABLEI Catholic Mission. Swiss, he is a practical man he is nevertheless inclined to put too much credence in rumours. The school children have told him that before Independence they will take off into the bush and there live in hiding there until such time as the ensuing trouble takes to die down. While being perhaps too gloomy about the situation, too obsessed with it, no one decries his right and responsibility to consider and anticipate trouble, he is not afraid for himself.

53. The Catholics are trying to recover ground they lost by not localizing fast enough. This in a short space of time poses only more problems. The Mission has acquired HUIVA Plantation in the last couple of years. Why it did this it is hard to say because its policy for some time has been to get away from the big stations and identify with the villages.

54. Kyril Bland is the area's S.D.A. representative based at KAROKARO on the Vailala's east bank. Pastor GABA of Central District is being groomed to take his place, when this happens Mr Bland is not sure of his next posting, within the country or back to New Zealand? The present mission site is being eroded continuously by the Vailala and the denomination intends shifting its H.Q. to IMU. On the coastal and river erosion Mr V.N. Counsel is an interesting informant having owned land at Vailala East now well and truly in the sea.

55. The Missionaries at Karokaro have connected to the vehicular road by built up motor bike tracks out of the swamps. Mr Bland is to be seen most of the time on his motor bike going to and fro. He never takes food on his trips often of a numbers of days in duration and finds good hospitality in all villages be they S.D.A. or not. Nevertheless he states that his flock is not a devout one and the people's main desire is to get as much as possible out of the Mission. By setting up their own schools combining secular and religious training of its own brand the Seven Days have made a rod for their own backs, because they have neither the finance or the capacity otherwise to sets up schools where they are required; this makes the people discontented with the mission. The Iori/Lepokera people numbering 700 want a recognized school there. They have the numbers have built a school and have a teacher presently paid by the community in charge of the Bible class they want upgraded to a recognized school. Mr Bland stated all their children had places at Belepa Hilo'i and that other areas had higher priorities. The D.S.B. has informed the IOMI group that the matter of the recognized school is something for them and the Mission to thrash out. There the matter lies.

(b) The Catholic Mission has a 4 teacher 6 Standard Primary I school at ABAMIRI. It runs an Aidpost there with a qualified Sister in charge. The school caters for 109 students the Aid Post 1700 patients each month. These patients come from as far away as HUIVA including the patients sees there on here bi weekly visits. The lay brother at HUIVA runs an Aid Post of sorts, on request. The Mission operates Trade Stores at both centres. The S.D.A. faith has missionaries in 7

of its 13 villages. It has permitted schools at BELEPA/HILOI where 131 students go as far as Standard 4, Karokaro where 22 students are educated in Standard 2 and AIVAU where Standard 1 and 2 cater for 70 students. It also runs Bible classes (unrecognized by the National Education Board at IETI (94 students), ICHI (60) and Keakea (35). It has Aidposts at Belepa and Karokaro. Sister Bland runs the Karokaro A/

57. After Belepa the children continue their education at WINGNAVI near Kikori and later BAUTAMA High School in the Central District or KABIUR in the Eastern Highlands.

58. The United Church is associated with the government in the P.T.S. at Vailala East and Pastor TIN I is a teacher. The school has 160 students to Standard 6. The Mission runs a subsidized Aidpost at Vailala East which treats approximately 11 outpatients a day.

(c) ATTITUDE TO THE MISSIONS

59. The attitude to the Catholic and A.D.A. missions particularly is to get as much as possible for nothing. The United Church appears to have identified better with the villages intergrating with their live. The Church is not rich and is not providing the services the other 2 denominations are providing. It has a low profile and is localized. It does not attempt to improve a way of life but merges with it. It does not get embroiled in business dealings with village populations. Herein lies its acceptance, it is not fighting for survival like the other churches, it is breathing normally. It has taken this patrol to clarify this point in my own mind and I am surprised to see the results on paper.

60. The Missions are not supporting local culture, they are too busy at this point in time to be able to concentrate on many of the facets of life they would like to; most are hampered by lack of staff or finance.

(d) NON INDIGENOUS

61. (a) There are 3 enterprises owned and operated by non indigenous interests in the area. They are ARAIMIRI, HUIVA and MAIRA Plantations all having Trade Stores. The first two are owned by the Catholic Mission, Steamships Trading Company owns the latter.

62. ARAIMI I has 9 contract labourers and employs 1200 units of casual labour every year. It produced 50 tons of copra last year and an additional 26 tons was purchased as a Mission provided service from the local people. The Mission Trade Store grossed over £7000.00 last year. The Plantation is 77 hectares in extent.
63. HUIVA is 202 hectares in area. It produced 219.1 tons of copra last year, a record made possible by the dry. The Store has a turn over of £4847.00. The plantation has 30 contract workers and employs in the vicinity of 1900 casual employees each year, in addition.
64. STAMCHIE at MAIRA produce 250 tons of copra per annum and 100 bags of cocoa per year. The store operated by the Manager grosses £2000.00. per year. MAIRAI Plantations production figures are included above, the 2 plantations being run as a joint enterprise. MAIRAI is on the west bank of the Vailala immediately north of Ihu. The 2 plantations employ 75 contract labour and 10 finished timed casuals. MAIRA is 272 hectares in extent.
65. The F.D.A. Sawmill at BAFONA mentioned on P 4 of the previous Area Study is no more, Mr V.B. Counsel purchased the machinery. The Mission runs a store of sorts at KAROKA not mentioned above, concentrating on sale of Saniterium Health foods, religious items and stationery. It is not significant. There is no indigenous partnership in any of the above enterprises.
66. Most of the labour are paid £12.20 per month plus rations. Many individuals are paid higher rates than this and the local 'carpenter' at Maira gets £40.00. per month. At ARAIMI the 'mechanic' gets paid £7.00. per week plus rations plus supplied accomodation.
67. ARAIMI supplies a market for locally produced copra and the Mission tractors are hired out at a loss to the community to transport village copra being shipped on C.M.B. Numbers to PITOI, from KURU at 60 cents a bag and elsewhere 50 cents a bag. The tractor takes an average of 10 bags a load and a minimum of 4 hours a return trip, greatly dependent on tides. For 6 Dollars the tractor has worked 4 hours minimum. The people cannot see or will not see that they are being provided with a better than reasonable service. The mission is there to 'help', this it must do even if it is sent bankrupt.

68. The Keakea group has its own tractor and charges other groups much higher rates than does the mission. That is acceptable. See map for position of various Missions with relations to roads system the various rivers etc.

(3) CONCLUSIONS.

