

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF  
STATION: KIKORI  
VOLUME No: 56

ACCESSION No: 496.

1973 - 1974

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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Kikori, Baimuru]

PATROL REPORT OF: KIKORI (GULU DISTRICT)

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 56 : 1973-74 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 40

[56]

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 100 1973-74	1-4	K. GAGOLE A.F.O	UPPER + LOWER TURAMA		5.7.73-6.7.73
[2] 101	5-7	I.R. DAVEY A.D.O	" PURARI + PERIKE C.D.		24.6.73-1.8.73
[3] 2	8-11	P. MAYNARD D.O	" " "		26.6.73-30.7.73
[4] 24	12-40	I.R. DAVEY A.D.O	" " "		26.6.73-25.8.73
[5] 3	41-95	G.T. SLAUGHTER A.F.O	" + LOWER TURAMA	MP.	10.8.73-20.8.73
[6] 4	96-144	" "	URAMA C.D.	MP.	N/A
[7] 44	145-150	" "	UTL TURAMA, URAM, GORRIBARI, HIKORI/KAIRI C.D.		8.10.73-29.10.73
[8] 5	151-152	I.R. DAVEY A.D.O.	IKORI/KAIRI, GORRIBARI + URAMA C.D.		9.10.73-30.11.73
[9] 6	153-154	" "	GORRIBARI + URAMA C.D.		21.11.73-30.11.73
[10] 7	155-156	I.G. MCSWEYN P.O.	URAMA C.D.		5.12.73-7.12.73
[11] 8	157-141	" "	UPPER PURARI C.D.		9.1.74-11.2.74
[12] 9	142-144	M. EGGETON A.O.	IKORI-KAIRI, + UPPER TURAMA C.D.		14.2.74-17.2.74
[13] 10	-		-		
[14] 11	145-147	I.G. MCSWEYN P.O	UPPER TURAMA		1.3.74-15.3.74
[15] 12	148-150	C.J. ATKINSON P.O	PART GORRIBARI + URAMA		N/A
[16] 13	151-152	G. GAGOLE A.F.O	PART GORRIBARI		12.3.74-20.3.74
[17] 14	153-157	G.J. ATKINSON P.O	IKORI/KAIRI C.D.		27.3.74-8.4.74
[18] 151	158-160	I.G. MCSWEYN P.O	OMATI RESETTLEMENT AREA		1.4.74-2.4.74
[19] 154	161-	S.S. BARAKAM A.P.O	UPPER PURARI		16.5.74-10.6.74
[20] 158	162-167	I.R. DAVEY A.D.O	UPPER PURARI		14.5.74-15.6.74

[Kikori, Baimuru]

PATROL REPORT OF: KIKORI (GULE DISTRICT)  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL. NO: 1973-74 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11

[56 cont'd.]

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 15 OF 1973-74	168-170	J.W. LAND P.O.	UPPER PIRARI CD		12.6.74-29.6.74
[2] 16 "	171-172	G.J. ATKINSON P.O.	VARIES		23.4.74-7.5.74
[3] 17 "	173-	B. KATHU C.A.	UPPER & LOWER TURAMU CD		31.5.74-11.6.74
[4] 18 "	174-	G.J. ATKINSON P.O.	PARIS - IKOB/KAMAI & KIKORI & GOPE CD		2.6.74-7.6.74
[5] 19 "	175-177	K. GAGOLE A.F.O.	KIKORI L.G. AREA		3.6.74-14.6.74
[6] 20 "					
[7] 21 BAIMURU					
[8] 22 1 OF 1973-74	178-179	E.S. BARAKAM A.P.O.	IARI CD		17.7.73-21.7.73
[9] 23 "	180-185	R.J. PERCY P.O.	BARDI, KAMARI, KORIKI & MAIPWA CD		24.7.73-14.10.73
[10] 24 "	186-189	K. GAGOLE A.F.O.	BARDI CD		18.9.73-9.10.73
[11] 25 "	189-190	E.S. BARAKAM A.P.O.	UPPER PIRARI CD		24.9.73-26.9.73
[12] 26 "	191-193	R.J. PERCY P.O.	IARI, BARDI & ERA CD		24.10.73-24.11.73
[13] 27 "	194-196	E.S. BARAKAM A.P.O.	BAIMURU CD		24.10.73-2.11.73
[14] 28 "	197-198	K. GAGOLE A.F.O.	KORIKI CD		6.11.73-23.11.73
[15] 29 "	199-200	K. GAGOLE A.F.O.	BARDI CD		4.12.73-14.12.73
[16] 30 "					
[17] 31 9A "	201-202	E.S. BARAKAM A.P.O.	BARDI, KAMARI, KORIKI & IARI CD		4.12.73-12.1.74
[18] 32 9B "	203-204	M. PAINING T.P.O.	KORIKI, KAMARI & MAIPWA CD		4.12.73-12.1.74
[19] 33 10 "					
[20] 34 11 "	205-	R.J. PERCY P.O.	BARDI, KAMARI, ERA, KORIKI & IARI CD		10.12.73-8.3.74



[Kikori, Baimuru]

PATROL REPORT OF: KIKORI CB

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 1973-94. NUMBER OF REPORTS:

[56 cont'd]

[illegible]

GULF DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS

1973-74

KIKORI

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-73-74	K. GAGOLE	Turuma lower & upper part-jacket
1A-73-74	I. R. DAVEY	Upper Purari & Pepike C/D - jacket
2-73-74	P. MAYNARD	Upper Purari & Pepike C/D - jacket.
2A-73-74	I. R. DAVEY	Upper Purari & Pepike C/D
3-73-74	G. J. SLAUGHTER	Upper & Lower Turuma
4-73-74	G. J. SLAUGHTER	Uruma Census Divison
4A-73-74	G. J. SLAUGHTER	Upper & Lower Turuma, Urama, Goaribari, & Ikobi-Kairi C/D.- Jacket.
5-73-74	I. R. DAVEY	Ikobi Kairi, Era Gope & Uruma C/D-Jack- et only
6-73-74	I. R. DAVEY	Gope, Era & Urama C/D - jacket only
7-73-74	I. G. McSWEYN	Uruma C/D - jacket only
8-73-74	I. G. McSWEYN	Upper Purari - jacket only
9-73-74	M. EGGLETON	Ikobi-Kairi, Upper Turuma - jacket
10-73-74	Missing	
11-73-74	I. G. McSWEYN	Upper Turuma - jacket
12-73-74	G. J. ATKINSON	Part Gope Uruma - jacket
13-73-74	E. GAGOLE	Part Gope - jacket
14-73-74	G. J. ATKINSON	Ikobi Kairi - jacket
15-73-74	I. G. McSWEYN	Omati Resettlement Scheme - jacket
15A-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	
15B-73-74	I. R. DAVEY	Upper Purari
15D-73-74	J. N. LAND	Upper Purari - jacket
16-73-74	G. J. ATKINSON	Varied - jacket
17-73-74	BAI KAIFU	Upper & Lower Turuma - jacket
18-73-74	G. J. ATKINSON	Pt. Ikobi-Kairi, Part Kikori, Gope-jac- ket
19-73-74	K. GAGOLE	Kikori L. G. Area - jacket
<u>BAIRUMU</u>		
1-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Iari Census Div. - jacket
2-73-74	R. J. PERCY	Baroi, Kaimari, Koriki & Maipua-jacket
3-73-74	K. GAGOLE	Baroi - jacket



4-73-74	E. SANO BARAKAM	Upper Purari - jacket
5-73-74	R. J. PERCY	Iari, Baroi & Era - jacket
6-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Bairumu - jacket
7-73-74	K. GAGOLE	Koriki - jacket
8-73-74	K. GAGOLE	Baroi - jacket
9-73-74	Missing	
9A-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Baroi, Kaimari, Koriki & Iari jacket only
9B-73-74	M. PAINING	Baroi, Kaimare, Koiriki & Iari jacket only
10-73-74	Missing	
11-73-74	R. J. Percy	Baroi, Era, Kaimairi, Koiriki & Iari - jacket only
12-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Koiriki, Kaimari & Maipua-jacket
12A-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Koiriki, Kaimari & Maipua
13-73-74	R. J. PERCY	Baroi - jacket
14-73-74	E. S. BARAKAM	Iare

67-2-2 HQ

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1973/74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: K. Gagole

Area patrolled: Part lower & Upper  
Turuma.

Duration of patrol: 3/7/73 - 6/7/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: 5/3/73 - 9/3/73

Last O.L.G. patrol: July/August 1972

Map reference: Aworra River and  
Kikori Fourmil.

Objects of patrol: General administration, to  
conduct political education.

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: Assistant Field Officer  
D.I.E.S. Projectionist

Personnel accompanying: D.A.S.F., R.D.A.

Number of days: 4

Total population of area: -

Council area: Kikori L.G.C.

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios ☒ To 3, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, ( )

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: 7/8/73

P. Maynard  
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

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

K. Gagole  
District Commissioner

Date: 20/8/73



The District Commissioner  
Gulf District  
KIRIREMA

24th August, 1973.

67-2-2

R.C. Orwin

a/D.D.C.

KIKORI PATROL NO. 1/1973-74

Reference your Minute of 20th August, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Part of LOWER and UPPER TURUMA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. K. GAGOLE, Assistant Field Officer.

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

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

# PATROL REPORT

809  
HQ 67-2-8

Report number: **1A- 1973/74**

District: **GULF**

Patrol conducted by: **I.R. DAVEY A.D.O.**

Area patrolled: **UPPER PURARI & PLIPIKE CH**

Duration of patrol: **26/6-1/8, 20/8 -25/8**

Last D.D.A. patrol: **November, 1972**

Last O.L.G. patrol: **n/a**

Map reference: **Kikori & Karimui  
Foumili.**

Objects of patrol:

1. Murder Investigation
2. Area Study.
3. Routine Administration

Station:

**KIKORI**

Subdistrict:

**KIKORI**

Designation: **Assistant District Officer.**

Personnel accompanying: **6 Police, 1 Interpreter,**

**Number of days: 43 1 Medical Orderly.**

Total population of area:

**1670**

Council area:

**nil**

House of Assembly Electorate:

**KIKORI OPEN**

The District Commissioner,

**Gulf**

District,

**KIRIWA**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios **53 To 1 to 9, 13-14**

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1—

Patrol map,

(✓)

(✓)

(X)

( )

( )

(X)

( )

DATE: **4/9 1973**

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

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date:

**6/9/73**



# POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total		
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	OURIMATU	16	16	26	22		4	2	1	1	18	57
	HAUENGER	16	15	11	14			4		2	8	60
	KAIKOKU	22	25	34	38			1		2	15	120
	KONI	18	9	17	25			12		4	12	81
	LAKE TEPORA	17	6	5	9						20	37
	PANAIA 1	22	12	24	29	1		2	1	2	1	91
	PANAIA 2	9	6	18	13			9		1		55
	HEHADU/HEGHEAD	18	12	17	12			7			4	66
	YATU	15	20	22	22					1	17	79
	TEREBARE/ HEGHEARE	39	26	33	34			12		4	6	144
	TIKALAPOU	17	12	10	13			7			2	59
	TOBARE/KOARI	20	23	14	24			18			2	99
	TRANDEBARE/ WIMA	4	8	13	10					3	5	35
	URARU	13	12	12	20					1	12	57
	URI	3	7	13	8					4	1	31
	UROPIO	16	8	15	14			6		5	4	59
	WELJANA	17	5	34	26			1				83
	WEME	20	6	15	17			2		2	2	63
	TOTALS	302	228	336	350	5		83	2	32	124	1306

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

7th September 1973

Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI

K.A. Brown  
D.C.

PATROL REPORT KIKORI No. 3 OF 1973/74

1. Thank you for the above patrol report. Mr. Slaughter's observations are most interesting and much of it I hope has been repeated in his Area Study which I am looking forward to in the very near future.
2. Although the picture he paints is fairly dismal, I believe there is a real effort on the part of some people to get something going. I know it's not easy in that area.
3. Another patrol should be mounted in the near future as a follow-up. Please let me know when this can be done.

K.A. BROWN  
District Commissioner



# PATROL REPORT

DAAG 67-2.7

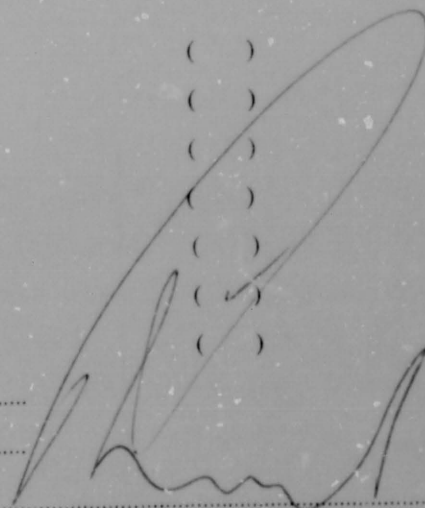
Report number: 2 - 1973/74  
 District: GULF  
 Patrol conducted by: P. Maynard. D.O.  
 Area patrolled: Upper Purari & part  
 Pepike Census Divisions  
 Duration of patrol: 26/6 - 30/7/73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: November, 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: ---  
 Map reference: Kikori & Karimui  
 Fourmil Series

Objects of patrol: 1. Murder investigations  
 2. Area Study  
 3. Routine Administration  
 Station: KIKORI  
 Subdistrict: Kikori  
 Designation: District Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: 6 RPNGC, 1 Interpreter  
 1 Med. Orderly  
 Number of days: 35  
 Total population of area: 1682  
 Council area: Nil  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

The District Commissioner,  
 Gulf District,  
 Kerema.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Field Officers Journal Folios To ,  
 Patrol Instructions,  
 The Report and my comments,  
 Area study,  
 Updating of area study,  
 Situation Reports No's 1-2,  
 Patrol map,

( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )



Assistant District Commissioner

DATE: 23/8/1973

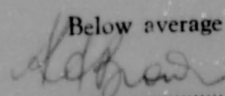
The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Area study,  
 Updating of area study,  
 Situation Report No's. 1-2

( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )

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

Above average  
 ✓ Average  
 Below average



District Commissioner

Date: 31/9/1973

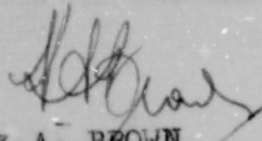
P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

3rd September 1973

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

PATROL No. 2 OF 1973/74 - KIKORI

1. Situation Reports Nos. 1 and 2 are forwarded  
... herewith.
2. Despite the fact that the patrol terminated on  
30th July 1973 there is still no sign of the Area Study.

  
K.A. BROWN  
District Commissioner

cc: Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI



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

12th September, 1973.

67-2-7

D.J. Maume  
District Officer  
(Projects)

KIKORI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of UPPER PURARI and Part PEPIKE Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P. MAYNARD.

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

*W. P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

Date: 3rd September 1973

Our Reference:

Action Officer:

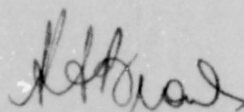
Designation:

Your Reference:

Date:

PATROL No. 2 OF 1973/74 - KIKORI

1. Situation Reports Nos. 1 and 2 are forwarded  
... herewith.
2. Despite the fact that the patrol terminated on  
30th July 1973 there is still no sign of the Area Study.

  
K.A. BROWN  
District Commissioner

cc: Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI



# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2A - 1973-74

District:

Patrol conducted by: I.R. DAVY

Area patrolled: ~~WILKORI & MARINAL C.D.~~

Duration of patrol: 26/6-1/8, 20/8-25/8

Last D.D.A. patrol: November, 1972

Last O.L.G. patrol: nil

Map reference: Wilkori and Marinal Council

Objects of patrol: ~~Area Study~~  
Routine Administration

Station:

Subdistrict: WILKORI

Designation: A.B.O.

Personnel accompanying: 6 Police, 1 Interpreter  
1 Medical orderly

Number of days: 43

Total population of area: 1670

Council area: nil

House of Assembly Electorate: Wilkori Open

The District Commissioner,

GULF

District,

KONEDOBU

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ( )

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, ( )

Area study, ~~WILKORI C.D.~~ X ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1- ( )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE 1/9/73

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

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

W.A. Wany  
District Commissioner

Date: 18/9/1973



# POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total		
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	DEAUNEN	4	1	9	5			5			12	24
	GO	21	16	37	31			13		6	13	108
	WIPON (WON)	16	6	10	14	2		1		2	5	42
	WERA	14	11	8	19	1		13		10	11	66
	WEE	10	11	11	17	1						
	WELI	10	10	11	19	1		11		4	11	62
	WETICE	14	13	11	11	1		5		9	8	55
	TOTALS	79	57	76	99	5		48		31	60	364
	<del>WAW 1908 Census</del> WAW 1908 Census	Births		Mig. In		Total		Mig out		Deaths		Total
	Totals											
	DEAUNEN	36	-	2		36		-		12		24
	GO	110	6	8		124		3		13		108
	WIPON	52	2	1		55		1		5		42
	WERA	17	10	13		80		3		11		66
	WELI	66	4	4		74		1		11		62
	WETICE	56	9	7		72		9		8		55
	TOTALS	375	31	35		441		17		60		364

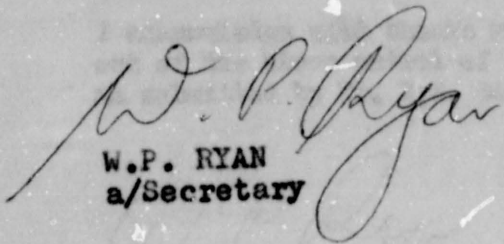


The District Commissioner  
Gulf District  
P.O. Box 60  
KEREMA

8th October 1973  
67-2-12  
B.J. Maume  
District Officer  
(Projects)  
H.S. Pegg

KIKORI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74

... Please find enclosed 12 copies of map relating to the  
abovementioned patrol.

  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

3rd October, 1973.

67-2-12

B.J. Maume  
District Officer  
(Projects)

KIKORI PATROL NO. 2A of 1973/74

Reference your 67-6-10 of 6th September, 1973, and 18th September, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study compilation arising out of the above patrol of UPPER PURARI AND PEPIKE Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. I.R. DAVEY.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary





DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

Date: 18th September 1973

Our Reference: 67-6-10

Action Officer: K.A. Brown

Designation: D.C.

Your Reference:

Date:

KIKORI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1973/1974  
UPPER PURARI AREA STUDY

... Further to my 67-6-10 of 6th September 1973; the Area Study is attached. It is quite a good effort and a lot of work has gone into its production.

2. Census: The following diversions from the new Register were noted:

GIRIMATU is spelt GURIMATU;  
TETENEBARE-NEGEBARE is spelt TETREBARE/NEGEBARE.

A new village, WEME, has been included. Neither Mr. Davey or the Assistant District Commissioner have remembered that this village moved to the OKAPO Sub-District in 1971.