69. "A report to the Standing Committee on Public Works relating to the proposed construction of a road from BETOI to IAU" put the cost of building a road from there at £400,000.00. It is noted that the report advises building the road along the coast. It is the opinion of the reporting officer that the survey as proposed be looked at closely by a surveyor and that informants available locally be consulted about the past history of the coastline in this area, otherwise it is possible that the road, after a period of a number of years, may end up in the sea. This would be a waste of a lot of good money at a time when Papua New Guinea wants to spend every penny wisely. The uprooted coconuts all along the coast stand mute testimony to the ravages of the sea, these ravages have been continual and whereas in the Kaipi area there are periods of respite, here the process keeps on going on.

70. It is also worth while considering an alternative route from the coast between NIVAN and KOLIKU up to BELUKA HILLOI and west to the eastern portion of MAIRA Plantation and down through IORI LEPOKERA to a point where it has been proposed that the VAILALA vehicular ferry should be installed, opposite IAU. This would save an unnecessarily wide and rough crossing at the mouth of the Vailala. Whilst increasing the mileage of the road and therefore its cost, it would serve the whole area with resulting wider benefits. It is considered that the road as proposed by the Report should not cost anywhere near the £400,000.00 estimated and that the alternative as proposed here could be included for the same cost, the whole road except for bridges and culverts exists in its entirety (without ferries at Kerema or Ihu), today, surely it should cost less than £400,000.00. The road from BETOI to VAILALA and KOLIKU to KIMI Plantation was declared to be a minor road on the 14th December, 1956 by the District Commissioner.

71. Rural Development funds were allocated and spent in the Korimiri

as follows in 1971/72, as no 'quid pro quo' was allegedly forthcoming the Council received no funds in 1972/73, and similarly the projects submitted on its behalf for 1973/74 have obtained a low priority this year.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
2 - 14	BELEPA KOILAHU Road	£ 354.00.
2 - 22	KEURU Bridge	£ 333.00.
2 - 27	KEAKEA Bridge	£ 240.00.
		<u>£ 927.00.</u>

Some work was done on all these projects and the money well justified.

72. The IORI people have built an excellent road approximately 2 miles long from their village almost to MAIRA Plantation; there remains about 200 yards on the section coming into MAIRA through swamp to be completed. The wet season has put a stop to work on this section. Two bridges and one section of culverting are required on this road. The road has been extended one mile to IFOKERA inland and a new road following advice an assistance from a former O.I.C. Ihu has been cut but not formed down to the proposed Vehicular ferry crossing opposite IFOKERA.

73. Whether the main PETOI - IHU road comes through BELEPA HILOI, MAIRA, IORI AND IFOKERA, the people were instructed that if they required assistance to finish or upgrade these projects, they should advise their Councillors to bring the matter up in debate and have submissions prepared in the Council Chambers, the O.I.C. or the A.D.C. would be available to assist in preparing these submissions. The people are keen to finish the projects by obtaining money for their completion.

74. Some money has been paid to the Belepa Hiloi Councillor to build the Belepa Hiloi - Opa/Opuraria road and another good job has been done on this. These people own a tractor, hence the project was given a priority to enable them to utilize it in transporting their copra. See appendix for miles of road built, location etc. See also submission made by the O.I.C. Ihu on file 10-4-1 of 9th August 1972 forwarded by the District Commissioner vide file 1-6-2 of 7th August 1972 (dates as stated on respective letters) to the Secretary for Transport concerning the Vailala Ferry submission.

(b) SEA.

75. Anchorages are at Patoi in Kerema Bay, the shipping point for villages as far west as Keuru, Vailala East at the mouth of the River serving the villages west of Keuru and Maira and the other shipping points along the river serving river and inland villages. Much sago is exported from these river shipping points.

76. Patoi has a wharf of sorts, now requiring maintenance. Government built it provides the community with a needed service, but from the attitude of the Kerema Bay people it is doubtful whether they appreciate it. MIRA has a wharf and Ihu which acts as an important shipping point for the Korimiri, has two.

(c) AIR.

Kerema is a category B airstrip often closed to all aircraft except Category D because of the heavy rainfall pattern. Ihu is category 'C' and has the same limiting restrictions imposed by heavy rain. Aerial Tours currently provide the P.T. services to all Gulf aerodromes using mainly Britten Norman Islanders, a stol aircraft.

(d) Rivers.

77. See appendix. The Vailala is the only navigable River. According to former mining personnel the river is navigable in the wet to vessels of the scow variety, similar to K Boats, up to and above 80 miles upstream.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

78. See appendix. The Information as indicated is considered reasonably accurate, however footnotes indicate where persons alleged to be carpenters, for instance, have been extracted from the 'true' or estimated number in this occupation.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

79. The people have been classed as a sophisticated population (See Road Report Patoi - Ihu.) They are not nearly as sophisticated as the Toaripi in the East Kerema. They have little outside interests and appear to have little or no social organization. Few complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol however, and it appears as though these, like the Kerema Bay people are handling their own minor disputes. This is a change from a few short years ago.

when half of Thursdays and all day Friday were taken up in settling ridiculous, petty disputes; it is as though a decision has been made by the communities to handle these matters themselves. The disputes have not ceased, they do not come to our notice any more. This is excellent.

80. Jealousy still prohibits development and individuals are afraid of getting ahead. Sorcery was mentioned in general conversation and by individuals as the cause of various things, but no charges were laid. The people have a bad name, one of resisting the law. This is not entirely their own fault. While the Government and Missions have provided Aidposts, schools and helped to build roads, there seems to have been over a long period of time, a lack of continuous planning. The Council has never been able to collect the taxes it has promised itself and has provided little at the village level. Much which has been provided has been installed inefficiently, like a number of fibre glass tanks placed on platforms of uneven bush timber resulting in warping, cracking, splintering etc. Executives of the Council have blamed the villages for erecting inefficient stands, I blame the Council for relying on their people. Another way of looking at it is the Council is so impercunious it has to do jobs on the cheap - it still should not rely on taxpayers for unpaid work, that is asking too much.

81. Staff changes as usual have hampered development. There has been a never ending succession of Advisers to the Council mostly young and inexperienced. This is probably the biggest factor in the Council's inability in the past to improve its image with the people.

82. In spite of this the people are not antagonistic to the Administration or its Officers. "Give a dog a bad name" seems to be true when applied to the Korimiris, who because of a few volatile hotheads in 1965 or early 1966 fought off a government patrol resulting in another going into the area and bringing in over 100 prisoners to Kerema. This was at WUSU. I talked with some of those previously imprisoned, during this patrol. They reminisced in wonder at what had happened then and seemed to believe it could not happen again. The people were certainly ashamed of the one man who threatened a

policeman on the occasion of this one and as listed of their own accord and with no request by the patrol they reapprehend him after sentence was passed. Whether this will be a continuing trend, it is impossible to say. This depends on the political climate.