3. It will be some time before the people settle down and any accurate projections can be made.

*W H Warren*

W.H. WARREN  
a/District Commissioner

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

18th September 1973

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

67-6-10  
K.A. Brown  
D.C.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1973/1974  
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*W.H. Warren*  
W.H. WARREN  
a/District Commissioner





DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

P.C. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

Date: 18th September 1973

Our Reference:

Action Officer: H.S. Pegg

Designation: D.D.C.

Your Reference:

Date:

KIKORI REPORT No. 2 OF 1973/74  
PEPIKE AREA STUDY

... Further to my 67-6-10 of 6th September 1973 the Pepike Area Study is attached.

The study calls for little comment. The area is remote and will probably remain so until a road is built through it to the Southern Highlands.

... Please have twelve copies of the attached map sunprinted and returned.

*W.H. Warren*

W.H. WARREN  
a/District Commissioner

1/10/73

Map sent to Lands Section  
for 12 sunprints.

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

18th September 1973

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

H.S. Pegg  
D.D.C.

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*W.H. Warren*

W.H. WARREN  
a/District Commissioner

Date:

6/9/73

Below Average

*Adrian*  
District Commissioner



AREA STUDY

PEOPLE CENSUS DIVISION

KIKORI SUB-DISTRICT

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(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Pepike Census Division is situated on the headwaters of the Sirebi and Sireru Rivers, tributaries to the Kikori River, approximately 50 miles north of Kikori. The Upper Parari Census Division is to the north of this area and the Kikori Kairi to the West and South. There are six villages in this area with a total population of 364 people, comprising two main village groupings. Diauwereke, Sera and Urunite villages are located on the foothills of the Wabau Range, which forms the boundary of the Pepike and Upper Parari Census Divisions, and which is a range of rugged limestone hills up to about 3,500 feet high. The other villages are situated on the floodplains of the rivers.

Most of the area of the Census Division, the lower section, is seemingly quite fertile floodplains, very wet, however not permanent swamp, and is covered by dense rainforest, much of which is very good timber. Soils are fairly rocky (mainly volcanics) but quite rich, the soils ~~are~~ away from the rivers are red while those closer to the rivers are black silt deposits.

The soils on the foothills are however fairly poor, limestone outcrops are prominent and the steep slopes of the small hills result in thin skeletal soils. The vegetation comprising thick rainforest with stunted trees and bushes and poor timber stands.

Rain falls heavily throughout most of the year with a distinctly wetter period from May to August. No rainfall figures are available for this area but it is estimated that rainfall would be well in excess of 300 inches a year.

(b) Access to the area is from Kikori by canoe to landing places at Omo or Kuru and then by foot to the villages. (see appendix for times). The whole area can be patrolled easily in less than a fortnight. There are no roads airstrips or shipping points in the area, the closest being at Kikori, a two day paddle by canoe from the closest villages. (see attached map)

(c) Sections of the Pepike area have been patrolled prior to the Second World War, however no real contact with the people was achieved till the 1960s due to the nomadic nature of the people. Prior to 1967 about seven patrols had been through the area, with only three really covering the area. Since 1967 about 4 patrols have been through the area. The village of Pepike (now called Kari or Kuru) has not been visited since 1967. The people of this area have, however had ~~less~~ contact with modern culture than the number of patrols indicate. The Australian Petroleum Company has drilled four wells in the area and most of the Pepike people were working with them for about a year. The Pepike people visit Kikori quite regularly and many have had employment outside the area. Most of the patrolling in the past has been of a punitive nature involving murder investigations, however the people have a friendly attitude towards the Government. There are no cargo cults or other movements in the area.



(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Village Population Register as attached.

This Census Division was initially censused in 1965. From figures held in this office the Division has never been fully censused at any time as a whole, however adjusted comparative figures are for 1967, 356 people, 1969, 381 people, 1970 370 people. The average birth rate (over a three year period) is 2.9% and the death rate 5.5% giving a population decrease of 3.6%. This decrease is due to two reasons. Firstly, with no medical facilities available within easy reach of the area, many people are dying of diseases which they would not succumb to if treatment was available and secondly with 26% of the adult male population absent outside the electorate (about 50% absent from the villages), and most of these men being the bulk of the younger, more virile population, there are many women of child bearing age (most of them actually married to absentee workers) who have had no children.

(b) ~~there are~~ no roads in this area. All villages are linked by tracks apart from Omo to Pepike village, where canoe transport is used. All tracks are poorly maintained and the cutting of tracks is required for patrol purposes. (see attached map)

(c) The outward flow of labour is increasing and is having an effect on the population (see above). In 1970 there was an absentee rate of about 22%. This has now increased to about 50%. Most of the absentees are agreement workers, prisoners, or are working at Kikori. The Pepike men are known, by many Papuan Plantations, to be good workers and are sought after. There being no economic development in the area, the only source of income for the area is from these workers and most of the young men are eager to sign on as agreement workers. It appears likely that this trend could further increase.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

- (a) There are four main groupings in this area. Diauwereke comprises people who were formerly part of the Malauin people of the Upper Purari Census Division, Pepike villages comprise the PIDIGI people who formerly lived further East in the area of the headwaters of the Wai'i River, and the people of Sear and Urunite, and Omo and Suri, although all being Birigi people should be considered as two separate groups, being separated geographically and in the past raiding each other.
- (b) Formerly the functional social group would have been the lineage. With constant raiding and warfare between groups it was essential that each group be closely united and even routine activities, such as gardening etc. were conducted on a group basis. Currently the functional group is the extended or even the immediate family group, in some villages. Communal living in the form of long houses is still the way of life in the foothill villages, but at omo, guri and pepike each family has its own house and gardens.
- (c) The only language used in this area, and in the pepike section of the upper Purari Census Division is the Fo language. There is very little dialectical differences, if any.
- (d) There is very little friction between groups. With vast land areas and small populations there is little cause for disagreement and the Government has effectively stopped raiding in this area. Formerly the people of Suri and Omo villages and the Sirigi people were highly antagonistic with raids being carried out well into the 1960s. At present there are very good relations between these groups, a number of intermarriages having taken place within the last few years. Up till 1968 there was constant friction between Sera village and the Malauin people however this has died out. Raids in the past have also been carried out between the 4 groups inside this area, however these ceased some time ago (in the 1940s) and all groups live peacefully with each other.
- (e) South of the Pepike Census Division is the Kikori Kairi Census Division. Relationships with the Kairis are not good. Although there have been no recent violent incidences the Kairi people, who are fairly similar to the Pepikes are far more advanced and take every opportunity to impress this fact upon the Pepikes. Formerly Kairis have been used as carriers for Pepike patrols and a number of incidents occurred, mainly involving women, that are still remembered by the Pepikes. While a number of Pepike men would like to resettle closer to Kikori to make blocks if this were possible, they are not prepared to live any closer to the Kairis than is absolutely necessary. For some reason or other the magic of the Kairis is considered by the Pepikes to be far greater than their own and is greatly feared. Relationships do, however seem to be gradually improving, possibly as a result of some intermarriage.  
 The ~~pidigi~~ pidigi people (of pepike village) in the past had some ties with the Upper Purari people, probably due to their former proximity, however these have ceased to exist when they shifted further west.  
 Former trade routes were to the coast via the Kairi people and up the Gamberigi valley. Very little trading is now undertaken, although some pigs are traded (literally swapped) with people close to grave, only when they are unable to sell these pigs at grave.



(D) LEADERSHIP

- (a) Leadership is very much in the hands of the older men. The society as a whole is an egalitarian one, with no man having any particular influence over another. Traditionally the most powerful man in the village was the fight leader, who was not the strongest man in the village but inherited his role from his father. The fight leader had little influence over other village activities.
- (b) See appendix for details of Village Constables and other prominent people in the area. While these men are not real leaders they are respected for their ability or because they have been appointed to a position of authority by the Government.
- (c) While there are a number of young men in the area who have returned from outside employment, this does not have seemed to have effected their standing in the community to any great extent, probably because most of the older men have in the past been similarly employed.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

- (a) All land is owned communally by the lineage. Rights to the use of land are inherited, as are all possessions, by the eldest son, who then distributes these rights to the other sons. Women can never own the rights to land, but can be given use of them. With the large areas of land available there are very few problems arise over land usage, and even when the rights to a particular section of land is not clear, as is often the case, little trouble arises, the old men in the village settling the matter. The ownership of sago and other tree crops however is a different matter. All trees are individually owned and it is a serious offence to use another man's trees. With the relative abundance of such trees etc. little trouble occurs and such troubles are almost invariably settled by the group and not brought to court.

Gardens, comprising mainly bananas and sweet <sup>potatoes</sup> potatoes with some taro, sugar cane cucumbers and pumpkins, are cultivated on a shifting basis and are used for only a couple of years. They are not extensive, merely being a supplement for sago, the main diet of the people. A number of coconuts have been planted by the Tse and Turi people, originally for the purpose of producing copra, however these are eaten and no copra is being produced.

- (b) There is no Government owned land in this area. The people of this area have no idea of land tenure conversion.
- (c) There is no cash cropping in the area. About 100 coconut trees have been planted at Suri, however the people have given up all idea of producing copra.



(F) LITERACY

- (a) There are no schools in the area. It is unlikely that there ever will be. At Suri village and later at Pepike village the people asked for a mission to come to their area to start a school. They asked for a United Church Mission as they are opposed to the Seventh Day Adventists policy regarding the eating of meat. The United Church does not have the resources to start a school, however it is possible that the S.D.A.s may be able to do so. If the S.D.A.s could put a lay teacher in the area teaching up to standard two, then students could later attend the S.D.A. boarding school at Trimuku (near Witori).
- (b) Nearly all the men (apart from a few of the elders) speak police motu. Only two young men (one of which has been indicted for murder) from Pepike village are literate to some degree having attended Karaiti school for two years. None of the women can speak motu, however a few can understand simple motu if they make the effort.
- (c) There are no people in the area who have had a higher education.
- (d) There are no students away from the area.
- (e) There is one radio at Suri village which is now broken. One man from Pepike village owns a radio, however he is working at Witori and has his radio with him. There are no others. No one in the area reads newspapers.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

- (a) Housing varies widely throughout the area. The three foothill villages still live in their traditional longhouses. These are about 100 to 120 feet long and about 20 feet wide. They have a central corridor with each man having a room on the side of the building. The women usually live by themselves in a section at the back of the longhouse, or in a separate building which is built close to the main longhouse. These buildings are poorly made, designed to last only a few years.

The other villages, Omo and Suri have completely changed their living style, having built individual houses of similar design to Wikori coastal villages, although split sago is used instead of cello. These houses are very large and well built and are probably the best in the sub-district. The pepike people live in buildings mainly made out of corrugated iron left over from the A.P.C. oil well camps.

All the men wear shorts and shirts and most of the women wear dresses. Only the women of the foothill villages wear traditional clothes, however they all have European type clothing for formal occasions.

Most of the people use plates and cups however in the lower villages these are more plentiful. Many people at Omo and Suri have hurricane lamps however these are rarely used due to the lack of kerosene. Luxury items are scarce. There are a total of 8 guitars and 4 ukeleles, 5 shotguns, 1 Coleman lamp and 1 primus in the area. Most men have a lockable box of some type to keep their valuable possessions safe. No stone axes can be found in the area and all weapons are now manufactured from wire or old knives.

- (b) The staple diet is sago which is supplemented by bananas, sweet potatoes, taro and wild vegetables and fruits. Meat is often eaten, bird life being abundant and pigs plentiful. A few years ago poultry were introduced at Omo and Suri, however the village dogs quickly killed these and the people have not tried again. Little introduced food is eaten apart from salt and infrequently coffee and sugar.

- (c) There are no community centers in the area.



(H) MISSIONS

- (a) There are no, nor has there ever been, any, missionaries in the area. The people of Guri and Pepike villages asked the patrol to ask the United Church to establish a mission in their villages, not for spiritual purposes but to provide medical and educational facilities.

(b) & (c) not applicable.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

- (a) there are no non-indigenous enterprises in the area, and it is unlikely that there will be any in the near future. possibly the most likely enterprise likely to be established in the area is timber logging, as timber resources seem quite good.
- It is possible, though not likely that if the Purari Hydro-electric scheme is undertaken, a road may be put through to the Southern Highlands, providing access to this area which could then develop market gardening to supply the scheme.



(J) COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) There are no roads in the area. Villages are linked by rough walking tracks (see map). The proposed Southern Highlands road passes to the West of the area, and if this is built it would be easy to build a road linking the Southern villages to this road.
- (b) The nearest wharf site to this area served by coastal vessels is at Kikori two days paddle from the area.
- (c) There are no airstrips in the area. The closest airstrip is at Kikori served three times weekly by Aerial Tours. A helicopter pad has been constructed at Sera village and it would be possible to land a helicopter at any of the villages. If necessary it should be possible to build an airstrip in the Southern section of the area, the ground being fairly level throughout.
- (d) The Sirebi River is navigable to small workboats up to Victory Junction (see map). There are numerous rocks in this river and a local knowledge is essential to navigate this far. Currents are about 2 to 3 knots, however increase to about 6 knots when the river is in flood. The river would rise about 10 feet in flood. From Victory junction the ~~Sirebi~~ Sirebi River is navigable for about 10 miles by powered canoe at normal river levels and the Kuru creek for about a similar distance. The Suri river is rarely navigable except to paddled canoe which must be pulled over rapids. (see appendix for further details)

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are no skilled workers in this area. Nearly all the men in the area have at one time or another been employed as labourers mainly on plantations. About 60% of them have worked outside the Kikori Sub-District.



(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Papike people are quite isolated and have seen few developments in their area. Little that happens outside their area is of any consequence to them. They still live very traditionally. As a result they are politically very backward. Even the young men who have seen the outside world bring little back to the villages. Indeed they seem to almost make a point of not talking about their experiences to the other village people. Politics within the village situation is unchanged from former times. Nearly all decisions are made on a consensus basis.

The people have little comprehension of the machinery of Government. Most of them have heard of the House of Assembly and have a vague idea of what it does, however few can see any connection between the House and themselves. A number of the Omo people voted for the last House of Assembly elections, but they could give no reasons why they did so, or did not know what they were doing when they did so.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (a) A number of coconut trees have been planted by the Omo and Suri people. About 100 trees have been planted at the new Suri village and are about 2 to 3 years old, and about the same number have been planted at Omo. There are some older trees at the old village site of Suri. Originally these people had hoped to make copra however they now state that they think that too much work is involved. It is almost certain that a drier would have to be used to make copra as the sun only appears for short periods in this area. A paddle of two days to Kikori and 3 to 4 days return would also be required to market the copra. There are no other commercial plantings in the area.
- (b) No copra is being produced, or is likely to be produced.
- (c) The total value of possible production from these trees upon maturity would be about \$300.00 based upon current market prices.
- (d) Very little garden produce is sold. When a man comes to Kikori he sometimes brings sage with him mainly for his own consumption on the trip. Surplus will sometimes be sold. It is unlikely that more than \$30 p.a. is made in this way.
- (e) A major income earner in the area is money or goods brought back by labourers. Of the 48 men absent working outside the area about 1/2 are ~~temporarily~~ absent while the others are working two year agreements. This results in about 12 men each year returning to the area, bringing with them an average of about \$30 worth of goods or cash. About 10 men work at Kikori or Baimuru as labourers for from 3 to 6 months and taking an average of about \$15 worth of goods or cash to the villages. This would give an inflow of about \$510. worth of goods or cash into the area. Apart from a few pigs sold at Braye, giving an income of about \$40 p.a. the major income earner in the area is the sale of feathers of collared parrots to Highlands labourers in Port Moresby. The feathers from each wing are sold for \$5, or ten dollars a bird. It appears that an average of about 70 birds a year are sold realising \$700 however at least half of this amount would be used for living expenses in Port Moresby. Patrol wages would average about \$100.p.a.
- (f) There are no Co-operatives in the area.
- (g) There are no entrepreneurs
- (h) There are no savings bank accounts.
- (i) There is no tax paid in this area.
- (j) The average per capita income would be about \$3.50.
- (k) The only marketing facilities are through Kikori.



(W) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) There is abundant land available for plantings of tree crops, however the climate of the area, with its very large rainfall should first be investigated. The major problems with establishing cropping are firstly the remoteness of the area, all crops produced would have to be paddled 2 days to Witori for sale and secondly the lack of able bodied men due to the high absentee rate and the small population.
- (b) There is little possibility of introducing market gardening in the area due to the factors mentioned above. As mentioned previously if the Gurari Scheme is proceeded with, with the possibility of a Southern Highlands road being built, the area may be able to partake in market gardening, although it is more likely that all the able bodied men will seek employment on the Scheme.
- (c) There is no possibility of wage earnings being generated from within the Census Division.
- (d) The greatest potential for the lower villages in the area is logging. Gulf Shipping, Witori is currently buying logs from village people for export to Japan, and it seems at this time that this may become an established industry in the Witori area. Timber supplies in the area seem very good and abundant. The major problem will be that it will be at least a six day trip to bring logs to the selling point and therefore to be worthwhile a large number of logs must be delivered at the one time. There is very little chance of starting a sawmill in the area due to transport difficulties. The people of Sera, Gao, Guri and Repike villages are all interested in growing chillies. At a price of 26 cents per pound this crop is economically viable as it is worthwhile transporting it. The chillies can also be planted, harvested and processed by women and children, and would ~~not~~ require only simple techniques. It therefore seems to be an ideal crop for the area.

(c) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The people have very little knowledge of Local Government. It is highly unlikely that anything will be gained by including the people in the Kikoni L.C.C. and the area does not have a population large enough for its own council.



(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people of this ~~area~~ area have a very favourable attitude towards the Government. The Government has solved the one major problem that they had, that of tribal fighting and raiding. Generally the advice and instructions of patrols is acted upon by the people. In the foothill villages the people are still slightly suspicious of the Government, as young girls are still hidden in the bush during the times patrols are in the area. The rapid rate of change of recent times has not overtaken this area, and the Government, or its actions generate little cause for concern among these people.

(q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There are no facilities in this area. The closest facilities, including stores, wharfs, airtservices and a tavern are at Yikori 50 air miles away.



## APPENDIX A

TRAVELLING TIMES

FROM	TO	METHOD	TIME	NOTES
KIKORI	Victory Junction	Work Boat	6 Hrs.	
"	"	Canoe	3 Hrs	20 h.p. full load
"	"	River Truck	2 Hrs	40 h.p. " "
V. Junction.	Omo	Canoe	2 1/2 Hrs	20 hp " "
"	"	River Truck	1 1/2 Hrs	40 h.p. " "
"	Pepike Landing	Canoe	1 hr	20 h.p. " "
Omo	Suri	Walking	2 1/2 Hrs	easy walking.
W Pepike Landing	Pepike	walking	1 1/2 Hrs	" "
Omo	Sera	"	17 Hrs	" " carrier Times.
Saga	Urunite	"	10 Hrs	" " small hills
URUNITE	Diauworeke	"	6 Hrs	" "

APPENDIX B  
LEADERS

**SURI Village**

Isa La'ai. Traditional Leader, or Lohia, inherited his rights. Married with one wife (former wife dead) and 2 children, old aged, worked for 1 year with A.P.C. as labourer, no court record. Fairly influential amongst the elders, but prefers to work 'behind the scenes'. Understands a little motu but does not speak it.

**SERA Village.**

Orerei Isiawei, Village Constable, no inherited rights to leadership. Married with 2 wives and 3 children, aged about 35, worked for several years as a plantation labourer, no court record. Fairly influential and has good record with previous patrols. Speaks Police Motu but has no education.

**OMO Village.**

Babo Sopora, Traditional leader, appointed councillor. Married with 2 wives (former wife dead) and 1 child, old aged, no previous employment. Was spent 2 months in prison for riotous behaviour. Not particularly influential, speaks little motu.

Batau Tebari, Traditional leader, married with 1 wife and child, middle aged, no employment history. Has spent 5 months in prison for unlawfully striking. Probably one of the most influential men in the area and could be the real force behind the V.C.

Kore Uneleiw, Village Constable. Married with 2 wife and child, aged about 35. No record and no previous employment. Speaks Motu and has been of considerable assistance to past patrols.

**PEPIKE Village.**

Kuraka Tapeape, Traditional leader, 1 wife and 3 children, very old, no employment record, has spent three months in prison apparently for disobeying a lawful order, does not speak motu. In the past was very influential, but is now senile and has little impact.

**URUMITE Village.**

Sitokai Wuguna, Traditional leader, 1 wife, no children alive. No record and no previous employment. Does not speak motu. In the past was a great fight leader feared throughout the area. Despite his old age still is very influential.



## APPENDIX C

## NAVIGABLE RIVERS - INFORMATION

NAVIGABLE RIVERS - INFORMATION								
Stream name	Extent of Navigable Section	Length of section	Water Depth in Channel		Maximum Current	Tidal Range	Restrictions	landing place in section.
			High	Low				
Sirebi	25 miles to Victory Junction by work boat draught about 5 feet	25 miles	25	15	High 4 to 5 Low 2 to 3	nil	after about first 10 miles frequent rocks	old A.P.C. wharf at Victory Junction now in very bad repair
Sirebi	Victory Junction to One landing place canoes or dinghy	15 miles low water 25 miles high water	15	3	12	6	many rapids over rock bars	river bank landings.
Kuru	Victory Junction to Repike village landing site canoes or dinghy	low water 15 5 to 10 miles High water 10 to 15 miles	15	3	15	5	many logs and rock rapids	bank landing sites.

# PATROL REPORT

67-2-9. HQ

District Office

Report number: 3 of 1973/74  
 District: Gulf  
 Patrol conducted by: J. SLAUGHTER  
 Area patrolled: Upper & Lower Turama  
 Duration of patrol: 10-20th August 1973  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: No 1 1973/4  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -  
 Map reference: Aruwa River 4m11

Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, Pol Bd.  
 Station: Kikori  
 Subdistrict: Kikori  
 Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: K. Korumbi, J. Cliff DABF  
 Number of days: 11  
 Total population of area: 1,216  
 Council area: Kikori  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

The District Commissioner,  
 District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 8 To 14 ,

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1-2 ,

Patrol map,

DATE: 4/9 1973 .

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. 1-2

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

✓ Above average

Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date:

6/9/73

M. Bloofield  
 Secy.



67-2-9. HQ

District Office

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 1973/4

Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, Pol Bd.

District: Gulf

Station: Milori

Patrol conducted by: J. J. SLAUGHTER

Subdistrict: Milori

Area patrolled: Upper &amp; Lower Turama

Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer

Duration of patrol: 10-20th August 1973

Personnel accompanying: J. Korumbi, J. Cliff DASH

Last D.D.A. patrol: No 1 1973/4

Number of days: 11

Last O.L.G. patrol: -

Total population of area: 1,216

Map reference: Aruwa River 411

Council area: Milori

House of Assembly Electorate: Milori Open

The District Commissioner,

Gulf

District,

Korumbi

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 8 To 14 ,

( )

Patrol Instructions,

( )

The Report and my comments,

( )

Area study,

( )

Updating of area study,

( )

Situation Reports No's 1-2 ,

(✓)

Patrol map,

( )

DATE: 4/9 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,

( )

Updating of area study,

( )

Situation Report No's. 1-2

( )

( )

( )

District Headquarters assessment of

✓ Above average

Patrol &amp; Report.....

Average

Below average

Date:

6/9/73

District Commissioner

# POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>UPPER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION</u>										
18-8-73	Faia	15	17	16	19	1	-	6	2	76
13-8-73	Haivaro	23	20	45	37	8	3	8	4	148
16-8-73	Komaio	20	21	23	33	8	3	12	4	124
14-8-73	Moka	31	22	42	60	5	2	5	9	176
14-8-73	Sumakarima	18	17	15	21	-	-	5	-	76
16-8-76	Suviri	9	19	15	15	2	-	8	-	63
		116	116	156	185	24	8	44	19	668
<u>LOWER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION</u>										
17-8-73	Ekoroma	12	9	24	17	2	1	5	4	74
17-8-73	Erehe	9	6	13	14	2	-	2	-	46
17-8-73	Giba	5	7	12	21	3	1	11	11	71
17-8-73	Haragu	2	3	12	19	-	1	6	3	46
17-8-73	Keseambu	4	3	14	14	-	-	2	1	38
17-8-73	Mesagio	3	4	21	13	-	1	1	1	44
17-8-73	Misiki	24	24	38	43	2	1	4	2	138
17-8-73	Norigi	1	1	10	3	-	-	4	-	19
16-8-73	Saragi	4	14	15	26	2	6	11	4	82
		74	71	159	170	11	11	46	26	548



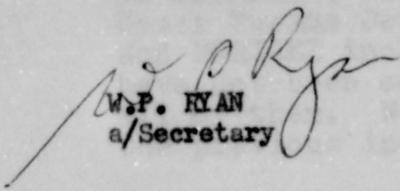
The District Commissioner  
Gulf District  
KEREMA

28th September 1973  
67-2-9  
B.J. Maume  
District Officer  
(Projects)

KIKORI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study Recompilation arising out of the above patrol of UPPER & LOWER TURAMA Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. G.J. SLAUGHTER.

I agree with your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner. Despite minor lapses, Mr. Slaughter has applied himself diligently to the task, and is to be complimented on his efforts.

  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

Date: 17th September 1973

Our Reference:

Action Officer: H.S. Pegg

Designation: D.D.C.

Your Reference:

Date:

KIKORI PATROL No. 3 of 1973/74 73/74

My comments on the above report of 7th September 1973 refer. The Area Study is now attached. It is, as the Assistant District Commissioner states, a very comprehensive piece of work. You will note that the Area Study covers two census divisions. This under the circumstances is reasonable. The map is good.

2. CENSUS

No explanation has been given as to why the villages of POTEPARO, SIBAURE and SOROBO were excluded from the Upper Turama Census Division and why DADEBI was excluded and MORIGEI included from Lower Turama. The former villages have not been contacted since February 1972 and then not all of them. No reconciliation of census figures with the previous incompleting census was attempted.

3. E. Page 13

There is alienated land in the Lower Turama Census Division, depending on where the census division boundaries are located whether east or west bank of the Paibura River:

Paibura - approximately 50 sq. miles, purchased 1920  
Karapu, Paibura River - 11 acres, purchased 1922.

The large purchase was for the purpose of a sago industry. Like many other schemes in the country it fell through.

4. G. No explanation given as to why the construction of long houses are regarded as "retrograde" by Mr. Slaughter.

5. Missions. The Seventh Day Adventists came into the area in 1950. The London Missionary Society based at Aird Hills had enough problems looking after the area and the Seventh Day Adventists made inroads.



- 2 -

6. It will be necessary for the next patrol into the area to census those villages not listed.

*K.A. Brown*

K.A. BROWN  
District Commissioner

Assistant Patrol Officer,  
KIKORI

CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
ADMINISTRATION

67-2-1

Sub District Office,  
KIKORI.....G.D.

10th September, 1973.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
KEREMA.

Subject : AREA STUDY - UPPER & LOWER TURAMA  
PATROL NO 3 of 1973/74 - KIKORI  
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER G.J. SLAUGHTER

Enclosed please find copies of the abovementioned Area Study. The actual Patrol Report has been forwarded under separate cover. Mr. Slaughter has advised me that he was instructed to combine the Upper and Lower Turama in the one Area Study by the former A.D.C.

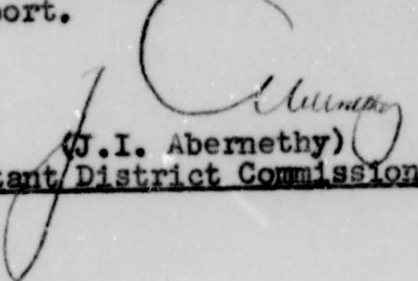
My comments are brief and this reflects on the detailed and accurate nature of the report.

It is distressing to note that very little re planting of coconuts are being carried out in the area particularly in the lower Turama. I also feel that Mr. Slaughter's figures under part c of page 3 are inflated. The nuts being yielded would only average out at 40 per tree as it must be remembered that many of the palms are not bearing at all.

Mr. Slaughter accurately contrasts the Upper and Lower Turama.

The report took me three hours to read and digest and I was hindered by numerous typographical errors.

Overall the Study can be regarded as above average and Mr. Slaughter has spent a great deal of his own time in compiling data and typing of the report.

  
(J.I. Abernethy)  
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

cc Mr. G.J. Slaughter,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
KIKORI



BASE AREA STUDY

UPPER AND LOWER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Conducted during Kikori Patrol No 2  
1973 - 1974

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## A - INTRODUCTION

(a) The Upper and Lower Turama Census Divisions lie to the north of the Gulf and Western District boundary and cover the flood plain of the Turama River. These divisions are irregular in shape, being roughly parallel to the course of the Turama, extending outwards to cover both banks of the estuary which is some sixteen miles wide at the mouth.

The inter division boundary coincides not only with an abrupt change in topography but is also the dividing line between two distinct cultural entities. The two divisions are in fact two totally differing areas. The course of the River Turama, from its tributaries rising in the Mount Bosavi and Leonard Hygray mountain ranges, winding down to become a wide flat tidal estuary, dominates the geography and mode of life in both areas. These areas lie just to the west of the rain funnel, which has Kikori as its centre, and therefore have a lower annual rainfall, although with the river draining such a vast catchment area rainfall is of little consequence. In common with the rest of the Papuan Gulf there are two clearly defined seasons. The summer winds from the north east bring dry, hot and relatively pleasant weather, while the winter south easterly monsoon type season sees the exact opposite conditions prevail. It is during this period that the majority of the annual rainfall occurs. Accurate figures do not exist for these areas but, based on previous reports, it would be safe to assume that the upwards limit is 200 inches per year. From observation it would appear that there is little or no variation between the areas in this respect.

The Lower Turama Census Division is almost entirely comprised of very low lying tidal salt flats and swamps. Of the 1155 square miles, approximately 275 is taken up by the surface water area of the river. With but a few pockets of slightly raised land on the northern banks the remainder is at or little above the high tide mark. The predominant vegetation is Nipa Palm and stunted swamp Mangrove, but the area is eminently suited to the growth of large stands of Sage Palm. A large island at the estuary mouth, Morigio, harbours two of the divisions seven remaining villages and hamlets, and is the only river island to be inhabited. Tidal bores of some magnitude scour this section of the river, they have been reported to reach nine feet in crest height and have been known to rip bush material wharves and over water boilets from the banks. These bores are particularly hazardous to light surface craft unlucky enough to be caught out in shallow waters. During the wet season these bores tend to back up the headwaters and prolong the flooding of the swamps to the south of the river. There can be little doubt that the frankly dismal surroundings of the Lower Turama have had an indelible effect on the general attitudes of the area's 548 inhabitants.

The move across the inter division boundary into the Upper Turama Census Division witnesses an abrupt change in appearance, outlook and potentiality. Coinciding almost exactly to this boundary comes the change in topography to fresh water river uplands. Low rising limestone hills, the Darai Hills, run roughly parallel to the river to the north and mark the divisions northern boundary. The vegetation changes to tropical rain forest, with an average canopy height of approximately seventy five feet. The character of the soil changes, and while still being well leached, does support a wide variety of crops with an apparent

growth rate far in excess of the remainder of the Kikori Sub District. The area covers some 1,344 square miles, an area which, apart from abnormally high rainfall over the catchment area as found by this report, is nearly all usable land. It could with ease support a population a hundred times greater than its present population of 668. The river is subject to tidal influence and the bays reach as far up river as Noka, although by then they are very minor and present no hazard to navigation. The area's inhabitants provide an interesting contrast with the Lower Turamas. They are descended from hill dwellers and while in many respects less sophisticated than their lower river counterparts, display a thrusting and determined attitude towards self improvement and coping with the changes needed to convert their economy.

(b) The eastern boundary of the Lower Turama is situated 45 miles away from the Kikori Sub District Headquarters, but as the only method of access is by the waterways, this distance increased to 55 sea miles. The journey time involved to reach the mouth of the estuary is 10 to 11 hours steaming time by warboat, or approximately 5 hours by outboard powered dinghies. In order to reach the first village, Arene on Morigio Island, it is necessary to proceed some 4 to 5 miles out to sea to avoid the extensive and shifting sand bars which extend southwards from the northern shore. The remotest village in the Upper Turama is Niviro, some 135 sea miles from the river mouth and some 200 miles removed from the Sub District Office at Kikori. The remoteness of both divisions exerts a dampening influence on economic activities and will continue to do so for many years to come.

The area possess a single grass airstrip, owned and operated by the Kikori based Seventh Day Adventist Mission, at Lomalo village. No regular public service operates to the area, the nearest being the thrice weekly service into Kikori operated by Aerial Tours. The area is not served by any commercial sea transport service, again the nearest terminal is Kikori which operates as the entrepot for the entire area. At present the Kikori based Government warboat s.v. "Ruby" is in the process of conducting a series of trial runs, on a monthly basis, into the Turama to determine the area's transport requirements. The only over land routes into this area is by old walking trails connecting with the nearer settlements and extending into the foothills of the central highland area around Lake Kutubu and southwards to other Administrative centres such as Bulimo and Ramu. The nature of these routes, over swamp or steep limestone ridges, precludes any possibility of converting them into actual access roads. In any case the combined population hardly warrants any diversion of public services to such a purpose.

(c) Information on the earlier periods of administrative contact in the Turama River region is somewhat lacking. However, the Lower Turama is not far removed from the Sub District's coastal area where the missionary Chalmers was killed and eaten prior to the first World War. The area must have come under sporadic attention from patrols from 1910 onwards and it is to be assumed that these early efforts were at least paralleled by missionary contact. Kikori was opened in 1913 as a Government station, the second oldest in Papua, and it is reasonable to suppose that the coastal fringes of the area came under increas-



ing Administration influence from that time on. The River Furama has been used since early contact times as a route into the Mount Bosavi and Leonard Murray mountain areas. Report material suggests that until the 1950's sustained contact was handicapped in both areas due to the essentially nomadic and fragmented ways of life as then practiced and it was not until the late 1950's that the population began settling into clearly defined corporate groupings inhabiting permanent village sites.

This appears to have become a progressive movement originating in the coastal area and spreading slowly up river. The Upper Furamas were the last groups to abandon this nomadic form of existence and did not come into prolonged contact until they had settled into their present groupings. Inter clan and village raiding took place well into this period with the last reported raids taking place in 1952. It is reported that there are still wandering bands to be found in the Mount Bosavi foothills, bordering onto the western boundary of the Upper Furama.

The population is split into two distinct cultures. The Lower Furamas have, to the best of their knowledge, always been coastal area dwellers, and indeed they still retain much of their traditional scavenging way of life. They are not agriculturalists and in general they seem unable to adapt themselves to their changing ways of life. With the exception of planting Sago they have no inherited gardening skills and are apparently quite happy to let this state of affairs continue. Fira believers in the spirit world, they tacitly acknowledge that while some tribes have been given the secrets of agricultural production they have not, and with the break up of the old traditional Fira trading route, they see no prospects of being able to obtain the necessary gods and rituals. The Lower Furama peoples' physical characteristics are in keeping with those normally accepted as being the Papuan coastal dweller.

The Upper Furama groupings, with the exception of those at Moka, were originally hill dwellers. There is some evidence to suggest that they may well have been river dwellers in the distant past who moved up into the mountain ranges under the pressure of some inter coastal migration. From the mountains they have moved progressively down river to their present locations. Part of the present day Moka grouping moved into the village from the swamp area of the Samu in the Western District, while others, now nearly extinct, came from the headwaters of the Gwari River. The Komaio villagers moved into their present locations quite recently, having come down to the river from scattered villages in the low rising Barai Hills to the north. They were traditionally from the Palbuna River area (Ikobi-Kairi Census Division) and appear to have moved into the hills as a security measure. They have no ethnic relationship with the present day inhabitants of their former area. The years of intermarriage up and down the Furama have tended to soften the physical differences between the coastal and the hill dweller. However, the Upper Furamas do tend to be somewhat shorter in stature, and leaner, with a better developed chest, thigh and legs.

## B - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) A table showing the latest Census figures is attached at the end of this section. Little useful information can be extracted from analysis of the previous population figures as the population is still far from stable. The trend for contraction into permanent villages, begun some two decades ago, still continues, but there is still considerable movement of families between both villages and the two Census divisions themselves. During 1972/73 Misiki village was resettled accounting for the increase in the Lower Turama totals. The census division boundaries have also been altered a number of times during the period covered by the following comparison table.

## UPPER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION

## LOWER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Number of villages	Total population	Year	Number of villages	Total population
8	470	1953/4	12	841
11	574	1956/7	13	778
11	670	1957/8	12	634
9	771	1958/9	11	783
10	803	1959/60	11	829
11	851	1960/1	9	788
15	1093	1962/3	9	797
13	1095	1964/5	9	652
10	878	1966	9	692
10	896	1967	9	658
10	751	1970	9	629
9	834	1971	7	406
4	658	1973	7	948

With the high proportion of absentees found by this patrol, many had deliberately taken themselves off on external visits in the belief that this patrol was the Kikori Local Government Council's 1973/4 tax collection expedition, it was difficult to ascertain accurate information on abortions, miscarriages and early post natal child deaths. The Lower Turama villages had all congregated at Misiki for some large scale traditional ceremony and it was impossible to elicit this very personal information in front of the combined villagers. In view of the past two decades of sterility in the elder sector of the females in the child bearing age bracket, it is to be assumed that very little deliberate abortion takes place, but as the Lower Turama standards of health are poor it must also be assumed that the neo natal mortality rate still remains high.