83. Leadership is lacking. Some sons of former traditional leaders are now coming into prominence. This is primarily by dint of a stronger personality coupled with the inescapable fact that they are the sons of former leaders. They can consolidate this inherited point in their favour if the personality is strong enough. MAO MAO of KPAKPA is one of these leaders. By and large, however, there is no leadership and most village societies are not pointed in any direction.

84. The Council is also incapable of showing the way. They have got off to a bad start through former incompetence; they are in a rut. The present clerk is a reasonable unit, a man I have known for some time and have a lot of respect for. He bucked the system formerly when as a Rules Inspector he prosecuted all his relations fearlessly and suffered the consequences. It is believed generally that his son died from sorcery. The fire has now gone out of his personality, and the job he is performing for the Council now is substandard. The D.L.G.O. informs me that William is a careless accountant and does not appear to be able to read the most simple letter and comply with its requests. For a Council the size of the Korimiri the clerk should be able to finalize one week's work, one day a week. It appears as though William is one more casualty in the fight between traditional society and the need to get a job done.

85. Similarly the executive is incompetent. Only ₦1604.00. out of a total revenue of ₦6810.00 in the 1973/74 estimates will actually get back to the villages. This is 23.5% of the Council's revenue, the rest will be taken up in overhead. Seeing that the Council, working under financial limitations insists on villages installing their own C.W.P. projects, many of these installations will be made inefficiently and fibre glass tanks, for instance, will be broken within 12 months. Our arguments that the Council system is grass

roots administration and therefore vital to the Administration of the Council and its people hold little water with the people. Although some men use lack of amenities provided by the Council at the village level as a reason for not paying tax, most people do not seem to care that the Council has wasted money by putting something in the village which does not work. This apathy is hard to overcome.

86. I have attended debates of the Council which were reasonably animated but normally, from all reports, this is not the case. Meetings are usually desultory affairs with lack of interest the key note. The President and Vice President are paid £60.00. and £48.00. per annum respectively. Attendance allowance is £1.00. per month. These executives therefore get paid less than the going rate for labourers. I cannot accept the argument that these payments are emoluments not wages and therefore do not compete with current rates. If the Council wants the best men in the area, and surely they are dependent on getting the best, then it must pay them. In fact the Council's members are probably the best available but are apathetic because there is no incentive to perform well, thus the argument stated above.

87. Obviously the Council is adversely effected by absenteeism. Although most village groups aver that the Councillor is the leader of the group, he is not a vocal outlet for those he represents. If the Councillors had been more vocal in the past about the performance of the people voluntarily on road work, the Council could have obtained large amounts of Rural Development grants to enhance this work. The people's effort has been made already but the Council has failed to pass this on to the Government.

88. There are two men in Australia at this time. One is LATI LAURENCE of PEKOE who works in some capacity or another for a shipping line. His address is 1 Eder Avenue, Box Hill, 3128, Victoria. The other is a sailor from AIVAU village who is said to permanently reside at Thursday Is., but is employed on a vessel plying between the Australian mainland and Daru.

89. The people are generally aware of the machinery of government. There was some dissatisfaction shown over the failure of the Administration

to curb lawlessness in the Highlands. The people also complained that their M.H.A.'s did not visit them, the Regional Member since before the elections, the Open Members having paid one short visit to a Council meeting at AUMA.

(8) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

90. (a) See list of trees village by village as at the last village census on record. Agriculture report they have no up to date one and the Assistant at Ihu was on patrol when enquiries were made there.

(b) There are 1090 hect res of land planted with coconuts, belonging to the native population. Of this figure, 1036 hectares have mature coconuts. The area produces 170 tons of copra a year, valued at almost £20,000.00. This production could be more than tripled to 534 tons a year if all the copra was produced. At £115.00. average per ton this would be £61,410.00. in copra production alone each year, all going to village communities.

SAGO. In the F.S.D. report on the PETHI - Ihu road, the 1971/72 sago production for the Korimiri area was given at 65 tons per annum. It is thought that this figure has risen to something like 90 tons a year, this is from talks with the village people, the missions and private enterprise. Every ship which calls at Vailala East and the river shipping points takes back sago to Port Moresby. If reference is made to District Office file 1/6/7, folio 66 it will be seen that sago markets in Port Moresby at around 10 cents per lb according to a survey carried out under the direction of the Secretary for Business Development last year in the month of September over a 5 day period. Faimuru sago attracted a better price than did that from Ihu which averaged out at 9.5 cents per lb. Steamships Coastal Shipping Division advise that Captains are instructed to calculate the freight rate on a basis of one (1) cent per lb on all Gulf District ports. Wastage does occur with sago and depreciation if packages are not packed properly and shipped efficiently. On a bulk basis Gulf shippers could rely on a net profit of 4 cents per lb after handling, shipping handling costs had been extracted. With Port Moresby as the market if Agriculture ever gets its marketing facility operating, this Gulf crop has a future, if the Turari hydro electric scheme goes into

operation, the Korimiris and the people to the west are assured of a cash income compatible to their nature. It is time now, to start planning how to galvanize these producers and have them ready for 1976 or which ever year the operation is due to commence. This does not apply to sago but all facets of the Purari hydro electric operation, land, resettlement for dispossessed peoples and so on. Many of these factors will effect the Korimiri people.

92. Reverting to the present time, the marketing of sago has always been carried on in a manner which can be described only as socio - economic, the chance to market produce in Port Moresby while a facility similiar to the C.M.B., has not to all intents and purposes come into operation allows villagers to visit relatives in Port Moresby, thereby keeping track of them. This, in spite of the fact that those at home do not appear to be subsidized by the absent 'workers', is still very important to those living at home.

93. At the time of the patrol, the LHI people had just completed a consignment of 70 bundles of sago. At a bundle averaging 44 lbs (see File 1/7/1 folio 66) clearing 7. cents a lb this represents 7216.00. This will go a long way to paying 1972/73 tax still owed by most of this village community.

94. There is some Robusta coffee in the area. It is not harvested. Agriculture advise that as far as they are concerned there is no significant coffee in the area. (Refer para 35 Page 5 previous Area Study, Ihu PR 1/68-69.) Coffee (Robusta) is now 21 cents per lb and it is current Agriculture policy to 'push' coffee in the Papuan Region. In this District this would mean presumably, revitalizing existing plantations as in the Korimiri and encouraging the people to produce. This they would not do a couple of years ago for 15cents a lb.