The Neo Natal Mortality rate for the Upper Turama is given overleaf while it can only be recorded that there were eleven live registered births in the Lower Turama Census Division during 1972/3. The Kikori Local Government Council does not maintain a Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages.



Page 5

NEO NATAL MORTALITY  
UPPER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Village	Live Birth	Still Birth	Died 1 month	Survived
Naivaro	1	-	1	-
Gumakaraiu*	5	1	3	2
Noka	6	-	1	5
Kosalo	11	-	1	10
TOTALS:	23	1	6	17

\* Higher rate due to outbreak of influenza type virus early 1973

NOTE: Noka now houses the former population of Liburu  
Kosalo now houses former population of Faia and Saviri

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE 21.6 per hundred live births

Although as stated it is difficult due to the repeated alteration of boundaries and component villages to obtain useful comparisons, the break down of the child population is of interest. It must be noted that the overall percentage in the child population of the combined areas is 5 (minus 1.23%). The analysis of the separated areas child population reflects adequately the effect on the Lower Turama of the ravages of the widespread venereal disease of some two decades ago.

UPPER TURAMA			LOWER TURAMA		
Total population	660		Total population	540	
Child	264		Child	142	
Percentage	39.74 %		Percentage	26.83 %	

Due to the period of sterility and to the advancing average age of the Lower Turama females, it is unlikely that there will be any great improvement in these percentages over the next ten to fifteen years.

(b) The only trails in regular usage as inter village communications are to be found on the Lower Turama island of Morigio, where Noka and Naga villages are connected. There exists a trail from Naga to the abandoned site of Sasuraba, the population now lives at Naga and the trail is little used.

Similarly in the Upper Turama the village of Kono is linked to the three former village sites in the Deral Hills, but these trails are in constant use as the villagers carry on their cash cropping activities on these former sites.

Full details of the external walking trails are given in Section J. The predominant mode of transportation throughout both census divisions is the paddled dug out canoe.

(c) Both census divisions have always been subjected to a high level of external contract labour participation. This however is beginning to show a tendency towards a decrease, which will become more marked in the Upper Turama as the level of cash cropping activities increase. Both divisions are below the accepted Sub District average of absentee labourers, now running at 6%, but this is only true when expressed as a percentage of the total population. When shown as a percentage of the adult male workforce it can readily be seen that both areas suffer considerable depletions through contract labouring.

ABSENTEE LABOUR - KIKORI SUB DISTRICT AVERAGE - 6.00%

Upper Turama Census Division

Lower Turama Census Division

Absentee labourers : 31  
% total population 4.65 %  
% adult male workers 15.50 %

Absentee labourers : 31  
% total population 5.66 %  
% adult male workers 15.12 %

NOTE These figures do not include persons holding permanent outside employment. While these are included as absentees for census purposes they have in fact effectively moved out of the areas. This chart refers to current absentee contract labourers only.



## C - SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The villages of both the Upper and Lower Turama Census Divisions have only comparatively recently come into existence as corporate entities. Patrol reports written well into the 1950's repeat again and again the reporting officers' attempts to get the villagers to abandon their nomadic way of life. The movement into clearly defined villages can be said to date from the mid 1950's. However, this seems to have taken the form of a very gradual movement into loose village sites, as opposed to the former fragmented style of a single family or clan living well separated from their neighbours in the traditional long house. The early groupings were based on related clans and on a common language, and they were very unstable. These groups were beginning to take on an element of cohesion when the process was very abruptly halted by the intrusion into the area of the Australasian Petroleum Company. Many of these groups broke up completely as the villagers left to join the workforce, and it was not until the field work programmes began to run down in the mid 1960's that the movement was resumed on any large scale. The widespread sterility amongst the younger section of the child bearing aged population relates to this period, venereal disease was rampant throughout the areas worked by A.P.C., undoubtedly hastened the move into the present groupings.

Basically the two divisions are now populated by two separate cultures. The Lower Turama people trace their ancestry back to coastal or swamp dwellers who inhabited much the same areas, while the Upper Turamas are generally descended from hill dwellers. The division between these two basic groupings coincides almost exactly with the boundary of the census divisions. The villagers at Komalo are hill people while those at Saragi, a village within sight of Komalo, are exclusively coastal dwellers. The contrasts between the two groups is both clear and interesting.

The Lower Turamas, the coastal and swamp dwellers, have allowed their attitudes to be moulded by their environment, and both can only be described as dismal. They are dull, apathetic and totally disinterested in doing anything to improve their way of life. They retain many of their scavenging ways of life and are mainly content to live off of their land and waters without troubling themselves over much with the provisions of any save the smallest gardens. One is led to the conclusion that they would prefer to revert more fully to their traditional way of life. There is little likelihood of improvement in their attitudes as the more self motivated of the Lower Turamas have permanently departed from the area, they have moved into many of the sub district's resettlement schemes, leaving behind the conservative element.

The Upper Turamas, the agricultural hill dwellers, are the exact opposite. They are keen to grasp the limited educational facilities available to them, they are pre-occupied vigorously with cash cropping activities and have set themselves the task of vastly improving their standards of living. Their efforts have been largely un-aided, although most of this can be traced back to the interest shown by the field officers of some 20 years ago. They have now reached the stage where their efforts could be held up as an example to the other villages of the sub district, including many of the established resettlement schemes.

While the two basic groupings are quite well defined, there is some variation within the individual census divisions. This can best be illustrated by a brief summary of the individual villages' known ancestry.

**LOWER TURUMA.** As stated these people are the descendants of former generations of coastal dwellers. They believe that their ancestors were originally located farther to the east, but they claim no links with peoples outside the immediately adjoining Gouribari Census Division. A minority of the present clans claim to have originated from the coastal and swamp areas to the south west, in what is now the Western District. As their legends are rather indeterminate upon this point it is to be assumed that they have inhabited these present areas for many generations.

**UPPER TURUMA.**

**Kaivaro village.** These villagers claim descent from wandering tribes of hill dwellers who once crossed the mountain ranges between Mount Bosavi and the central highlands foothills in the Lake Kutubu area.

**Shakarima village.** These villagers are closely related to those at Kaivaro, but claim their ancestors came from the Lake Kutubu area.

**Moka village.** This is an unofficial resettlement scheme and is the only village to house widely differing peoples. The majority of the present inhabitants moved into the scheme from the Samu area. These claim that their ancestors originated from the River Paluan area (Ihobi-Jairi Census Division) and moved progressively to the Samu many years ago. The minority group, now confined to a single clan, claim their hereditary area as being the headwaters of the Gouti River.

**Komalo Village.** Now housed the villagers from Main, built as an adjoining village separated from Komalo by a small tidal creek, and also house the villagers from Saviri. The present population moved down to the Turuma River banks from their scattered villages in the Darai Hills to the north. All groups claim ancestry from the original inhabitants of this area, but their legends would suggest that their forefathers were in turn originally from the Paluan River area, and were driven into the Darai Hills for security from raiding parties many generations ago.

(c) The language pattern closely follows that of the groupings ancestral derivation. While the Summer Institute of Linguistics classifies the whole area as "Turuma" language, the actual pattern was found to be slightly at variance to this. It is true to class the lower Turuma peoples as speaking the common language, known locally as Wamee, Avala or Wadse. This language is understood and spoken in the immediately adjoining census divisions, the Ihobi-Jairi to the north and the Gouribari to the east. A few basic words, enough for normal contact is understood in the Bulimo Samu area and there is a reciprocal interchange in that areas dialects. A similar basic interchange occurs with the language as spoken by the Komalo villagers just over the border in the Upper Turuma.



In the Upper Furama there is a clear division of languages, again with some basic words merging with those of the near neighbours. Kousio speaks what is called the Win language. This is claimed to be understood by the Lower Furama villages but appears to be confined mainly to Faragi and Keagio. Up river the language is spoken as a second dialect by the majority of the Moka villagers. In turn the language spoken at Moka, called Foisfoia is understood by the villages further up river and by Kousio. It is also a means of communication with the Balimo/Samu area and is understood as far away as Lake Kutubu. Win is a sister tongue used almost alternatively by the villagers along the upper reaches of the Ajkori River, principally Kaian and Suiawati. The two remaining villages in the Upper Furama, Salvaro and Suiwarim, speak the same language called Wasonai. Again this is a separate language but is understood in the Balimo, Samu and Lake Kutubu areas.

The interchangeability of the Upper Furama group of languages can probably be traced to the now nearly defunct, but once widespread trading ring, dealing mainly in tobacco, which existed from this area well into the Southern Highlands. Similar trading arrangements were once common with the Western District, but again this is now largely confined to social visiting as opposed to trade visits. The old pattern of trade rings was clearly defined. The Upper Furamas traded in an arc to the north, west and south west, while the Lower Furamas came in on the fringes of the old Miri trade route with the area to the east.

(b) With the relatively recent changes in the mode of life, and in modes of habitation, the clan is beginning to play a more important part in village affairs. However, the basic functional unit is still the simple family. The women are still very much regarded as chatties and play only a minor part in community life. With several years of local Government Council membership, all villages are now accepting the communal role of the workforce, a trend assisted by the Seventh Day Adventist influence in the Upper Furama.

(d) Inter divisional relationships, within the traditional assumption that such and the more potent sorcerers, are not noticeably cordial. It should be stressed that they are by no means militant. The Upper Furama villager is noticeably reluctant to spend a night in a Lower Furama village, he would far rather camp out in a deserted sago camp. The predominantly eastwards flow of river traffic mitigates against up river visits by the Lower Furamas. It must be emphasized that the hesitancy over normal relations is based solely upon the assumed threat of sorcery. With this exception, both areas relationships with adjoining census divisions are quite harmonious and sustained. Perhaps as a reminder of the earlier unsettled inter tribal conditions of two to three decades ago, there still persists an element of security exchange between villages and census divisions. The present medium is either Shell Money or an interchange of wives on what appears to be a two yearly basis. This persists despite the active influence of the Seventh Day Adventists in the Upper Furama.

## LEADERSHIP

(a) One of the more unfortunate aspects of the relative remoteness of the two census divisions is that patrolling officers are unable to sustain contact with the individual settlements for long enough to ascertain the true, as opposed to apparent, leadership. Both areas have had several years of Local Government Council membership and have accepted that one of their elected representatives roles is that of welcoming patrolling officers. On these occasions the Councillor assumes the role of village leader, masking to a large degree the real leaders of village life. Observations recorded within this section have been based on audience participation during discussions and on the obvious deference paid to individuals by the villagers. Within these guidelines it becomes readily apparent that the majority of the Councillors are little more than front men and have very little authority outside the very restricted activity required of a Councillor.

With the growth of the present villages, involving the amalgamation of widely differing groupings, the villager owning the majority of the immediately surrounding land has come to assume a position of power outside the traditional framework. Clan heads still retain authority within the family group, but as these are now well fragmented have little effect on village life. Now that the traditional ways of rising to pre-eminence, through physical and mental prowess as fight leaders is no longer open, few men possess the willpower needed to emerge as leaders. It would be foolish to underestimate the undoubted power of the sorcerer and it must be concluded that he is the real leader of today. Not unnaturally they are reluctant to admit their power and influence to field staff. With the expansion of cash cropping activities in the Upper Uruma, the farmer trainee is beginning to rise in importance in village affairs.

(b) The few men who do emerge as leaders are listed below by village and Census Division, but it must be remembered that they are only the better elements from a rather poor selection.

## LOWER URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

Baragu village, Morigio Island.

IBIKAO AIBOBI: Aged 43, married with 4 children, includes one adopted. L.S. Councillor for Baragu, Erone and Gibu. He is the only one in the entire division to be active in cash cropping, organizes his clan in copra making. No known convictions. Influence confined to own village which has good relations with Erone, but is rejected by Gibu. Accepts his position as his right and while he is pre administration holds no political views at all. His influence will probably increase as the elder villagers die off. He is very self centered.



Meagio village.  
PIMAI BASHI :

Aged 38, married with one child.  
M.C. Councillor for Meagio, Besakuba and Saragi.  
Now that the elders are dying off he begins to make  
a slight impression on village life.  
No known convictions.  
No influence outside Meagio.  
Well disposed towards administration, largely in-  
effective as a Councillor but takes himself seriously.

## UPPER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Halvato village.  
IANA NIEMWAILA :

Aged 33, married, no surviving children. One time  
former trainee with plantation experience as contract  
labourer. No known convictions. He has a very  
commanding physical presence and owes his influence  
to his organising ability and sheer willpower. He is  
relatively unsophisticated and would have made a  
formidable fight leader in former times. Holds no  
defined views on government or administration.  
Is pushing cash cropping forward as fast as he can.

Noka village - Resettlement scheme

NUMUNU BABU :

Aged 35, married with 2 wives and 2 children.  
M.C. Councillor. A go ahead man who has been mainly  
responsible for Noka's establishment as an extension  
scheme. Six years ago owned an outboard motor and a  
small trade store, neither in existence today. Runs  
Noka according to his own ideas and owes something  
of his influence to his friendship with Gerasoka  
Igori mentioned above. Provincial Administration and Local  
Government, head member of Council Tax Committee.

URAWOLA IGORI :

Aged 60, has 5 wives and 13 children. He is the  
owner of the village site and the land on which the  
extension blocks have been laid out. Head of the  
village Land Committee and before Noka came into  
existence had already planted Coffee which is now  
producing. A very powerful old man in the tradi-  
tional manner, much respected for his number of wives.

Komalo village

PAKERE KANINA :

Aged 35, married, 2 wives and 6 children, 2 adopted.  
M.C. Councillor elected because he owns the land on  
which the village is built. Head of village Land  
Committee. A thrusting organiser responsible for a  
large degree of the village's extension of cash crops.  
Professes to being an S.A.A. convert. Influence  
extends over whole village which now includes those  
from Giviri and Paia in addition to Komalo.

(c) There is an emerging trend in the Upper Turama towards granting  
recognition to those with trade and farming skills and with the rising  
numbers of educated, or semi educated children this trend may well be  
expected to continue. The whole of the Upper Turama presents a picture

of a people eager to learn new skills and to obtain the best available education for their children. With the slowly rising level of education it is to be hoped that the influence of the sorcerer will decline and lessen its dampening effects on village efforts.

Unhappily this attitude and trend is not repeated in the Lower Turama, there are very few educated men, and those that do remain in the area are content to live within the existing traditional framework. The more adventurous Lower Turamas have already permanently departed for the area.



## LAND TENURE AND USAGE

(a) With the exception of the resettlement scheme at Moka, land throughout both census divisions is inherited clan land on a patrilineal basis. In the Lower Turama this patrilineal inheritance is shared by male and female heirs, with the exception that when a daughter marries she gives up her rights to land unless she is the sole surviving clan member. In this case when she dies leaving no heirs, the lands in question are taken over by the nearest related clan and distributed by the clan leader. Little of the traditional role of the clan leader in land matters remains in the Upper Turama, cash cropping activities have led to the decline in his influence which is now largely ceremonial. While he still retains the right of veto over the granting of usufructory rights on clan lands this is very seldom applied.

Inherited holdings are scattered haphazardly amongst other clan lands. Moka and Looale villages are built on donated land, in all other cases the villages are built on communal clan land. The village of Naivara is not a village in the accepted sense of the word. It is comprised of widely scattered housing units, grouped together in loose clan affiliations, and is spread out over some 20 acres.

(b) There is now no alienated land in either census division. The Australasian Petroleum Company leased land at Sumbarima for its helicopter operations, but this has now been resumed by the original owners. In the wake of the large amounts of money injected into the local economy by the A.P.C. field work programmes of a decade ago, expatriate interests established trade stores in the area, but with the phase out of these programmes they have now been withdrawn and there is now no expatriate influence throughout these areas.

The agricultural extension blocks at Moka are individually owned and tenure is secured by Native to Native Transfer agreements. The implications of these agreements are well understood by both the parties, but the blockholders do not have any firm opinions as to whether this method is any improvement on traditional inheritance, it is after all, closely allied to the traditional method of granting temporary usage rights. There is a very slow awakening in the villages down river from Moka that there should be some method adopted to amalgamate the scatter small plots as an aid to cash cropping activities. Until Moka has shown itself to be a viable unit it is unlikely that this will progress very much beyond the village discussion stage.

(c) Cash cropping activities are now quite widespread throughout the villages of the Upper Turama, and are conspicuous by their absence in the Lower Turama. As the methods of land usage vary with the individual villages it will be best to list them separately.

LOWER TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION. Despite many years of sustained administrative encouragement, the only village to attempt cash cropping is Naga on Marigio Island. Here it is limited to a single clan producing

very limited amounts of Copra. Production work is carried out by the clan using their own nuts and sharing the labouring tasks. At some time there has been an attempt to plant nuts systematically but apart from this one clan no effort has been made to harvest the nuts despite their ready availability.

#### UPPER URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

Naivaro village. Land clearance work is undertaken as a communal task. The planting of crops is a matter for the individual land owner within the cleared areas. But apart from the choice of crops their activities are closely watched, supervised and encouraged by the village leader.

Sunakarimu village. The land clearance work was carried out by the Australasian Petroleum Company during their operations in the area and little appears to have been done by the villagers to extend the cleared areas. Cash cropping is carried on on individually owned plots within this cleared area and is the responsibility of the person concerned. Little supervision or advice is given and they stand or fall by their own efforts. Labouring tasks are shared by the family unit. There is no community work or communal ownership of plantations.

Noko village. Laid out as a resettlement scheme although not recognized as such officially. These blocks are individually owned and are worked by the family unit. There is no communal work undertaken even though there are stands of communal owned coconuts.

Nomalo village. Cash cropping is carried out on widely scattered inherited holdings. In many cases these are located in the abandoned former village sites in the Doral Hills, well removed from the present habitations. Considerable expansion is planned and will be assisted if a method of regularising these holdings into economically sized blocks could be found.

The whole concept of tenure conversion has recently suffered a setback in the Lower Uruma. The beginning of the year saw some ten families walk off their extension blocks at Sibidai (Ikobi-Ndiri Urumas Division) and return to their former village at Nisai. They now pay lip service to their financial needs and claim to intend making copra but if their former attempts to do this are anything to go by, they will accomplish nothing. They plan to use the nuts available on former village sites and will undertake the tasks consciously.

The villagers at Nengio, which now includes the population of Pasumai are also talking of making copra as a community venture. As they have made two separate attempts to grow rice there is some hope that this will eventuate.



## F - LITERACY

(a) The only educational establishment functioning within the two Census Divisions is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission's preparatory and standard one school at Komalo, Upper Turama. This establishment is under the control of the resident pastor, a local man, who is not responsible for both the preparatory and primary teaching. 12 boys and 10 girls attend the preparatory class and 9 boys and 4 girls the standard one. This school is outside the public education system and any parent wishing for his child to receive any more advanced form of education must send his child outside the area. As can be seen from the attached School Attenders table, this involves some considerable travelling times. The only other form of education attempted in these census divisions is the Bible School, again run by the S.D.A. at Naivaro village, Upper Turama, but this hardly progresses beyond teaching the alphabet. This state of affairs must perforce continue for many years to come as neither of the two census divisions can muster sufficient numbers of school age children to attract a government provided school.

A comparison drawn for the school attendance figures gives an adequate illustration of the difference in attitudes between the two Census Divisions. The Lower Turamas are not interested in seeing their children educated, only two children out of a child population of 137 presently attend school. In the Upper Turama every opportunity is taken to provide the best education available from very limited facilities. For the Naivaro village children to reach the S.D.A. school at Warou, near Lake Kutubu, a two weeks walk across the Leonard Murray Mountain ranges is involved. The Seventh Day Adventists have no plans for extending their education services in the Upper Turama and do not intend locating resident pastors in the Lower Turama. As this mission has elected to remain outside the Teaching Service, it is unlikely that any child from the area will progress much beyond Form 3, if indeed they are lucky enough to get that far. This is sorely in view of the Education Department's refusal to accept Transfer Certificates from S.D.A. schools.

(b) A table showing the distribution and percentages of adult literacy is attached at the end of this section. It must be remembered that there is a reserve of literacy within the child population of the Upper Turama. As a result of tuition received to standard one level at the S.D.A. Komalo school, some 40 boys and a like number of girls are able to read and write basic Motu and English. In addition those 36 children from the Upper Turama and the two from the Lower Turama at present undergoing tuition must be included in the pool of literacy at village level.

(c) Other than the two men from Komalo village who are respectively an S.D.A. trained teacher and a teacher trainee, no one from either division could be said to have had a higher education.

(d) No student from these divisions has attended higher education outside the area and no person has ever been out of the country

(e) Very little printed material, other than school books, some religious material and posters finds its way into these two areas. With the relatively low level of literacy there seems little point in stepping up the distribution of free publications such as "Our News". As happens in so many backwards and undeveloped rural areas, what little printed matter that does arrive in the villages is pounced on as cigarette paper.

Both divisions are poorly served as regards to the number of serviceable radio sets available. The Upper Turuma has nine sets one per 74.2 persons, while the lower Turuma has only three, a density of one per 182.7 persons. These sets are very jealously guarded and a villager invited to listen in by an owner regards it as a high privilege. Although subjected to the normal deterioration of reception experienced during the tropic's daytime, reception from Radios Kerema and Daru is good. At night the whole range of nation wide short wave and medium wave services are receivable and with this wide availability of programmes the sets are used for little other than receiving musical programmes. Very little attention is given to National news items, although the farming programmes are listened to with some degree of regularity.

The distribution of radio receivers is given in the Table of Luxury and High Cost Items attached at the end of Section G



## TABLE - LITERACY

## URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

	FULL LITERACY				SEMI LITERATE			
	Notu	Pidgin	English	%	Notu	Pidgin	English	%
MAIVARO	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3.2
SOMAKING	3	-	-	7.3	1	-	1	4.9
MOVA	2	-	1	2.6	5	-	-	4.3
KOMALO	10	2	2	9.3	5	1	1	4.6
Total	15	2	3		14	1	2	
Overall percentage	20		5.0 %		17		4.2 %	

NOTE: These figures do not include children under fifteen years of age. True literacy rating should include 40 boys and 40 girls ex pupils of S.D.A. school, Komalo, plus 36 children now attending tuition.

## URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

	FULL LITERACY				SEMI LITERATE			
	Notu	Pidgin	English	%	Notu	Pidgin	English	%
BARAGI	1	-	-	1.5	2	1	-	4.8
WAGIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIVIKI	-	-	-	1.8	1	2	-	5.4
WAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3.5
BARAGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.7
WAKA	1	-	1	4.0	1	-	1	4.3
WAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.9
Total	2	Nil	2		7	3	1	
Overall percentage	4		1.0 %		11		2.85	

NOTE: Very few children literate. Add only 2 fully literate Notu-English

PERCENTAGE RATES BASED ON TOTAL ADULT POPULATION

TABLE - SCHOOL ATTENDERS AS AT 17th August 1973

## URUMA TIRAMA CENSUS DIVISION

	Warou SOA Lk. Kutuba Boy Girl	Kitumavo S.D.A. Boy Girl	Kibuni S.D.A. Boy Girl	Konalo S.D.A. Boy Girl	P.T.S. Kikopi Boy Girl	P.T.S. Kaim Boy Girl	P.T.S. Cm ti Boy Girl
SAIVARO *	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUAKARINU	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MOKA	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
KOMALO +	-	1	4	7	4	-	1
Totals	5	2	4	9	4	2	1

\* Does not include Bible class run by S.D.A. - 17 boys 6 girls

+ Does not include preparatory class attached S.D.A. school - 12 boys 10 girls

P.T.S. SCHOOL ATTENDERS - out of total population under 15 years old

Relig ro 7 attenders out of 74 children - 12.98 %

Guakarini 1 " " 35 " 2.97 %

Moka 5 " " 60 " 7.94 %

Konalo 23 " " 101 " 22.98 %

Divisional  
Percentage 36 " " 250 " 14.44 %

## URUMA TIRAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Kisiki - 1 boy attends Serens High School  
Korua - 1 boy attends Kikopi P.T.S.

PERCENTAGE 2 to 137 - 1.43 %



## STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing Units throughout both Census Divisions are the normally accepted coastal Papuan style of raised pile construction. The villagers at Misiki, Lower Turama, who have only recently returned to the old village site, have taken the traditional, but retrograde, step of constructing two large long houses, Gabus, instead of refurbishing their old individual units. With this exception all other villages are comprised of single self contained dwelling units. The actual style varies from place to place, but share certain common features. All are constructed from locally available materials namely; hardwood piles; light timbered balloon frames; split palm floorings; sago palm leaved roofings; split sago palm wall sheeting or woven cello wall panels. Very few units contain internal divisions and only the minority have separated cooking facilities. In the Lower Turama very few units feature window apertures. The style in the Upper Turama varies to the degree that some units are modelled on the European bungalow style and these are the only units to have windows and doors. Security, by lockable doors and solid trunks, does not appear to be practiced in either division.

Naivaro Village, Upper Turama, is the only village where the traditional method of split and beaten vine bindings are still used exclusively for construction purposes. In all other cases liberri use is made of nails and wire. As is to be expected with a village built on the site of an abandoned A.P.C. base camp, Sumakarima has made the best use of salvaged manufactured building materials. The only permanent materials construction in the two divisions is the Aid Post at Komai, built by the Kikori L.G. Council, although there still remains the framework of an A.P.C. house at Sumakarima. The very limited quantities of salvaged corrugated iron left in the area is now in use as catchment systems for privately owned rainwater storage systems, mainly rusty open ended 1/4 gallon drums.

The Kikori Local Government Council has made great efforts to provide the villages of these areas with adequate and functional fresh water supply systems. The installations are as follows.

UPPER TURAMA	Sumakarima	1 x 1000	gall metal tank & catchment
	Noka	1 x 1100	" Fibreglass "
	Komai	1 x 1100	" " "
		1 x 500	" Metal tank - Aid post
LOWER TURAMA	Saragi	1 x 1100	gall Fibreglass tank & catchment
	Neagio	1 x 1100	" " "
	Misiki	1 x 1100	" " " - no catchment
	Irone	2 x 500	" metal " & catchment
	Saragu	1 x 1100	" Fibreglass " "

With the exception of the Misiki installation which was not completed as the village was for a long time abandoned, all these units are serviceable, although some need minor maintenance work.

European style household artefacts are in exclusive usage throughout the area under survey, although some Upper Turuma families do still retain a few of their traditional bark platters for decorative purposes. The only facet of household life that has escaped European influence is the open fire method of cooking, no stoves of any sort are to be found in the area. Metal cooking utensils are, however, used exclusively, save for the traditional method of cooking sago in bamboo sections.

Naivaro is the only village in both divisions that is not built immediately adjacent to the river or creek banks, and consequently is the only village to construct deep pit latrines. In all other cases sanitation is provided for by over water toilet facilities. In the middle and lower reaches of the river these do tend to have a very short working life, the tidal bores demolish them with monotonous regularity, although this does at least insure a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

In the matter of clothing Naivaro is again the only village to have avoided becoming fully Europeanised. Here one can still see traditional forms of dress, although even these are tending towards modification, grass is being replaced by necking or the laplap. The missionary influence in the Upper Turuma has ensured that all children, save babes in arms, are clothed. The boys wear laplaps and the girls dresses, female adults are careful to cover their breasts. The standard of clothing, in the Upper Turuma at least, is adequate, the returning flow of contract workers ensures that. The Lower Turumas fully in keeping with their disinterested attitudes towards everything, fall far short of their counterparts both in standards and in cleanliness.

Hunting weapons are tipped with sharpened wire, nails or scrap metal, again the sole exception being Naivaro where approximately half the arrows are tipped with carved hardwood or bamboo. This is surprising as Naivaro has the highest number of shotguns for any village in either division. Some use ids still made of bone tips for fishing arrows, although these appear to be retained more for sport than anything as all families have at least one nylon fishing line. The only fish net (manufactured) in the area is at Misiki on the lower Turuma, but this is not used commercially. Gane fish and prawn traps are still to be seen in the lower Turuma houses. For more comprehensive details of luxury items please refer to the tables attached at the end of this section.

(b) The staple foodstuff throughout both census divisions is Sago. The area abounds in fine mature stands of Sago Palm and has a vast surplus over and above the population requirements. Both areas grow introduced root crops, fruit and use is made of certain tree leaves in the diet. The diet is both substantial and varied, especially in the Upper Turuma where the soil will support any kind of introduced crop. The basic protein intake is fish. The river and estuary abounds in a wide variety of fish, particularly Beremendi which is caught over the length of the river, and Cat Fish. Prawns, mud crabs and shellfish are there for the taking, the collection of these being primarily the women's responsibility.



Meat is provided by hunting wild pig, cassowary and birds, both the rainforest and swamp appears to be adequately stocked with these. Mainly due to missionary influence few pigs are kept in the villages. Crocodile is eaten, but is not regarded as being much in favour, the real delicacy is the flying fox, vast colonies of these creatures are to be observed in both census divisions. With the abundance of foodstuffs, and the ability to stagger plantings to provide a year long supply, virtually no tinned foods are purchased. European style food purchases are confined to salt, sugar, tea and to a lesser degree coffee. No use is made of powdered or tinned milk, and from observations precious little soap finds its way into the area.

In all dietary aspects it is to be noted that, apart from Sago, the Lower Iurans enjoys a less varied diet than do the Upper Iurans peoples.

(c) There are no organized community activities, beyond religion, no associations and there is no interest shown in sporting activities. The only form of entertainment in the village is confined to traditional dancing.

TABLE OF LUXURY AND HIGH COST ITEMS

## LOWER URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

ITEM	TOTAL	ZARABI	PRAGIO	YILLI	YILLI	YILLI	YILLI	YILLI	YILLI
Shotgun	11	2	-	2	2	1	2	2	2
Lamp *	28	7	1	3	4	2	4	4	1
Torch	27	2	3	11	2	1	2	2	2
Radio +	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Reamer	21	3	3	6	3	1	4	4	1
Saw	11	1	1	4	2	-	2	2	1
Fish Live	86	10	20	45	16	4	10	10	1
Guitar	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1
Skullale	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clock	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Watch	7	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-
Fish net	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative population	82	82	157	46	46	71	71	71	04

\* Kerosene lanterns only. No pressure lamps owned in Census Division

+ Serviceable units with useable batteries only. A further 4 unserviceable sets owned.

This list is as enumerated in the villages and does not include articles owned by absentee contract labourers or those holding permanent positions outside the area.



TABLE OF LANTERN AND HIGH COST ITEMS  
UPPER TRAMA CENSUS DIVISION

ITEM	TOTAL	VILLAGE			REMAINS
		HAIVADO	OMAKINING	NOKE	
Shotgun	14	4	2	3	5
Lamp *	32	2	4	5	21
Barrel	29	-	2	10	17
Radio *	9	2	3	1	3
Motor	22	1	2	2	14
Saw	9	1	1	2	5
Fish line	61	4	12	20	25
Guitar	7	1	2	1	3
Ukulele	7	-	1	3	3
Clock	3	1	-	1	1
Watch	6	1	1	2	2
Cooperative Population		143	76	176	263

\* Kerosene lanterns only. No pressure lamps owned in the census division

\* Serviceable only with working batteries. Each village has one unserviceable set.

This list is as censused in the villages and does not include articles owned by absentee contract labourers and those holding permanent positions outside the area.

## II - MISSIONS

(a) The area, particularly the Lower Turuma came under missionary attention early in the century. Both the Catholics and the then London Missionary Society are known to have explored the area, but as far as can be ascertained neither body showed any interest, perhaps the killing and eating of the missionary Chalmers was sufficient discouragement. Sustained missionary contact has been left to the comparative newcomer, the Kikori based Seventh Day Adventists, and their interest has mainly been directed at the Upper Turuma area. Today they are the only mission active in the areas. This is confined to the location of trained resident local pastors in Naivara and Komalo villages, the mission having recently withdrawn their representative at Moka and it is uncertain as to whether he will be replaced.

(b) The only services, other than the religious function, provided by the mission is a preparatory-standard one school at Komalo and a Bible study class at Naivara. These are dealt with in Section F (a). No medical services are provided. The resident pastors receive a nominal wage of \$ 120 per annum, and no other villager is in the employ of the mission. The Seventh Day adventists have no plans to extend their activities in the Upper Turuma and none at all of interesting themselves in the Lower Turuma.

(c) The Lower Turumas regard the activities of christian mission in much the same way that they regard the various forms of government. Should any mission care to provide services they would be welcomed only to the extent that they catered for the villagers wishes. However the Lower Turumas have no intention of attracting missionary presence their moral code must be the lowest in the Sub District. Although villages not housing a pastor tend to look on those that do with mild derision, no adverse feelings exist. The physical separation of the villages will and does mitigate against any conflict over religion. It is worth noting that the villages that do have a resident pastor are far cleaner, the mode of life is more ordered and the villagers' general outlook more progressive.



## I - NON INDIGENES

(a) With the withdrawal of the Australasian Petroleum Company from the area, the transit camp for the removal of the Company's inland rigs and crews at Sumakurimu closed down some five years ago, and the associated closure of expatriate operated trade stores, no vestige of expatriate interest remains in the area. Apart from infrequent visits by the head of the Kikori based Papuan Division of the Seventh Day Adventists, the only non indigenes seen in these areas are the patrolling departmental field staff.

(b) & (c) Aspects of future expatriate interest are more fully dealt with in Section II of this study.

## J - COMMUNICATIONS

(a) No internal or access roads exist within these two census divisions. Movement is confined to the waterway or to inadequately maintained walking trails. Waterborne movement is entirely by dug out paddled canoe, no outboard motors, propulsion units or manufactured hulls are owned in either area. The only powered craft using these waters are Government or expatriated operated.

No walking trails exist within the Lower Turama except the very short inter village track connecting Brehe and Baragu villages on Morigio Island. The trail from Kesumibu to Heagio has not been in use since the former was abandoned.

The villages of the Upper Turama are not connected by walking trails. Komaio is connected to the three former village sites in the Barai Hills and these are now in regular useage as much of the villages' cash cropping activities are carried out on these abandoned sites.

Kumakarimu and Moka villages in the Upper Turama have no direct walking trail contact with outside areas, the villagers travel by canoe to intercept the trails leading outwards from Naivaro and from Komaio. Naivaro is linked by a defined trail to the Lake Rutubu area, two weeks walking over the Leonard Murray Mountain range, and to the Balimo-Bamu area to the south east. Balimo is one weeks walk and the one way journey to Bamu takes seven days, in both cases canoes are used for approximately the first half day. Komaio is linked to the upper reaches of the Kikori River by a trail leading outwards from the former village site in the Barai Hills to the settlement at Kaiam. This can be covered in three full days walk. At one time patrols used to be routed up the River Turama to the present site of Naivaro village and then proceeded overland to the higher reaches of the Kikori River, but as the only settlement remaining there now is Baina village, this trail has not been covered for many years.

There is no justification for considering the construction of access roads in either census division. The villages are all built on the banks of the river and this waterway is more than adeque to for the areas transportation requirements. It is only in the unlikely event of the Upper Turama becoming resettled on a large scale that access roads will become necessary.

(b) The River Turama is navigable over its entire length running through these census divisions, during the wet season vessels of up to trawler size can reach Naivaro without difficulty. While the river is tidal as far up river as Moka, the tidal influence does not affect navigation above Komaio village. The villages of the Lower Turama can be classified as being tidal salt water estuary, while with the exception of Komaio those of the Upper Turama are fresh water, being subject only to seasonal variations in water depth. From Heagio up river all villages have crude bush aterial landing stages. No commercial shipping services operate into the River Turama area, at present the Kikori based Government workboat is conducting a series of monthly trial runs to determine the areas' transport requirements.



There are no shipping points, and due to the effects of the combination of tide and tidal bore, there are no sheltered anchorages that would prove suitable for the siting of permanent wharves. The conditions found at each village in the Lower Furama are set out below. It should be borne in mind that the depth of water is only affected by exceptional dry spell conditions.

**WAKIN** (Morigio Island) No landing stage. Estuary tide, mean rise 6 feet. Approach closer than 20 yards impossible. In the shelter of the island from south easterly winds, wave height averages 11 to 2 feet.

**WARAGU** (Morigio Island) No landing stage. Estuary tide, mean rise 6 feet. No close approach and anchorage possible. Open to south easterly winds.

**WISIKI**. No landing stage. Estuary tide, mean rise  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet. On north bank of river, no close approach possible, nearest anchorage is near Wierama village some 3 miles away. Slight bore effect.

**WIKRAJA**. No landing stage. Estuary tide, mean rise 6 feet. No close approach possible, nearest anchorage 1 mile north. On north bank of river.

**WISU**. No landing stage. Estuary tide, mean rise  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet. No close approach possible and no safe anchorage.

**WISAGIO**. Crude landing stage. Estuary tide with moderate bore influence, mean rise 10 feet with bores reported to reach 9 feet at times. Anchorage and approach impossible within 20 yards.

**SARAGI**. Crude landing stage. Bore effects, tidal, mean rise 6 feet. Approach and anchorage within 100 yards impossible due to mud and sand banks.

**NOTE:** All observations are based on workboat sized craft.

The corresponding observations for the Upper Furama villages are set out below. The seasonal variation in water depth can be as great as 11 to 12 feet during prolonged heavy rain over the catchment area.

**WUMAIU VILLAGE**. Small landing stage. Moderate bore effects with mean tidal rise of 6 feet. Workboats can tie up to bank at all states of tide, but anchorage to bank unsafe due to bore.