95. The Agricultural trend of thought is that cocoa, especially on the dual crop basis is not a going proposition in the Gulf because of the inability of the soil to nourish 2 cash crops. I have always believed the high water table in the Gulf motivated against good

(initials)

cocoa production, the tree having an extensive tap root; Agricultural Officers tell me that this is not necessarily the cause of poor production and presence of disease, because the tree also has an extensive horizontal root system. However that may be cocoa at Maira Plantation is not particularly healthy, however I was of the opinion there was another factor involved here, non pruning or insufficient pruning of the trees. As dual cash crop production is not feasible, as the people do not produce existing crops from other cash crops, it would be pointless at this stage to consider introducing cocoa at this stage as a single crop producer, because of the large areas required to make it attractive. Nevertheless 7900.00. per ton is as attractive price as one will get and makes one think. The 100 bags produce per annum by Maira would bring in approximately 75,100.00. last financial year.

96. There is no rubber in the area. At 21.9 cents per lb currently it is more attractive than of yore but it is felt the Korimiri people are well off without it.

97. The latest revised figures for Rubusta coffee since writing the foregoing have dropped to 17 cents a lb. No matter what Agriculture policy for the Papuan region may be, I feel they will have no success in encouraging the people to produce it.

98. The Vailala River people sell foodstuffs at the Ihu market; very very occasionally some of the people in the East sell at the Kerema market, but not significantly.

(c) See above and appendix for possible potential.

(d) As in 97 above. Figures are not available at the time of writing as to money made at the Ihu market. The Cooperative Extension Officer at Ihu has been contacted re. same, if the information comes to hand at a later date it will be afforded as an extra appendix to this Report.

(e) Labour from the area earns 78102.00. a year in the area. This includes the casual units at ARAINIRI and HUIVA, the Administration and Mr V.T. Counsel at Ihu, the S.D.A. Mission at Karokaro, the S.T.C. plantations at MAIRA & MAIVIRI, the Korimiri Council and Kiri Plantation. In addition, the S.D.A. Mission employs seven teachers, 6 of them

local, at approximately 2/3rds the government rate, 10 missionaries and leader and one Aid Post orderly at Belepa. Total wages to people from the area = /1537.00.

102. The Catholic Mission employs one 'mechanic' at /7.00. per week = /364.00. and 2 teachers from the area = /2080.00, a total of /2444.00.

103. There are no locally employed teachers at Vailala East. The 3 Cooperatives pay out /900.00. in wages to 3 storemen and to labour bringing stores, shipping copra etc. The United Church pays on a subsidy basis an A.P.O. at Vailala East /390.00. per annum. The local community at Belepa/Iori and Lepokera voluntarily pays a certified teacher suspended by the S.D.A. Mission running the Bible Class at Iori /10.00. per fortnight = /260.00. per annum. One nurse at Araimiri is paid /12.00. a fortnight plus keep = /312.00. a year. Total wages paid to local people in the Korimiri (including Ihu) = /1395.00. per annum.

(f) Cooperatives.

104. The Cooperatives have 3 stores functioning in the area. They are at ICRI/LEPOKERA, KOILAHU and VAILALA EAST. The breakdown is as follows:-

NAME.	TURNOVER. 1971/72.		1972/73.	
	STORE	COFRA	STORE	COFRA.
ICRI/LEPOKERA Trading Cooperative Ltd.	/4268.00.	/2587.00.	/4905.00.	/2668.00.
KOILAHU TRADING Cooperative Ltd.	/4194.00.	/2206.00.	/2292.00.	/ 951.00.
VAILALA EAST Edge Coop.Limited.	/12176.00.	/4001.00.	/9466.00.	/2766.00.
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	/20638.00.	/8794.00.	/16663.00.	/6385.00.

These 3 Societies were established in 1952 in the month of August. Particulars are as follows:-

	MEMBERS.	CAPITAL.	INVESTMENT.
ICRI/LEPOKERA	97.	/ 4095.00.	/ 1471.00.
KOILAHU	147.	/ 5995.00.	/ 3568.00.
VAILALA EAST	111.	/ 7,577.00.	/ 4489.00.
	<hr/>		
	355.	/17667.00.	/ 9528.00.

105. The table on the preceding page shows the operations of the Cooperatives are declining. The people have numerous C.M.B. numbers through which they market their copra, the true source of profit of a Society.. The people blame the Societies for not paying dividends and as usual refuse to take the blame for a situation where Cooperative organizations in the area are gradually fading out. The Department of Business Development is not dismayed at the thought of Cooperatives disappearing from the village scene, taking the point of view that they have shown the people the road, if private enterprise is setting up in the villages well and good., it is about time it took over. Unfortunately, and only too true, the Cooperatives have a function to play in the villages, if they are allowed to, for a long long time to come. The alternative is that they do disappear from the scene as seems to be the case now, and there will be no avenue for purchasing store goods in many native communities, those that are available will have monopolies and the form of price control which is exerted by the Societies now by marketing goods at reasonable prices, will have disappeared.

106. (g) ENTREPRENEURS.

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. ONE OUMA and HAO HAO head communal activities at BELEFA NILOI and KRAKPA respectively, but could not be classified as individual business men. TOFA MAU of VAILALA EAST No. 2 has been going along quietly for a number of years running an outboard motor/ferry service on a profit basis and operating a store on better than average standards. He is to be assisted with a Development Bank Loan application when he obtains some information he was requested to supply to the patrol on the homeward bound journey. IOKE AULAMANI of Vailala East No. 1 has struggled against a number of setbacks and appears to be overcoming them. His store with a deal of trade in it burnt down. In the dim past he had a criminal record or at least a record for passing valueless cheques and I told him that in spite of promises of assistance with a Development Bank loan application from former C.I.C., Ihu, that his performance over the next six (6) months would be noted and a review made of his case. KEO KANI a very virile man and Councillor from BECHIBA is worth watching. He has a good native material store, reasonably well stocked. He has

Page 28.

4 wives one of whom is pregnant and 10 children. He is the leader of the UTOPIA group who have been working on the IMAI/LEKEMA/MAIRA Plantation road and the other one going to the proposed ferry place opposite Ihu. Perhaps all these activities will dissipate his efforts and he will be dragged back to level, but he is a first class individual and like a few others in that particular area, appears to have a real zeal in his attitude to finishing the road.

107. The communal ventures at Elepa Hiloi and Keakea employ drivers and storemen. It is said the driver at Keakea gets paid \$16.00 a fortnight, and the Elepa Hiloi one, \$10.00 a fortnight. It would be interesting to see how much these individuals really got paid. It was noticed on the patrol that both tractors were in extremely good condition for their age, but the number of hours up was very low; it is suspected that the leaders of the groups are very autocratic when it comes to use of the tractors which it would seem would not run for weeks at a time in view of the hours worked. These figures have not, therefore been included in wages paid in the area, I suspect the drivers get a handout from time to time to put them slightly above the average person participating in the venture.

108. The interesting point about the Toririri is that although there is obviously a fair bit of money in the area, people appear to have little money to pay their tax; it seems many have got a long so long without paying it that they do not prepare themselves for it at the appropriate time. But whereas people in the East Kerema and the Kaipi would rally around friends and relatives and take up a collection to save embarrassment, at the time of this patrol there seems a real dearth of money, possibly as the people said because they were holding it for the current year's tax payment.

(h) C.S.B. ACCOUNTS.

109. Representations have been made to the Commonwealth Savings Bank concerning accounts held from the area. This Officer made the effort in the first few villages to extract the information but it was a long, drawn out process, with passbooks missing or lost or back in a detached hamlet. Others seemed to think it was no business of the patrol to so enquire, and I have had to revise my thinking and

agree with Officers fielding patrols of this nature in the past, that the people are not very keen on imparting information of this nature. In fact the patrol experienced some initial difficulty in obtaining a lot of the information for the report, especially to do with leaders, clan infrastructure and so on. By virtue of the fact that the patrol was patently unhurried many of these hesitancies were overcome; the fact that the people were being questioned by a person known to have served in the Gulf for a long time, also assisted. I do not feel that the people would be any more keen to impart confidential information to a Local rather than an Expatriate Officer, nor particularly, a Korimiri Officer; they do not believe in giving away personal information. This concept of privacy is not restricted to the Korimiri.

110. A discussion with Mr V.B. Counsel at Ihu elicited the following information. He had a deposit figure in his C.S.B. agency there for the last quarter of £50,000.00. Mr Counsel has been living in the area for 20 years and knows most, if not by name by village having had close contact with the Orokolo and the Korimiri, where he used to buy copra, had a store etc. He knows the large depositors like the Catholic Mission and estimates that 35% of the remainder of the deposits are from the Korimiri. Figured out on a yearly basis, Mr Counsel estimated that the Korimiri people deposit £22,680.00. in the C.S.B. Mr Counsel says from his knowledge, most of this is from copra production and that the money made from betel nut and sago sales, by and large, does not make its way into C.S.B. Accounts. See Ihu and Keoma files where Ihu Patrol Post production of sago and betel nut combined, was estimated at £120,000.00. per year. At least one third of this comes from the Korimiri, but never makes its way into Bank accounts. Wages, production of sago, betel nut and copra for sale in Port Moresby and on sale locally at the Ihu market would bring a gross income of no less than £74,000.00. to the Korimiri. Divided by the total population this gives a figure of £14.00. per capita income. Two thousand four hundred and Thirty two people were absent at the time of the patrol; of these 739 were absent inside the District and could be widely classed as present, the bulk of them being students and not in employment. Therefore if a figure of

2,600 is taken as the resident population a per capita income of 720.5. at this time seems more realistic. In view of the fact the Council tax is 710.00. for male adults and that most families have numbers of children going to Primary (71.50 annual fee) and High school (740.00 fee) this figure if anything is conservative. In the circumstances however I feel it is reasonably accurate and better than an educated guess, because of the known factors. Some research as to sale of food at Ihu market is yet to reach this office.

(1)

TAX OBLIGATIONS.

111. With reviews of the tax system going on, commissions of enquiry etc taking place, the need to be accurate here is paramount. The Council has had since its inception, difficulty in collecting tax. The reasons for this have been discussed in this paper and in Ihu Report 2/73-74. If the question was "Is the tax rate beyond the capacity to pay?" the answer obviously is "No", look at the economic potential of the area (par 91 P 23). However a lot of the people are not interested in paying tax and make no effort to find money for the yearly collection; they have been able to do this with impunity in the past because of the inefficiency of the Council in prosecuting and the fear that this would set up a chain reaction of hostility. By putting its head in the ground like an ostrich the Council has not excused unpleasantness, it has made it much harder for future collectors to make a successful collection. There is no alternative to the head tax system. It is the people's responsibility to pay for their area Administration, if you do not pay for something you do not appreciate it. You also become sycophantic in attitude. This the developing country cannot afford

(j) As in para 110 and elsewhere in this report.

(k) MARKETING FACILITIES.

112. This has been discussed under previous headings. Marketing facilities are good. With the construction of the road all problems in this regard will disappear. It will be very interesting to watch production figures in the area once the road is complete, to see if it is justified in terms of increased production the submission claims will result.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) 113. The area is roughly 100 square miles in area. The great percentage of this area is arable; what is not suitable for sago production, which I stress could be a very important industry whether or not the urari Hydro electric scheme gets under way, is suitable for all cash crops (major) other than cocoa for reasons given earlier. As has been said often, the Gulf could become the food bowl of the nation. Agriculture appears to be moving slowly in getting its marketing facility in Port Moresby going, in spite of promises from their personnel to get moving quickly.

(b)

114. Obviously market gardening would increase with the setting up of a marketing facility in Port Moresby, mainly because gardening, even processing sago appears to be a compatible form of occupation, especially as the women do most of the time consuming work.

(c) WAGE EARNINGS.

115. Within the Census Division itself there is little chance now of expanding wage earnings, employment has reached saturation point. Local labour works on a casual basis. This is acceptable to it and to the employers as it entails periods of layoff when workers can return to the village. All of the 3 plantations employ a lot of labour from outside the District, the M... but MAIRA hires all labour from the H... S.T.C. policy. The community could increase its plantings. It seems

(d) NEW ACTIVITIES.

116. Fishing and timber for these people. Whilst the local equity in companies who will pay for work decision making a wonderful one the Japanese these people to work

117. According to the C.S.I.R.O. Land Research Series No. 23, timber exploitation can be on a minor scale only; even so this would attract local labour in sufficient numbers to make the industry a viable one all other factors being even.

118. The potential of the areas is obvious. I wonder how many roads built in Papua increase the production appreciably in the first 10 years. I do not feel the P.W.D. survey figures on expected increased production resulting from the road are going to be realized. The road is there already. With its upgrading and the installation of bridges to make it continuous, native communities are going to be encouraged to buy transportation, however if one examines the Kerema - Malalaua road one will find that no communities have purchased tractors or trucks since the Council started and the only groups to buy transport are the Kerema Bay and Kaipi Council who own one ISUZU Elf apiece. Likewise, I feel the production figures for cash crops has not increased tremendously since the road was completed.

119. However Papuans must be given the chance to utilize road systems like those available in New Guinea, if they are not the cry "Papua for the Papuans" and "An Independent Papua" are going to become more common and more accepted by the people. The Patrol was over a 4 week period when the riots in Port Moresby occurred. I tried to stimulate some reaction to these happenings but the people were hardly interested. This, apparently is in comparison to the Baimuru/Kikori people where the people are becoming more strongly in favour of Miss Abidjan all the time. Refer P 3 Ihu Patrol Report 2/1973/74.

(C) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

120. Please refer to Page 4, 5 and 6 of Ihu Patrol Report 2/1973/74. In spite of the failure of the Council to improve facilities in the villages, the people appear to accept the Council system. This seems to be because they are afraid that if anyone or any group goes against the system at this stage, they will be no better than in other areas where fighting is breaking out and lawlessness not uncommon. The people do not want this.