**WOKA**. Small landing stage. Slight bore effect, mean rise 2 feet. Safe tie up point.

**WUMAKARINU** Small landing stage. Subject only seasonal variation. Safe tie up point. No bore effect.

**WAIWANO**. as for Wumakariniu.

As the volume of cash crop production from the Upper Turama grows some regular transport service will have to be provided. It is virtually impossible for the villagers to ship their produce out in canoes as, apart from the limited carrying capacity and lengthy journey time involved, the cross currents and the effect of wind against tide in the river mouth makes for extremely dangerous crossings. However it will be many years before the volume of production will be sufficient to attract commercial services to the area.

(c) The only airstrip in the two census divisions is located at Komaio village, Upper Turama. The villages of Haivaro and Moka are at present engaged in constructing airstrips. No regular public service operates into the area, the nearest airstrip providing these services is at Eikori, where Aerial Tours now operates the thrice weekly service into Moresby and a weekly connection to Dera.

**KOMAIO AIRSTRIP** A grass surfaced strip built and maintained by the Eikori based Seventh Day Adventist Mission. It is often reported by patrols that the area markers and wind indicator are unserviceable. No over/under short area. No further extensions possible.

**Classification** Approved Landing Area - non reporting

**Instrumentality** Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Eikori.

**Location** Immediately behind the village, runway parallel to the river.

**Dimensions** 1,400 x 150 feet. Grass surface, sparse in places.

**Category** Restricted to category E operations

**MOKA AIRSTRIP** In process of construction. Present cleared area measures 2000 x 200 feet. Surface needs filling and levelling but could be open to one way Cat E operations by end of 1973.

**HAIVARO AIRSTRIP** In process of construction. Cleared area measures 7,000 x 250 feet, strip will be built in middle of this clearing. Present stage: 1000 x 150 feet have been cleared and leveled. Located approximately one half mile from village site to the north.

None of these projects have received Council or Rural Development funds, and no recommendation have been made for them. These are the villagers own efforts, encouraged by the S.D.A. who will apply for the Instrumentality for Haivaro and Moka when these strips are complete

(d) The rivers, other than the River Turama, were not investigated by this patrol. As all the villages are situated on this main waterway it was felt that no useful purpose would be achieved by diverting patrol time to this end.



## K - TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

The list of villagers who have had experience of working in trades is set out below. With the obvious exceptions it must be noted that these people have not been apprenticed and are at the best only semi skilled.

## UPPER URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE		Maivaro	Gumakarimu	Koka	Konalo
TRADE	TOTAL				
Carpenter	2	-	-	1	1
Plumber	2	-	-	2	-
Painter	1	1	-	-	-
Mechanic	1	-	1*	-	-
Driver	1	-	-	-	1*
Boatscrew	1	-	-	-	1*
Teacher	2	-	-	-	2+
Farmer trainee	15	5	2	4	4

## LOWER URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE		Saragi	Nengio	Misiki	Haragu	Brobe	Giba	Nkor- ma
TRADE	TOTAL							
Painter	2	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-
Boatscrew	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clerk	1	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-
Farmer trainee	6	-	1	1	1	2	-	1

\* Includes absentee workers

+ Includes one under training, both S.D.A.

NOTE This list does not include those who may have undertaken some of these tasks whilst they were working as contract labourers

## I - THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The standards of political awareness and knowledge in both the Census divisions is low. Until this year the areas had a single, or at the most two patrolling visits per year. In view of the distances to be travelled between villages the actual time spent in contact was relatively low, and in consequence little has been achieved by the political education programme. Both areas are very inward looking, but possibly due to missionary influence and to having a slightly better standard of elected Councillors, the Upper Turuma is rather less parochial than the Lower Turuma. The two census divisions have had several years of local government participation but this does not appear to have produced much evidence of a more widespread political awareness. This stops dead at Council level and government in general is viewed solely in the light of the Kikori Local Government Council's achievements, and this will continue for many years to come. If government, in the widest sense of the word, provides that which the villagers wish for, then it is regarded in a favourable light, but as so little of a tangible nature has accrued to these villages there is a tendency to dismiss government as something of no consequence.

The Kikori L.G. Council is not used as a platform for villagers requirements and they have no idea of how to approach the representatives of any higher bodies. Government is viewed almost solely in the light of its law making and law enforcement functions, and both of these find a ready identity in patrolling expatriate field staff. The evolution process by which the present villages came into being as mentioned in Sections B and C of this study, is still far from stabilized, and until it becomes so there is little likelihood of any change in the insular outlook. These villagers have not received what they have asked for and while they tend to accept this as being somehow inevitable, they are not allowing their rejection to become a cause for resentment. This is accepted in the Upper Turuma, possibly due to missionary influence, as being the normal reaction of a far removed Government with whom they have no contact, and their own reaction is now to press on with their own plans. In the Lower Turuma this is simply accepted.

Neither census division really understands the basic roles of government, local or national, and accept without such comprehension the nearest political influence that touches their lives, namely the various elections. There are no Co-operative movements, Societies or Associations in the area to give the villagers any practical political experience. No one has seen the House of Assembly in action, indeed it is only because a contract labourer actually saw the building that the villagers have been convinced that their actually is a Central Government functioning. As is to be expected in an underdeveloped area, the concept of National Unity falls on deaf ears, Self Government is viewed with suspicion and eventual Independence abhorred.



## THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

As both Census Divisions are differing in their approaches to cash cropping they will for the purposes of this section be reported on as separate entities.

## 1. LOWER TULAMA CENSUS DIVISION

(a) The Lower Tulum's cash inflow comes from three main sources, Contract Labouring, sale of Crocodile skins and sales of opportunity such as surplus eggs, meat and prostitution. Cash cropping forms only a minor portion of the cash economy, however this is limited by the population's general apathy rather than the lack of mature coconut palms. These plantations were established as a result of pressure from patrolling field officers and are all mature, very little new plantings have been attempted for at least the past five years. In all cases the palms, on individually owned land as well as community owned plantings have been established without much regard for recommended planting spacings and combined with the salinity of the river banks has resulted in the stunted development of the palms. They are tall and spindly and in most cases crisscrossed far too close together, the nuts themselves are relatively small and the palm height mitigates against harvesting systematically. The following palm census does not include those free growing on the widely scattered garden plots, but it does include those growing on abandoned village sites and community plantings. Very little fruit is grown and plays a very minor part in the cash economy, therefore no census of fruit trees was taken.

## COCONUT PALMS

EREHE	651	- all mature, majority on private plots
ERAGU	1229	- all mature, all private, not included 166 at site
GIJU	356	- all mature, half private half communal
MISIKI	961	- all mature, scattered community plantings
KIKIRATA	309	- all mature, communal holdings
KASHIBU	848	- all mature, village abandoned, joined with Meagio
MEAGIO	283	- 200 mature, rest under five years
SARAGI	397	- 350 mature on old village site
BARABI-KORIGI	915	- all mature, abandoned, now live Erehe, Misiki.

TOTAL PLANTINGS 5,949 of which 130 are under five years old.

(b) Only a minute portion of these plantings is in use for actual Copra production and this is confined to the villages on Korigio Island, Erehe and Saragi and even this is further confined to the activities of a single clan. Figures for the 12 months preceding this patrol are:-

Production: 29 Bags. Shipped 21 Bags In portation 8 Bags.

Value : \$ 125.70 Less Bags @ \$ 15.00 Cash received: \$110.70.

Sold through: Delta Stores Kikori; 12 Bags. B.A.S.F. Kikori 9 Bags.

Value is at quoted prices and does not include any reduction for rejects.

(a) The computation of the potential production from the 5,819 censused mature palms is difficult to arrive at. These palms are not healthy and have neither the normally expected number of nuts nor yield the size of nuts to be expected from coastal plantings. In any case the actual production will always be limited and it is to be expected that no more than 10% of these plantings will be in use for regular production. Production is limited by the attitudes and traditions of the villagers themselves. In the latter category it must be assumed that the communally owned plantings will never be used for regularised Copra production as it is beyond the village leaders' organisational ability to work out a fair distribution of the labouring tasks, and those who are willing to undertake the work will not stand seeing the monetary rewards shared by the rest of the villagers who have taken no part in the work.

There is no recorded information on what yield should be expected from palms in the conditions as found. It is safe to assume that the average production is 10 nuts per palm, but from observation it would appear that, due to the small size of the fruit, some 350 nuts will be required to produce one bag of copra. The theoretical production for the Census Division is:-

5,819 mature palms yielding 70 nuts each	=	407,330 nuts
Production at 350 nuts per bag	=	1,164 bags
Potential net value at \$ 7.50 per bag	=	\$ 8,730 - 00
Less purchase and non return of bags	=	1,164 - 00
		<u>\$ 7,566 - 00</u>

(b) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Census Division. What money is earned comes from the limited sales of Sago and fruit which are surplus to requirements. In any event the bulk of these products present the villagers with a transportation problem. The journey time to Misori, the nearest administrative centre, accomplished in small open sterned dug-out canoes, takes two full days paddling. No more than \$300 would be earned from the sale of Sago and no more than \$100 from the sale of surplus fruit and other vegetables.

(c) There is an almost permanent turn round of contract labourers from this area, as one returns at contract expiry so his place is taken by another member of the same clan. An average year will see the return of 6 to 7 contract expired labourers from the generally maintained level of 30 to 31 absentees. There is considerable pressure brought to bare on these labourers to remit part or all of their wages on a regular basis. As is to be expected the returning labourer tends to spend the greater part of his retained wages prior to his arrival back in his home village. No reserve of employment is available



within the Census Division and all employment takes the villager outside the area. Casual employment is sought at the Administrative centres at Kikori, Bama and Baimara. There is a maintained work force from this area at Ara Samilla, Baimara.

The villagers were under the impression that this survey patrol was the Kikori Local Government Council's 1973/4 taxation gathering expedition and were rather reluctant to provide full details of the areas sources of cash inflow, the reasons for this will become apparent from a study of paragraph (1) of this section.

In company with their close relatives in the Gocaribari Census Division to the east, the Lower Turmas are acknowledged as having the lowest moral code of the Sub District and as a result of their promiscuous behavior regard prostitution of their womenfolk as being an accepted source of income. It is to be noted that nearly half of the cases brought before the Local Court arising from prostitution around the Kikori station, principally the Kikori Hospital, the women involved came originally from the Gocaribari and Lower Turmas Census Divisions. Naturally enough it is extremely difficult to obtain a clear assessment of the actual amount earned from these deplorable activities.

One of the main economic standbys for the Lower Turmas is the hunting of Crocodiles for their skins. The swamp and creeks abound in small salt water crocodiles, but this is a sporadic activity. In the past 12 months the Kengie villagers caught and skinned 36 reptiles realising a claimed value of \$ 370. These skins are sold to the Delta Stores outlets at Kikori and Bama, with a few going to the commercial outlets at Baimara. As this activity is not carried out with any regularity it is difficult to obtain average yearly figures from the villagers, but it is safe to assume a figure of 100 skins annually.

#### TABULATION OF APPARENT INCOME REACHING THE AREA

WAGES;	Casual work say 7 @ \$306	- 50% backflow	\$ 1,071
	Contract. 31 @ \$96	- 25%	744
	Absentee permanent wages	10%	300
SALES;	Copra production - actual		110
	Sago, Fruit and vegetables		350
	Crab, Fish and Meat		150
	Crocodile skins - average		500
	Carvings		100
	Others - prostitution etc.		250
Total			<u>\$ 3,578</u>

(f) There are no, and there has never been any form of Co-operative Rural Progress or Marketing Societies functioning in the area. There has never been the slightest interest shown in the establishment of such bodies, and there probably never will be.

(g) There are no entrepreneurs, outstanding or otherwise in the lower Tura Census Division. Two men may be regarded as emerging slightly above the generally abysmal level of economic interest. They are Idiobo Aisori of Haraga village, full details recorded in section D of this report, and Ganibi Ebi of Kharana village. Both engage in copra production, although it must be pointed out that Ganibi Ebi has only recently returned from the Gidibai Resettlement Scheme and has not as yet recommenced production. Neither man employs workers, they rely on their immediate families as a work force.

(h) Unfortunately the villagers of the coastal area had all congregated at Misiki village for a large scale traditional ceremony to celebrate the reopening of Misiki village. As a result it was not possible to ascertain full details of these villagers Savings Bank deposits. The following list, though incomplete will give an indication of the areas attitudes and savings.

VILLAGE	BANK	PASSBOOK No.	AMOUNT
HARAGI	NSW	070103	\$ 3 - 00
	CSB	018565	1 - 40
	"	016299	5-54
	"	016298	1 - 79
	"	016296	- - 37
	"	017696	- - 30
	"	019634	- - 22
	"	016300	3 - 71
	"	017671	1 - 97
	"	018034	2 - 84
	NSW	044056	- - 30
	CSB	016259	- - 10
	"	017609	1 - 30
	"	017691	- - 90
KARAGI	"	017685	- - 20
	"	016255	- - 62
	"	014007	- - 21
	"	015257	- - 18
	"	017683	- - 40
	"	017675	- - 40
	"	017673	1 - 30
	"	017679	- - 60
	one Savings Book no details		
	"	"	"
MISIKI	4	"	"
KARAGI	2	"	"
HARAGI	3	"	"
GIBU	1	"	"

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the New South Wales Savings Bank will not disclose details of area deposits upon request.



(d) The Kikori Local Government Council advises that the Lower and Upper Turama are regarded as one unit for Tax Collection purposes and no separate records are kept. However the Tax Committee reports that the Lower Turama is the most difficult area of the entire Council area for taxation collection. Without documentary evidence they claim that the Lower Turama raises only \$ 400 from taxation of \$ 8-00 per male and \$ 2-00 per female. The apparent tax avoidance rate is some 70%, both in granted exemptions and in defaulting. The National average of exemption is computed at 20% but the percentage of exemptions granted in the two combined Census Divisions is 43% for males and 39% for females. The far greater proportion of these exemptions is to be found in the Lower Turama. After allowing for exemptions, 49% of the males and 22% of the females remaining eligible for tax fail to pay, again the majority coming from the Lower Turama.

While the apparent cash in flow into the Lower Turama calculated in paragraph (c) of this section shows in excess of \$3,500, it should be borne in mind that this is computed on the present population level and this now includes some 100 persons recently returned from Gibidai who have earned no money for the two to three years that they were blockholders in that resettlement scheme. However, even if the apparent income for last year is reduced by 25% it is still apparent that there is no ready reason why the tax avoidance rates should be so high. One cannot but conclude that the Taxation Committee has allowed itself to be swayed by the visual signs of depression and the feeling of helplessness which the Lower Turama generates.

(j) The per capita income for the Lower Turama is as follows.

PER CAPITA INCOME BASED ON PRESENT POPULATION	-	\$ 6 - 11
PER CAPITA INCOME BASED ON PRESENT ADULT POPULATION	-	7 4 21

In dealing with per capita income, notice should be taken of the rule of thumb method of assessing total incomes as being four times greater than the apparent income. While this may be an overstatement of the case in the Lower Turama there can be little doubt that the actual per capita income per adult is in excess of \$ 15-00

## 1 - ECONOMY OF THE AREA

## PART 2 - UPPER TURUMA CENSUS DIVISION

(a) In reporting the economy of the Upper Turuma it must be remembered that the Census Division as a whole is only just beginning to emerge as a cash cropping area. It is virtually only the past year that has seen any significant sales, and the whole of this section tends towards what will be in the course of the coming year rather than what has been achieved to date. It should also be borne in mind that the considerable expenditure of energy required to bring cash cropping to its present state has inevitably meant a slower reduction in the time available for the more traditional methods of money raising. The next five years will see the Upper Turuma emerge as the leading cash cropping Census Division in the Sub District, as opposed to the merely exploitive areas.

At present the numbers of coconut planted, and it will be noticed that no copra is as yet being produced, indicate the relative unimportance of this crop in a remote area. In the table below the present rates of plantings are set out, but many of these are recent innovations and while being quick growing, were not approaching the production stage at the time of the patrol visit.

TABLE OF ECONOMIC TREES AND CROPS

CROP TYPE	TOTAL PLANTINGS	Haivaro	Village Breakerlow	Moko	Konalo
Coconut.					
Copra	607	150	---	320	137
semi mature	4,300 *	100	200	4000	---
New plants	1,440 *	750	290	400	---
Coffee	1,190	30	---	260	900
Rubber	139	139	---	---	---
Chillie	1,970	1000	400	400	150
Ginger		---	trial	---	---
Rice					
(approx. acre)	10 1/2	---	trial	1	10

\* 3 to 5 year old plantings

+ plantings under 2 years old.

(b) In recording the actual production figures it must again be borne in mind that the position will be totally different within the next three months. The following table is based on the recorded sales of the crops through D.A.S.F. Sikori and can be taken as the actual production figures for the area. There is no possibility of the crops being sold elsewhere unless it be to fellow villagers for use as seeds, but there is no record of this. Again it is difficult to enumerate the actual stages of maturity in crops such as Chillie and Rice.



In dealing with these sections on actual and theoretical production, reporting officers are not helped by D.A.S.F. Kikori. Unfortunately there has been several changes in Officers in Charge and in the process all recordings of plantings seem to have been mislaid. The only records come from patrol reporting by administrative field officers.

## TABLE OF ACTUAL PRODUCTION 1972/3

Copra	Nil production		
Coffee	404lbs shipped to Kikori	Value @ 17 c/lb	\$ 68 - 68
Chillie	98lbs " "	@ 26 c/lb	25 - 48
Rice	8,748lbs " "	@ 3 c/lb	262 - 44
Total			<u>\$ 356 - 60</u>

(c) The potential production figures obtained from a projection of the plantings listed in paragraph (a) are set out below. In this respect the following should be noted.

1. Rubber. Haivaro does not intend to tap these trees. There are insufficient to attract a Development Bank loan for equipment. The crude rubber would spoil in the course of transit to Kikori.
2. Coconut. Again Haivaro will only be producing Copra as and when a regular shipping service is established.

## TABLE OF THEORETICAL PRODUCTION

COPRA	- 607 palms at 100 nuts = 607,000 nuts	
	at 250 nuts per bag = 243 bags @ 7.50 ea =	\$ 1722-50
COFFEE	- assuming 5lbs per tree 4,950 lbs @ 17 c/lb =	841-50
CHILLIE	- " 2lbs " = 3,900 lbs @ 26 c/lb =	1014-00
Rice	- assuming 1 1/2 ton per acre = 20 1/2 tons @ \$66-00 =	1618-50
Total		<u>\$ 5,196-50</u>

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises as such. Very limited amounts of vegetables are sold to Kikori, Balimo and Bama. In view of the lengthy walks involved these quantities are very small and would not exceed \$ 200 per annum. Similarly small quantities of live cassowary are sold in these centres.

(e) As in the Lower Turama this Census Division relies heavily on the earning power of its contract labourers, at present numbered at 31, and on a back flow from those holding permanent positions. The only wages earned internally are those of the two resident SDA pastors, nominally \$ 120 per annum each. Under the influence of the mission, and due to the traditionally higher moral code, always excepting the blatant activities of the former swamp dwellers at

Moka, prostitution plays a very minor part in the areas sources of income. It was stated by village leaders that this year had seen a lower level of money raising activities than has been the case in the past, far more time has been devoted to cash cropping activities and the benefit will be felt in the coming year. It was also said that the villagers had asked for an increase in the normal back flow of outside wages to tide them over this period.

While the following table of apparent income is as accurate as is possible for the past year, it must again be emphasised that this was by no means a normal year, and that the coming year will see a complete change in the emphasis placed on traditional resources.

#### TABULATION OF APPARENT INCOME REACHING THE AREA

WAGES:	Internal - 2 resident pastors @ \$220 each	\$ 240 - 00
	Contract labour - returning 7 @ \$ 95 each	672 - 00
	" " - backflow 16 @ \$ 20 each	320 - 00
	External - backflow 9 wages @ 20% each	144 - 00
SALES:	Cash crops, rice, chillie and coffee	356 - 00
	Vegetables	200 - 00
	Meat. Cassowary, pig and goat	150 - 00
	Tobacco - excluding shell money	100 - 00
	Crocodile skin - average 300 @ \$5-00	1500 - 00
	Carvings and artefacts	20 - 00
	Others	200 - 00
Total		<u>\$ 5,252 - 00</u>

NOTE: In normal years 400-500 small crocodile skins are sold to the outlets in Lake Kutubu and Balimo areas. Few come to Kikori.  
Goats are bred at Komaio, averaging one sale per year at \$20.  
Pig meat is sold to Balimo, Bamu smoked.  
Prostitution from Moka at Bamu, Balimo accounts for large proportion of 'Others'.  
Tobacco is sold and exchanged in Lake Kutubu area.  
This table does not take into account the reserves of finance held in the form of shell money.

(f) There are no forms of marketing associations in the Upper Turama. The villagers at Komaio could be interested in forming a Co-operative as their rice production for the coming year will give them some useful working capital, and it would assist them in the orderly marketing of their produce. While this has been discussed at village level no approach has been made as yet for any assistance or information.

(g) All villagers are actively interested in cash cropping but none have as yet emerged as outstandingly able or as entrepreneurs.



(a) Savings Bank accounts for the area are listed below, in some cases the owners were absent and details could not be recorded. The commercial banks are now unable to give balance figures for areas or villages.

VILLAGE	BANK	PASSBOOK No.	AMOUNT
Naivaro.	2 accounts, no details available		
Buacharima	CBS	165057	\$ 20 - 00
"	"	027124	2 - 00
"	"	023130	- 34
Noka	1 account, sent to HQ for adjustment		
Korao	CBS	027123	6 - 00
"	"	051318	2 - 53
"	"	015934	10 - 32
"	"	013927	- 89
"	"	025278	2 - 00
"	"	051332	3 - 00
"	"	018670	0 - 50

No total given as list incomplete.

In all instances these books have not been presented for interest calculations, in some cases they still show E s d. All owners were advised to bring their passbooks into the Cash Office on their next visit to Kikori.

(i) The Kikori Local Government Council's Tax Committee advises that the rate of exemptions granted in the Upper Furama is approximately that of the National average of 20%. Little or no tax defaulting occurs within this Census Division, despite the fact that the per capita income is somewhat less than that of the Lower Furama, which as recorded in the relevant section is disturbingly high in the rate of tax avoidance.

(j) Per capita income based on the present population is as follows.

PER CAPITA INCOME BASED ON PRESENT TOTAL POPULATION	- \$ 7.85
PER CAPITA INCOME BASED ON ADULT POPULATION	- \$ 12.99

In the case of the Upper Furama little over and above the calculated rate of cash inflow occurs and from observation it is apparent that the figure of nearly thirteen dollars is a realistic one.

## H - POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

In discussing the possibilities for expansion it is again necessary to regard the two census divisions as being separate entities. In either division, land is not the limiting factor.

## LOWER TURUMA CENSUS DIVISION

Fertile and readily accessible land is scarce in this division, most of the surface area is covered by waters and swamps, but there is more than enough land immediately surrounding the villages to support a permanent tree crop a hundred times greater than the areas present plantings of 5,000 coconut palms. Coconut is the only practicable crop that could be grown in this area, but it is doubtful if there will ever be any expansions made in this direction. Sixty years of contact, twenty of them sustained, have resulted in the present depressingly low production of only 30 bags of Copra from the 500 useable square miles of the division. Despite the presence of at least one Farmer Training in each village the Lower Turuma peoples are still retaining their inherited traditional ways of scavenging, they are not agriculturists, and when it comes to the point they are not interested in learning anything else.

Hopes for this area must rest upon exclusive economic activities. As there is no commercially exploitable timber in the area these hopes must rest upon the attempts of the Kikori Local Government Council to start a commercial fishing venture. This is now well on into the planning stage and it is at this stage envisaged that the venture will be run in conjunction with Delta Stores at Kikori, who are to provide the vessel and management services, thereby ensuring that the venture has the necessary technical backing. The Council will place freezer units in strategic locations around the sub district's coastal areas and help with the provision of nets for the villagers. These freezers will be emptied and serviced on a schedule by the freezer equipped vessel. The Lower Turuma has been selected for one of these self contained freezer units and this should open up a broad avenue of economic advancement for the division as the waters are well stocked with all varieties of fish, principally Barramundi. The only limitation will be the villagers own attitudes. These will have to change markedly if the division is to derive the maximum benefits from this project.

## UPPER TURUMA CENSUS DIVISION

The only limitation placed upon economic expansion in the Upper Turuma is transport. With the exception of the flooding that occurs during very prolonged rainfall over the catchment areas, and it should be noted that this is unusual, virtually the whole of the divisions 500,000 acres are useable. The land is good, probably the best in the sub district and will support any type of crop. The division is under populated and were it not for its relative remoteness would prove suitably suitable for large scale resettlement. The Kikori based Government workboat is at present servicing these two divisions on a regular monthly schedule to determine the transportation requirements, but until a formal regular service operates



the areas economic expansion will remain depressed.

The Upper Turamas efforts at village cash cropping have been largely unaided, the Komalo rice project being an entirely self generated venture, largely unknown to D.A.S.F., and the area has never benefited from prolonged visits by trained agricultural specialist. The agricultural extension scheme at Moka is recognised as an official scheme only at sub district level and consequently has been left very largely to its own devices for what activity that has actually taken place. Perhaps because the scheme at Moka was established as a result of departmental pressure, there has been such diversion of patrol effort towards encouraging the areas remaining villagers to move into this scheme. However the other villages are determined to stay where they are and have pressed ahead with their own projects, which in turn has led to their being overlooked in what few advisory services that have been made available in the area. It should be now recognised that these individual village projects, notably Komalo's, are now progressing at a far faster rate than the 'Official' one at Moka and it would be of service to the area in general if projects are recognized and helped to the maximum extent possible.

In times past Copra has been regarded as the only possible crop for this division, however a glance at Section H - Part 2 of this study will reveal the shortcomings of this attitude. With the lack of transport borne in mind it becomes readily apparent that it is, if anything, the worst crop to be encouraged. The villagers, apart of course from those at Moka, have realized this themselves and the variety of different crops now being produced shows that they are on the right lines in concentrating upon the non-perishable and easily stored crops.

The Upper Turama villagers have the desire and will to work their land to the best advantage, they are quite prepared to see themselves become entirely dependent upon greatly increased agricultural as a way of life. What they now need is assistance. They require a regular transport service on which to base their expansions and they need the help of the D.A.S.F. to carry these expansions through in the most beneficial manner.

It is something of a mystery as to why the D.A.S.F. has for so long been prepared to overlook the Upper Turama, potentially the best area for agricultural extension work in the whole Mikori Sub District.

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The slow progress of political development and awareness covered in more detail in Section I of this study relate directly to the areas' thoughts on Central Government. The villagers regard field administration officers as being synonymous with government and it is only very slowly that the villager is beginning to differentiate between the two. As the patrolling officer is invariably received warmly in the villages this has led to the Central Government being viewed in a distinctly favourable light. However, comprehension that the House of Assembly and the National Coalition is the actually government is slowly gaining ground but with the villagers inability to appreciate the fellow countrymen's abilities, reservations to the effectiveness of future government is also beginning to take hold.

Both divisions recognise that their comparatively recent changes in their modes of life have come about as the result of governmental influence, and both are deeply grateful that they are now able to live in peace, freed from the fears of raiding parties and payback killing. Both divisions recognise that the government is not able to do everything that the villager would wish, for example sorcery is still widespread and appears to the villager to be beyond governmental control, and in turn this has led to an acceptance rather than a welcoming of Central Government controls. This acceptance has produced two differing reactions from the divisions, both of which are coloured by the supposition that Central Government is mainly an instrument of law enforcement.

In the Lower Turama the villager thinks of Central Government as being a body which has brought him the great benefit of a peaceful existence without asking for any contribution on his part. As this is the demonstratable truth, then in the fullness of time the government will also give him all that he wants. Until that time, which is now thought of as being generations rather than years, he is quite content to drift on doing nothing until the day arrives. It is entirely beyond his comprehension that raising his standard of living calls for an effort on his own behalf. Strangely enough this has not produced any evidence of active cargo cultism. It is enough for the Lower Turama to be left clinging to his few acres of depressing swamp land, with his fish and with no responsibilities other than avoiding the annual Council taxation.

On the other hand the Upper Turama villager has come to accept that while the function of Central Government is to protect him, it is entirely up to him to do something to raise his individual standard of living.

The attitude of both areas can best be summed up as being one of passive acceptance rather than understanding the true functions of Central Government.



## ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Kikori Local Government Council was gazetted in 1966 and both census divisions came within its sphere of influence shortly afterwards. It is only in the course of the past two years that the villager has seen any tangible benefits from Council participation and this has tended to influence their attitude in direct proportion to the actual physical benefits. In dealing with these attitudes it must be borne in mind that the Council, in its early years, was an inefficient and virtually non effective organisation. The caliber of the Councilors was, and indeed still is, very poor and with the longer journey times involved in reaching Kikori few villagers were aware of the Council's physical entity or the effectiveness of its meetings. The passage of time with its associated lack of tangible benefits at village level, compounded by the Councillor's lack of comprehension as to their functions within the local government framework, saw the early enthusiasms congeal into a form of passive acceptance verging on complete indifference.

Yet the fact emerges that once the Council had adjusted to its early setbacks, both these divisions have received rather more benefit than their population really warrants. Much of the Rural Development Funds for the sub District have purposely been channeled into the established resettlement schemes, and in consequence has left little finances available for development in the more remote areas. Despite this the Uruma villages have been provided with adequate fresh water systems, details are given in section 6, and a permanent materials Aid Post has been built at Kombo to service the mid and up river villages. With the completion of these projects has come a slightly more favourable reaction towards the Council's activities.

The Lower Uruma villagers in their general apathy tend to regard the Council as being an extension of the paternalistically inclined Central Government. The Council is there to provide things without any need for requests or pressure on the villagers part, if anything is provided it is accepted without interest and if nothing eventuates then the state of affairs gives rise for no comment or action. The Upper Urumas outlook is to some extent coloured by the active presence of the Seventh Day Adventist mission. These villagers tend to be more constructive and vocal in their demands. They require schools, aid posts and assistance with their commercial ventures, and these the Council cannot provide. The mission has provided them with elementary schooling facilities and it is therefore becoming to be believed that the mission is the better body to belong to.

There exists an element of confusion of the local government with administrative roles. There is no interest in seeing any further division of government, the Council hasn't worked therefore District Governments would not either.

## ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Neither of the two Census Divisions are provided with any form of services or facilities except the Mikori Local Government Council's Aid Post at Komaie village, Upper Turasa.

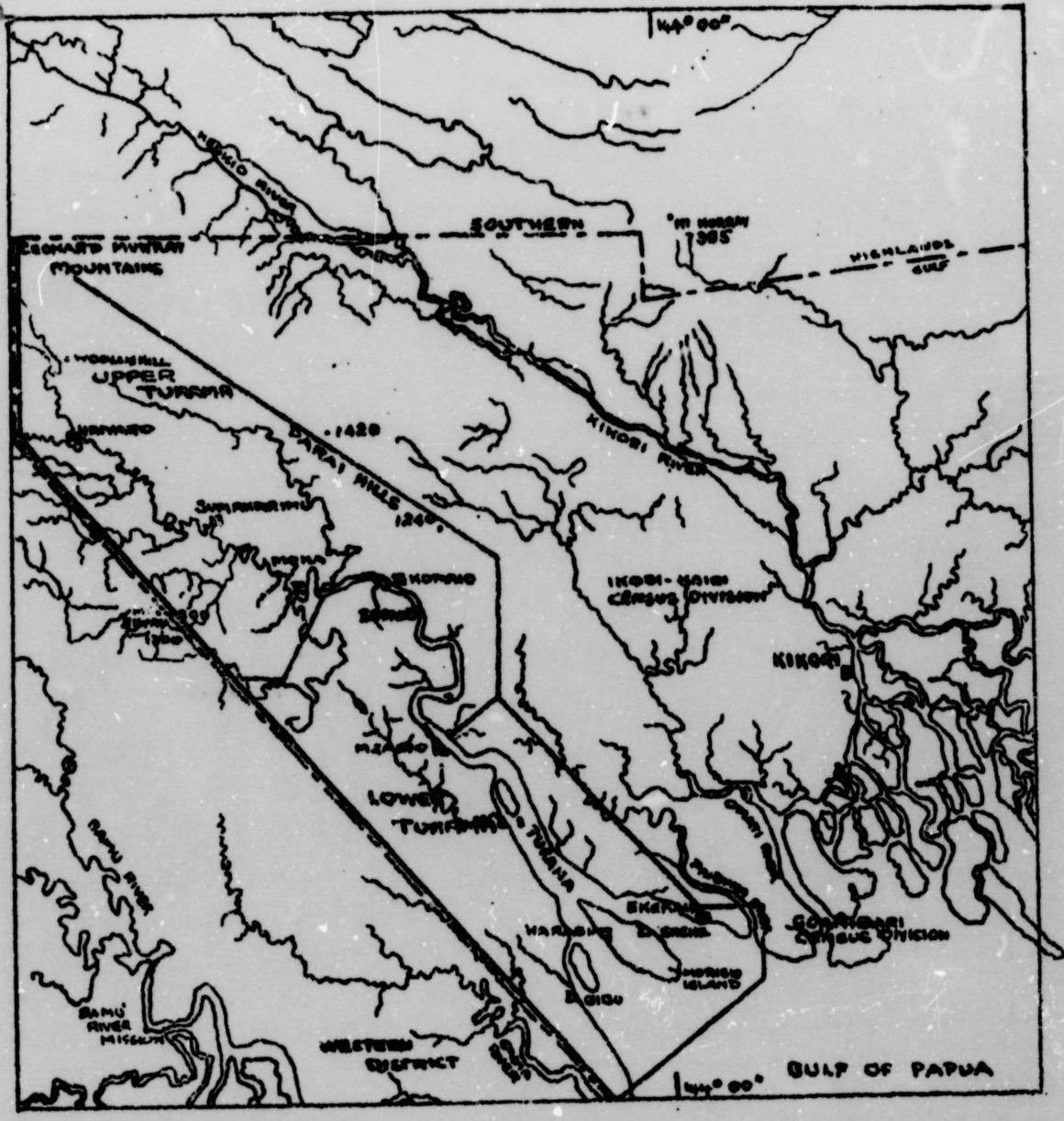
The nearest private enterprise residential accommodation is the Mikori Tavern, situated on the Mikori Government Station some 56 sea miles removed from the mouth of the River Turasa. The nearest commercial establishments are at Mikori, providing two private enterprises and one L.S. Council trade stores, and those at Baliso and Dama in the Western District.

Rest houses have been built in every village, but most are now in a poor state of repair. As patrolling activity now normally utilizes the Government Workboat, little point would be served in asking the villagers to renovate these facilities.





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## POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>URUMA CENSUS DIVISION 1973 Census</b>										
	AIBIGAI	16	25	46	41	6	-	12	4	150
	DAMARARI (a)	14	15	17	11	1	1	8	2	69
	GABRI	16	17	26	22	2	-	14	4	101
	KINOMERE	17	24	31	31	12	12	25	13	165
	KIVAUMAI 1 (b)	15	19	25	31	12	6	22	4	134
	KIVAUMAI 2	23	15	28	31	13	8	14	8	140
	LARINIA	16	19	30	24	5	3	7	-	104
	MAIAKI (c)	7	2	15	9	6	7	13	13	72
	MARIPEPEA	10	15	17	19	6	10	20	9	106
	MIRIMAIRAU (d)	-	1	3	4	-	-	8	1	17
	MOROVANU	16	14	16	20	6	9	17	9	107
	OMAUERE	13	14	20	18	-	-	1	-	66
	TOVEI	18	18	24	20	3	-	4	2	89
	VERAIBARI	28	18	34	31	4	-	11	4	130
										<b>1,450</b>

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU  
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-2-22  
Date: 13-12-73

The District Commissioner  
GULU DISTRICT  
Box 60  
KEREMA

RE: KIKORI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1973/74.  
CONDUCTED BY MR. G.J. SLAUGHTER  
TO: URUMA CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

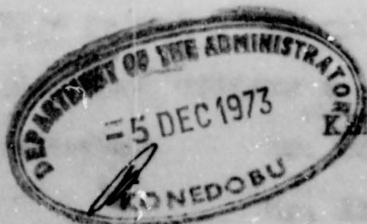
- Situation Report Nos. / together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study ~~amendments~~/recompilation.

P. BOURAGA  
a/Secretary



DDA 67.2.22.

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P.O. BOX 60  
KUREMA, GULF DISTRICT

Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI

29th November 1973  
67-6-10  
H.S. Pegg  
a/DC

AREA STUDY - URAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Mr. Slaughter has prepared an excellent Area Study.  
This will now be the master report.

I have the following comments:

- A.1: Prostitution has been used by these people for many generations to raise funds.
- G.1: It is not conclusive that keeping pigs out of villages is necessary in the interests of hygiene.
- H.1: The Seventh Day Adventists arrived in the Kikori area in the early 1950s not late 1950s.
- O.2: More objectivity is required concerning the Advisers. There are several assumptions here that are of use in a patrol report but not in an objective Area Study.
- Q.1: The commercial accommodation is the Gulf Hotel, not Tavern.

H.S. PEGG  
a/District Commissioner

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

This can be regarded as the master report.

H.S. PEGG  
a/District Commissioner

AREA STUDY - URUMIA CENSUS DIVISION

(1)

Study Patrol : Kikori Patrol No 4 of 1973 - 74

Patrolling Officer : G.J. Slaughter Assistant Patrol Officer

Personnel: Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kasau - Public Health Department.  
Mr. Ilatu Toaha - D.A.S.F.  
Mr. William Toialigwa - D.I.E.S.