121. They are apathetic to their Council, but until the Council which

they give their ~~council~~ ^{tax} to is prepared to pay them for work performed on Council projects, it cannot expect them to be anything else. The greater majority of the people pay their tax on demand but are upset with the powers that be (and this includes the Government) that tax defaulters remain at large. This connotes a weakness they do not want to see in the government.

122. There are no Ward Committees in the Koriniri. There seems to have been a lack of systematic planning in the past and the Council has gone its own way unsystematically, in putting a water tank here and there, inefficiently installed and usually unserviceable within six (6) months.

123. As explained in my recent Patrol Report referred to above and in the Report Number 9/68-69 the people have been prepared to participate in Rural Development on a quid pro quo or close enough to it basis, but a continuing turn over in staff has precluded close relationships between Administration Officers and the area and motivated against continuity in planning. I earlier referred to the work done by the people on their own initiative and in cooperation with individual Officers, sometimes discontinued through lack of continuity through the high staff turnover rate, and the failure of the Council to obtain Rural Development funds. In 1969 I reported that the people were prepared to participate and wanted to be shown the way, still there has been no organized plan to put a road through the whole area. The Council could have done this under the aegis of Rural Development and it would not be costing the government \$400,000.00. now to put the road completely through.

124. The people as most other Papuans do not love the Rural Development scheme which used to put the emphasis on the vital need for the area to participate, but realize something must come from them. Now that the Government is going to do all the work, they are much happier, of course. The point is that the chance has been lost in the past to coordinate these people into meaningful self help, this would have been done through the Council. The Council badly needs an efficient Executive Officer but is financially incapable of attracting one.

125. If it and the Orolo Council could see the way clear to

amalgamate, this would cut down on running costs and overhead and would make for general efficiency improvement. As there seems to be a lot of antagonism at this time, such a move is impossible now, and seeing the Orokolo Council is even lower key than the Korimiri, perhaps the move would not be advantageous as it appears to the latter Council.

126. At the present time it would be impossible to amalgamate with the Kerema Bay Council because of the introduction of the Ward Tax system. I see the introduction of this system as likely to disrupt Councils even further, in the Gulf. It has done just this in the East Kerema, for long the most efficient one in the Gulf, and is dividing those Councils wanting to adopt this system. The M.N.A. spreading the gospel has not visited the Korimiri to spread the idea there and most of the Councillors told me that they did not want such a system, it would make tax collection even harder.

127. The writer feels that this attitude indicates a desire by the Councillors to see that the Council does as well as possible, and that although they are under paid, they are prepared to perform a modicum of work for it. It is through its Councillors and the existing leadership, such as it is, that the Council has done as well as it has. If Advisers had not been changed as often as they had, the Council would have done much better.

128. Notwithstanding that, the Councillors themselves have no interested leaders and are pointed in no direction. Perhaps an Area Authority will incarnadescence in them some aim, some goal which will give the Council purpose. If the Area Authority lays down some guidelines for District development then the Council can be pointed in the right direction.

129. The Council's failure to provide amenities in the past is a matter of record. The Korimiri villages first became part of the Council system in 1964, on 24th February when the constitution of the then Orokolo Council was amended to incorporate all the villages in the Vailala East Census Division with those in the Vailala West Division already under area administration in that Council. The name of the Council was changed from Orokolo to VAILALA NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. The Korimiri people did not flourish and the Korimiri Council as it exists now was proclaimed

on the Third of December, 1964 and gazetted in Gazette 64 of 17th December, 1964. The amending Crokolo proclamation was contained in the same gazette. From early 1964 the Council has built half of the existing Chambers at AUNA near Ihu, the other half being paid for by the Crokolo Council with which it shares its Chambers, a Dormitory at EOC Primary T School, 2 Aid Posts at Kollahu and Keakea and a clinic at WTIOT, a tractor/trailer, front end loader attachment all of which has been sold because of its mainly unserviceable condition, radios for all villages 2 of which were identified on this patrol as being the ones paid for by the Council and still in serviceable condition, a Coffee pulper which was not located, bicycles, outboard motors, canoes etc., 39 assorted wells and tanks, 12 of which were 100% operable at the time of the patrol and various other items not worth itemizing here. Still the people are not actively antagonistic to the Council or its Office bearers. As stated, their main interest at this time is in maintaining the 'status quo' and peace in their society. While this passiveness may argue lazyness and apathy it is infinitely preferable to the lawlessness elsewhere. This is what they have decided.

130. The lack of accomplishment of the Council led the Regional Local Government Officer when commenting on the 1970/71 Adviser's Report to say :-

" It is quite ludicrous to permit Councils of this calibre to stagger on as they are. If the appointment of a conscientious and energetic Adviser, much as Mr Hunt appears to be, fails to vitalize (one cannot say revitalize) the Council, it would be a waste of time and resources to persevere with it. One can only hope that his attempts to amalgamate the two Councils succeed, although it seems that this is a dying community. Absences at the time of the last election totalled 43%, and no doubt this represents the active and virile element of the population.

Perhaps it would be kinder and more practical to withdraw all services and amenities, and hasten the migration process."

131. While this might appear over cynical the position at that stage was very grim and although it has improved, the Council is still far from being a success. With its failure as earlier reported to

objectively report to the Administration the performance of its people in road work, thus obtaining Rural Development Funds to further develop their roads, the Council has once more lost the chance to be the Captain of the ship. This failure along with the completely negative attitude reportedly obtaining in the Orokolo has resulted in the Ihu area getting a very bad name within the District. A policy decision was taken with H. . . concurrence to localize Ihu Patrol Post; that Expatriates had not been a success, perhaps Local Officers would be able to effect an improvement. Unfortunately, with the localization, the staff was cut down drastically, where previously the station had mostly 3, but never less than 2 Officers, now it has one. He is expected to advise 2 Councils badly in need of a competent full time Adviser, as well as cope with the responsibilities of his office as C.I.C. He cannot wing the change expected of him.

132. It is the firm belief of the writer that the A.P.C., Kerema Subdistrict should be domiciled at Ihu. There is a lot of work at Ihu, and little at Kerema, but more than that, the challenge at Ihu is enormous in scope. What will have to be done will be that a senior Officer of A.D.C. rank will have to be given the project of getting to know the area and its people, getting them 'on side' and then prepare the road for development. That the Officer is local or Expatriate is completely irrelevant. What is relevant is that he should be given the time to be out in the bush being seen while another Officer runs the station. In support of the arguments made in paragraph 131 I would refer the reader to Page 18 of this Report. Similarly the Orokolo has received next to nothing in R.D.F. In the case of the Orokolo Council the fault is entirely the people and their Council, in the Korimiri through the Council's inability to get organized. Compounded with these 2 factors now is the fact that there are not enough Officers at Ihu. It is important to rectify this position.

133. In any discussion on the problems facing the Council the effect of absenteeism cannot be overstressed. See Pages 4, 5, and 6 of this Report and Page 1 of Ihu Patrol Report 2/73-74 for comments on this.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

133. This is not as bad as it is made out to be. The people are

lethargic, in spite of the comments in their defence in the foregoing. Fears of trouble from the Highlands or New Guinea and publicity of news of riots in Rabaul and elsewhere instills in them a very firm desire for peace maintained by a strong government. If the Government will give them this, but by and large leave them alone in other things, the people will be happy. They do not want change because they are afraid of what it connotes.

9. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES & FACILITIES.

135. The patrol stopped at the following places. Arsimiri Catholic Mission, BEMBEKE, PEKOE, KURU (C.S. Father's house), KEMPA, KOILAHU, VAILALA EAST, MAIRA Plantation, IORI?, LEPOKERA, HANORA, BELEPA/MILOI, UNU. There is one Rest House in the area, that is at UNI. Twice we visited UNI, the Rest House was occupied by the C.S.A. teacher and the alternative accommodation was not acceptable to the patrol. There is a disused Trade Store at IORI which would be most acceptable to the Government as a Rest House, the BELEPA MILOI group would be interested in building a government sponsored rest house as is the Councillor at KOILAHU. KEAKA has a disused Aid Post Ordeley's house used by patrols.

136. I have overlooked the Rest House at VAILALA EAST which does provide suitable accommodation to patrols, making 2 Rest Houses for the area. Others are needed at Belepa/Miloi, KOILAHU, KURU, BEMBEKE, PEKOE and IORI. I approached some of the people who own the Store at Iori and I feel that they would be interested in selling the building for a negotiated price. I left the idea with the people. Elsewhere I suggested that communities or the Council build Rest Houses with Rural Development subsidies or even private individuals sponsor these projects. The President, various Councillors and one individual at KOILAHU expressed interest in the proposals. The President promised to request assistance from Subdistrict staff if necessary to submit proposals through the Area authority. All the people agreed with the premise that if they wished the government to patrol their area, they must be prepared to accommodate them in suitable accommodation, i.e. a house with a water tank, beds, some sort of cooking arrangement with lighting supplied on request from patrols on their arrival. Naturally, accommodation rates will be higher than the normal \$1.00. per day.

137. The area does have a few individuals still on the home scheme capable of operating such projects. This is in contrast to Berema Bay where I know of only one such individual and in the Orokolu where I believe no one has the courage to get above the system through fear of sorcery. Sorcery obviously exists in the Korisiri but from observation on this patrol it has not assumed the proportions it has attained in the other 2 areas. The fact that there are individuals with sufficient strength of character and ability in the area is obviously linked with the relative unimportance of sorcery.

138. I have spoken since my patrol with the Development Bank Officer in Kerema about the possibilities available in the area which will be even better prospects once work on the road starts. The Development Bank Officer must be seen in the villages, to allow the people to absorb the fact that he is there, later they may realize that he is there to help, and in consultation, start something. Unfortunately it is too true that they will not do anything by themselves, they have to be pushed because tradition is against change of any nature.

GENERAL

139. As indicated earlier in this report (paras 82 & 89) there is a fervent desire for strong government from the central authority. The society's desire to bring to book law offenders as described earlier would inevitably result in Village Courts being a success. There will still be the problem of choosing the right man, it will not always be possible to pick leaders, because of traditional enmities and the fact that there is a crop of men in the 30 - 45 year old age group who are taking over from the older men whose leadership has been at the best, decrepit.

140. With the policy of the government to distribute more funds to the rural sector and the building of the Ihu Petoi road the area will have direct contact with Ihu and past it to the Purari and past Malalaua in the other direction. In time there should be a link with Port Moresby. The chance to provide services and revitalizing the communities must be grasped now by the Council. The Area authority should be able to assist greatly in this work

APPENDIX "A" KORIMIRI AREA STUDY JULY 1973.

COPRA
DRIERS /TRACT

VILLAGE	RESIDENTS	CLANS	CMB Nos.	O/B MOTORS.	RADIOS	OTHER SOUND EQUIP.	PRESS. LAMPS.	SEW. MACH.	BIKES	S/G CAN.	S/G	COPRA DRIERS	TRACT
	T/S												
AIVAU	103	1	1	4	1 - 2	6	-	2	2	1	1	1	4
ARURUHU	26	-	2	1	0 - 0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2 :
BELEPA	70	1	2	7	1 - 0	4	0	2	2	2	0	5	3 +
EPEVIAMO	79	1	1	1	1 - 0	1	0	1	-	-	1	1	3
HARORO	166	1	5	0	0 - 0	3	0	1	1	-	-	3	1
HERIHIRE	189	-	6	8	0 - 0	2	0	0	0	1	-	4	1 :
HILOI	150	-	4	9	1 - 1	4	0	2	2	1	-	12	1 +
HIRU	44	1	1	2	0 - 0	5	0	1	0	-	-	2	5 :
IORI	213	1	1	10	1 - 1	21	0	0	0	-	-	9	3 =
KAROKARO	92	1	2	0	0 - 0	3	0	1	0	--	-	3	3
KEAKEA	117	2	4	3	1 - 0	6	0	3	-	-	-	4	4
KOILAHU	163	3	3	9	0 - 0	14	0	2	-	-	-	6	10
LAKOUVU	58	2	3	4	0 - 0	3	0	0	-	-	-	1	4
LEPOKERA	177	1	3	9	0 - 0	6	0	2	-	-	-	6	9
LUI	128	2	3	-	0 - 0	2	0	0	-	-	-	4	-
NOVIHOHO	136	1	2	3	0 - 0	2	0	1	-	-	-	1	3 :
OPA	98	1	2	6	0 - 0	2	0	0	0	1-	-	3	3
OPURARIA	159	1	5	7	0 - 0	5	0	1	1	1	-	6	5 +
OVAHAHA	87	0	3	5	0 - 0	5	0	1	0	-	-	3	5
OVAHUUU	136	1	5	6	0 - 0	7	0	0	0	4	-	8	9
PEKOE	104	2	5	12	0 - 0	3	0	0	0	1	-	5	4
POIVA	53	0	4	0	0 - 0	5	0	0	1	1	-	5	1
VAILALA EAST 1.	131	3	6	5	1 - 1	11	0	2	1	2	1	1	14
VAILALA EAST 2.	190	5	6	6	4 - 4	15	0	2	2	2	3	3	21

2269 31 117 117 11/Jan 9/137 - 24 12 15 6 97 118

APPENDIX " B " KORIMIRI AREA JULY - JULY 1973

ARAIMIRI P.T.S. (ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION)

<u>STD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>
STD 1A.	19	14	33	HENRY SAREA
STD 1.	16	8	24	" "
STD 2.	27	6	33	JEAN AVOKO
STD 3.	12	4	16	JOSEPH EKORE
STD 4.	12	3	15	" "
STD 5.	13	5	18	Sister Mary Maurice.
STD 6.	10	3	13	" "
	109	43	152	4 teachers/7 Standards.
Totals for month.				
	1672.	43	152	

VAILALA EAST (Administration).P.T.S.

STD 1.	13	15	28	TINOI PAT
STD 2.	17	11	28	MAHIRO HULAMARI
STD 3.	19	6	25	PAUL KARAVA
STD 4.	23	8	31	Mr KEVEAE
STD 5.	14	18	32	Miss P.Marsh.
STD 6.	11	27	38	Miss J.DUNBAR.
Monthly Totals	101.	69.	170.	
	1771	1048	2819.	

AIVAU (Recognized S.D.A. School).

STD 1.	19	19	38.
STD 2.	22	11	33.
	41	30	71.

BELEPA (S.D.A. Recognized School).

STD 1.	15	13	28.
STD 2.	21	18	39.
STD 3.	20	9	29.
STD 4.	20	15	35.
	<u>76</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>131.</u>

KAROKARO (S.D.A. Recognized School).

STD 2.	15	7	22.
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S.D.A. BIBLE CLASSES

	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>STUDENTS.</u>
2 teachers.	LUI	44
	IORI	60
	KEAKEA 2.	35.

4 teachers

1 teacher.

Full Copy

The District Commissioner
Half District
P.O. Box 60
KAMP.

13th September, 1973

67-2-4

H.J. Mausa

District Officer (Projects)

HIS PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study arising out of the above patrol of VALUANA EAST Census Division, as submitted by Mr. SIMINS.

The study makes absorbing reading and Mr. Simins deserves commendation for his diligent attention to detail. His sympathetic approach has undoubtedly inspired confidence in the people and encouraged them to define their areas of real concern.

Certain sections of this Area Study will be of interest to various Headquarters' Branches, and are being referred to them for possible further comment.

W.P. Ryan

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

30th August, 1973
67-2-4
B.J. Maume
District Officer (Projects)

23rd August, 1973

IHU PATROL NO. 2 - 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 2 and 3 arising out of the above patrol of VAILALA EAST Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. D.R. SIMMINS, Assistant District Commissioner.

Situation Reports have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters Branches for information and any action required.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 30/75/74 (300)	Objects of patrol: General Administration
District: Gulf	Station: Tona
Patrol conducted by: J. J. J. J.	Subdistrict: Kerevan
Area patrolled: Uvea, Fua, Uvea, Uvea	Designation: C/O / P.A.
Duration of patrol: 2 days	Personnel accompanying: P.O. T.O. P.O.
Last D.D.A. patrol: May 73	Number of days: 2
Last O.L.G. patrol: May 73	Total population of area: 1000
Map reference: Kerevan	Council area: Kerevan (P.A.)
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kerevan

The District Commissioner,
Gulf 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—	(/)
Patrol map,	()
Compendium of the Area	(/)

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach:

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	(/)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-2-47

Date : 14/6/74.

The District Commissioner
Gulf District.....
P.O. Box 60.....
KEREMA.....

RE :.....KEREMA.....PATROL NO.....3.....OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR.....J.I. ABERNETHY.....
TO :.....KORIMIRI.....
CENSUS DIVISION(S).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket and
Patrol Report.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67-2-47



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
PORT MORSBY

TO: [Faint text]
FROM: [Faint text]

29 MAY 1974

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 119 2073/13	Objects of patrol:
District:	Station:
Patrol conducted by:	Subdistrict:
Area patrolled:	Designation:
Duration of patrol:	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days:
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference: KIVORI	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate:

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-	(✓)
Patrol map,	()
.....	(✓)
.....	

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-2-48

Date : 14/6/74.

The District Commissioner
Gulf District.....
P.O. Box 60.....
KEREMA.....

RE:.....KEREMA.....PATROL NO...3.....OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR.....NOAN LENGISAN.....
TO :.....VAILALA..... CENSUS DIVISION(S).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket and
Patrol Report.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA67-2-48



ST

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3A 73/74
 District: GULF
 Patrol conducted by: M. J. ...
 Area patrolled: ...
 Duration of patrol: ...
 Last D.D.A. patrol: ...
 Last O.L.G. patrol: ...
 Map reference: ...

Objects of patrol:
 Station:
 Subdistrict:
 Designation:
 Personnel accompanying:
 Number of days:
 Total population of area:
 Council area:
 House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios / To do,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()
.....	()

DATE: / / 19 . Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / / 19 . District Commissioner

Sitrep: 67-21-2 / DDA 67-2-73

Kone 49


PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4 of 1973/74. Objects of patrol: Special Purposes.
 District: Gulf. Station: IHU.
 Patrol conducted by: VAIU KAIFU, Subdistrict: KEREMIA.
 Area patrolled: OROKOLO & KORIMIRI. Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.
 Duration of patrol: 17/4/74 - 28/4/74. Personnel accompanying: 1 Police, 1 Interpreter
 Last D.D.A. patrol: Number of days: 12 days. 1 Motor Operator.
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Total population of area:
 Map reference: Council area: OROKOLO & KORIMIRI.
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open.

The District Commissioner,
 Gulf District,
KEREMIA.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 7 To 9, (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()
 - Claim for Campy Allowance (✓)

DATE: 8 / 7 1974.


 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
 - ① ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of Above average
 - Patrol & Report..... average Average
 - Below average

Date: / / 19

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOEU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-2

Date : 15/3/74

The District Commissioner
Gulf District.....
P.O. Box 60.....
Koror.....

RE : PATROL NO. OF 73/4.
CONDUCTED BY MR.
TO : CENSUS DIVISION(S).

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos.....1..... together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

~~xxxx Area Study amendments/compilation~~

P. BOURG
SECRETARY

DDA 67 2. 24

PATROL REPORT

Station: Population:
 Subdistrict: Council Area:
 District: House of Assembly Electorate:
 Report No: Map Reference:
 Conducted by: Last Patrol:
 Designation: Objects of Patrol:
 Duration:
 No. of Days:
 Census Division:

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 Nos 1—	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / / 19 . Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: / / 19 . District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref.: 67-2-24

Date: 12/12/73

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
.....
P.O. Box 60
.....
KORUPA
.....

RE:..... KUMIIBA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR. W. AMANI
TO:..... KUMIIBA CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report ~~3/12/73~~ and your comments.

P. Boufaga
P. BOUFAGA
a/secretary