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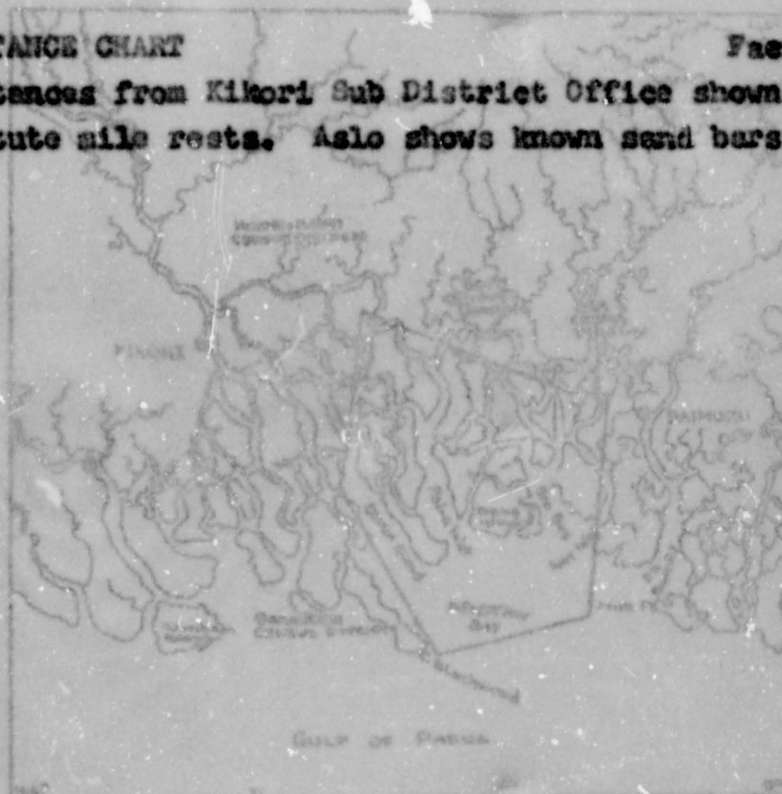
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MAP 1 LOCATION OF URUMA CENSUS DIVISION Facing page A - 1  
Showing relationship to Kikori and Baimuru administrative centres, and surrounding Census Divisions

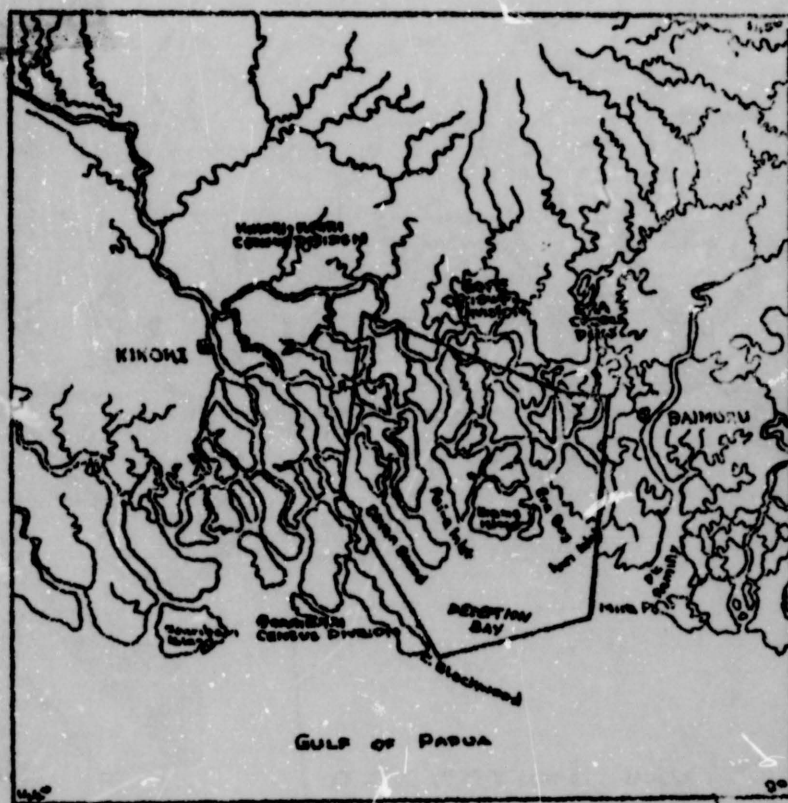
MAP 2 URUMA CENSUS DIVISION Facing page B - 1  
Showing location of village sites and shipping point.

MAP 3 DISTANCE CHART Facing page J - 1  
Distances from Kikori Sub District Office shown in 5 statute mile rests. Also shows known sand bars.



URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

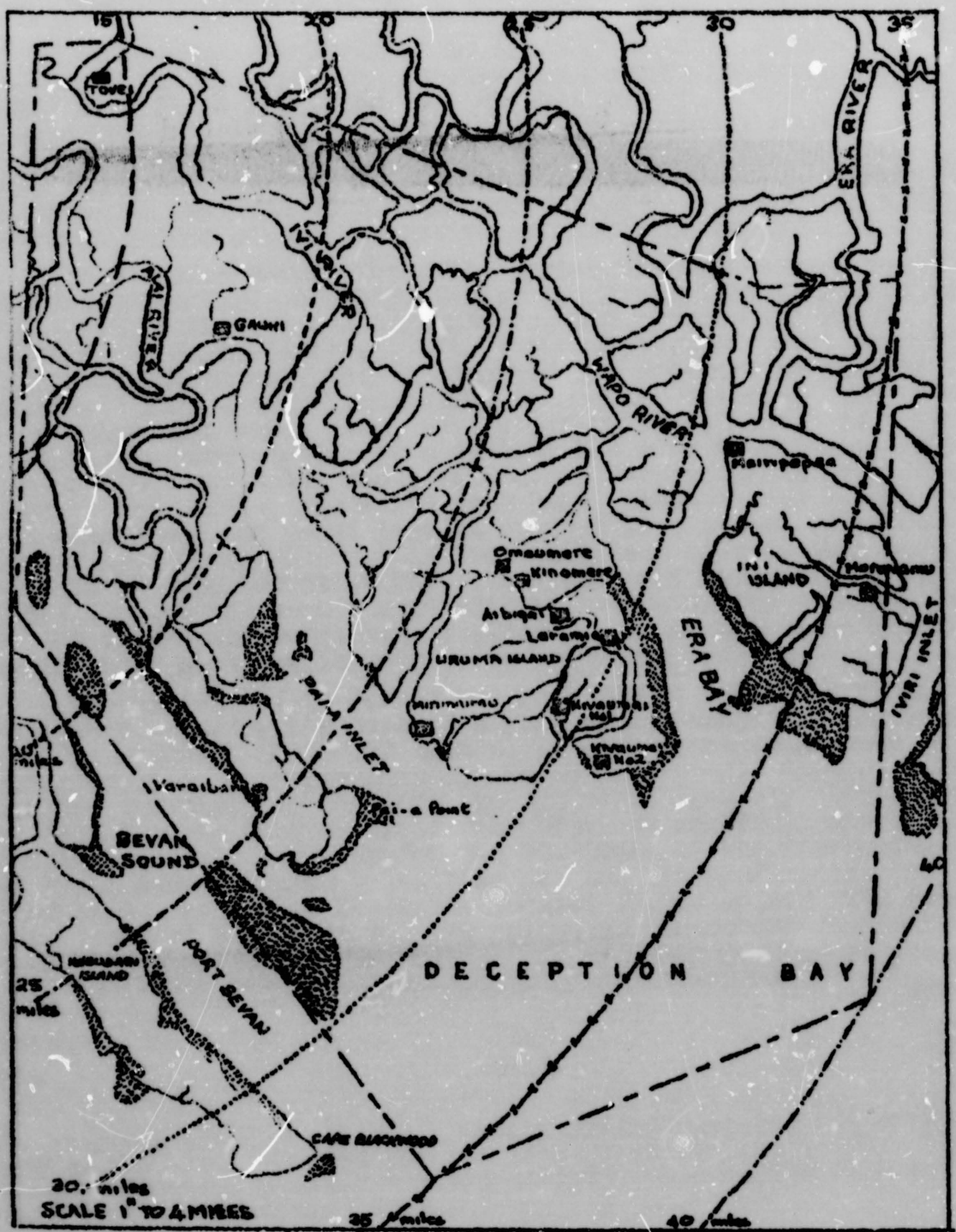
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LIRAMA CENSUS DIVISION







URUMA CENSUS DIVISION  
MILAGE CHART SHOWING DISTANCES FROM KIKORI S.D.O.  
In 5 Statute mile rests



# AREA STUDY FOR THE URUMA CENSUS DIVISION

## A - INTRODUCTION

(a) The Uruma Census Division covers the south eastern corner of the Kikori Sub District and adjoins the Bafauru Administrative Area. It will be seen from the attached maps that the boundaries of this irregularly shaped Division differ slightly from those laid down in the current Village Directory, but as these differences are confined to the southern boundary, which covers nothing but open sea they are of little practicable consequence. The reference points of the boundaries are given on Map 2.

The Division covers the delta system of three rivers leading into Deception Bay. Era Bay, fed by the Era and Wapo Rivers, Paila Inlet, fed by the Ivi and Alai Rivers, and Bevan Sound which drains the Auro and Maibu Rivers. With the exception of Tovei village in the north west corner, the settlements are confined to the coastal islands. Very little land exists throughout the area that is not at or below high water mark, save where villages have been built on vegetated sand bars. At high tide the area is one vast Nipa Palm or Mangrove Swamp, and, of course, the Sago Palm proliferates throughout the area. The known sand bars, shown on Map 2, are far from stable and the coast line is subject to constant erosion, particularly during the set of the South East monsoon when high seas sweep in through Deception Bay. In places the Mangrove and self-seeded Coconut palms have succeeded in anchoring the sand and these are the only spots sufficiently clear of active salt water cover to enable small plots of vegetables to be cultivated.

The Division lies within the rain funnel which has Kikori as its centre ensuring the area of a year round rainfall. The average recorded rainfall in 226.77 inches, in peak years which seem to occur every seven years this can be as high as 270 inches. The area has two distinct seasons, the wet south easterly monsoon, extending from June to October brings the heaviest rainfalls and cooler conditions, while the wind for the remainder of the year swings to the North east bringing relatively dry and hot conditions. The 1973 rainfall to the end of September totaled 17,908 points with rain being recorded on 232 days. The following Temperature/Humidity table will adequately illustrate the difference in the seasons.

Month	Mean Max (F)	Mean Min (F)	Av. Humidity 3pm
January	90.4	73.5	83
July	81.3	71.9	91

During the dry season, generally around December and early January the area is noted for its violent electrical storms. It is also affected by minor seismic activity associated with the fault line in the Kikori area.

(b) As illustrated in Map 3 the Division lies between 15 and 40 miles removed from the Sub District Headquarters at Kikori. The equivalent distances from Baimuru Patrol Post are 6 and 27 miles respectively. The tendency is for the villagers living on the two main inhabited islands, Uruma and Ini Islands, to regard Baimuru as the areas main commercial and administrative centre. At present no roads, wharves, airstrips or established shipping points exist within the area. In recent years a comprehensive study has been made of the possibility of establishing a large port complex at the head of Pai-a Inlet, but until the proposed highway link from the Southern Highlands area is built no work will be undertaken on the port facilities. The general site for this project has been used this year as a log assembly point by Gulf Shipping Pty Ltd., of Kikori and this is dealt with in more detail in Sections I and M.

Both Kikori and Baimuru serve as entrepôts for the Uruma area, with a bias towards Baimuru. Both Administrative centres are served with regular commercial shipping services, Government shipping services and a thrice weekly Regular Public Transport flights operated by Aerial Tours Pty. Ltd. The airstrip at Kikori is an all weather sealed strip and is not subject to reporting, while the longer grass surfaced strip at Baimuru is often subjected to closure during spells of prolonged heavy rain. Both centres are well served with private enterprise accommodation facilities and commercial ventures.

Transport throughout the Uruma Census Division is solely confined to the waterways. No commercially manufactured hulls are indigenous owned and those operating in these waters are based at Kikori and Baimuru or are Government operated. The normal mode of villager transportation is by paddled dug out canoe, although reference to Section G will show that there are a number of indigenous owned and operated outboard motors held in the Division.

(c) Regularised administrative contact dates from immediately prior to the First World War with the establishment of Kikori as a Government Station, the second oldest in Papua. Prior to this the area came under sporadic patrol contact, but patrol activity was in most cases preceded by missionary contact. This was mainly the domain of the old London Missionary Society and at Ero village, on Aird Hills immediately adjacent to the Uruma, a monument has been erected commemorating the landing of the L.M.S. in 1870. The Uruma people have close ties with their neighbours in the Goaribari Census Division and remember, with a certain degree of pride, the fatal attack and cannibalisation of the L.M.S. missionary Dr. Chalmers, and the subsequent Port Moresby based punitive expedition early in this century.

From 1923 onwards the administrative writ slowly extended throughout the area and for the past 50 years has been fully accepted. The predominate attitude of these coastal dwellers is one of indifference and disinterest to changes and tend to accept conditions without making any effort to improve them.



(57)

With this characteristic in mind it is surprising to find that there have been no recorded cargo cult activities or similar organized movements emanating from the Division. The only exception is the very marginal contact on the fringes of the so called Vailalla Madness originating well to the east early in the century. Perhaps the swift repressive measure following in the steps of the early missionary contact have discouraged cargo cultism.

The present population of all the Urua villages trace themselves back to one clan who were thought to have originated in the coastal areas of what is now the Western District. The villagers do in fact bear a noticeable facial family resemblance, but their main physical characteristics are those normally accepted as being representative of the coastal dwelling Papuan.

1950	1,338	16
1951	1,403	13
1952	1,402	13
1953	1,405	11
1954	1,408	14
1955	1,407	14
1956	1,403	14
1957	1,405	14
1958	1,476	13
1959	1,407	14
1960	1,438	14
1961	1,455	14
1962	1,490	10

The natural increase of 7 ( 206 ) is accounted for as follows.

Surviving Males	25	1,403
Recorded Deaths	15	1,402
Migration Out	18	1,400
Migration In	231	1,490

The total area covered by the Urua Census Division is 405 square miles, giving a density of 3.55 per square mile. Excluding the surface area of the water between the area to 200 square miles of actual land giving a density of 7.3 per square mile. This is again reduced when the permanent aborigines are taken into account, the normally resident population is 941 persons giving an actual density of 4.12 per square mile.

The 25 surviving males gives some basis for satisfaction, the normally resident females of child bearing age is 226 giving a birth percentage of 12.35.

## B - POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The results of the 1973/74 Annual Census, conducted by the study patrol, are shown on the inside of the report cover. A comparison table covering the census figures for the past twenty years, set out below, shows that the Urama is one of the more stable of the Kikori divisions.

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	No. VILLAGES
1953	1,370	14
1956	1,344	14
1958	1,388	14
1959	1,403	13
1960	1,400	13
1961	1,405	11
1963	1,408	14
1964	1,407	14
1965	1,458	14
1967	1,465	14
1968	1,476	13
1969	1,467	14
1970	1,438	14
1972	1,455	14
1973	1,450	10

The natural decrease of 5 ( .344% ) is accounted for as follows.

Surviving Births	28	1,483
Recorded Deaths	15	1,468
Migration Out	18	1,450
Migration In	Nil	1,450

The total area covered by the Urama Census Division is 408 square miles, giving a density of 3.55 per square mile. However the surface area of the water reduces the area to 208 square miles of actual land giving a density of 7.25 per square mile. This is again reduced when the permanent absentees are taken into account, the normally resident population is 941 persons giving an actual density of 4.12 per square mile.

The 28 surviving births gives some cause for satisfaction, the normally resident females of child bearing age is 226 giving a birth percentage of 12.3%.



TABLE 2 - NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Village	Live Birth	Miscarriage	Still Birth	Died 1 month
Aibigai	2	1	-	-
Danabari	1	-	1	-
Gauri	4	-	-	-
Kinomere	7	1	-	1
Kivaumai No 1	2	1	-	-
Kivaumai No 2	1	-	-	-
Laramia	1	2	1	-
Maiaka	-	1	-	-
Mairipepea	3	-	-	1
Moravamu	-	-	-	-
Mirimairau	1	-	-	-
Omaumere	2	-	1	-
Tovei	4	1	-	1
Veraibari	4	-	-	1
Totals	32	8	3	4

Neo Natal Mortality Rate : 12.504 per 100 live births

Note. It could not be ascertained what percentage of the recorded Miscarriages were deliberately induced abortions.

Females of child bearing age normally resident in villages totals 226 - a pregnancy rate of 15.499 %

In common with most Papuan coastal regions the Urana Census Division suffers from a high percentage of permanent absentees. In all illustration only those absent from the villages for a period of greater than six months have been included.

TABLE 3 - PERMANENT ABSENTEES.

Total Absentees	- 381	26.27% total population
Adult Male absentees	- 176 out of 508 total males	- 34.54% male population - 12.14% total population
Adult Female absentees	- 73 out of 385 total female	- 19.74% female population - 5.04% total population
Child Male absentees	- 76 out of 285 total M/C	- 26.76% M/C population - 5.25% total population
Child Female absentees	- 56 out of 272 total F/C	- 20.63% F/C population - 3.87% total population

Distribution of the permanent male absentees outside the Division is given on Table 4 overleaf.

The area suffered a permanent outwards migration of 18 persons since the last Census - 1.24% - which was not compensated by any inwards movement. The 18 persons concerned moved out to the newly established Wowobo Resettlement Scheme.

Port Moresby, and to a lesser extent Bainuru, act as magnets for the younger men of this area. While a study of Section M will show that many of these claim to be actively employed, village opinion is that only a few hold regular jobs, the others congregate around the Koki Market area in Moresby and do work only when it becomes absolutely necessary. One feature of this absenteeism is that there are no Contract Labourers from this division.



TABLE 4 - LOCATION PERMANENT MALE ADULT ABSENTEES  
(Absent for longer than 6 months)

Village	KIKORI	BAINUES	UBUO	ERA	IRU	KUREMA	PORT MORESBY	KAINANTU	LAE	WISMAK	LAKE MURAY	M/A POP.	M/A ABSENTEES
AIBIGAI	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	53	14
DAMABARI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	25	9
GAURI	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	40	14
KINOMERE	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	56	22
KIVAUMAI No 1	4	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	47	20
KIVAUMAI No 2	2	2	-	5	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	42	16
LARIMIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	33	4
MAIAKI	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	28	10
MAIRIPEPEA	-	13	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	37	21
MIRIMAIRAU	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	7
MORAVAMU	-	2	-	1	1	-	12	-	-	1	-	32	17
OMAUERE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1
TOVEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	28	3
VERAIBARI	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	45	10
	151	35	1	10	2	1	94	1	2	1	6		

Note. Table includes those at present in area on short visit to their home villages but who will be returning soon.

(b) No roads, tracks or walking trails exist within the Urums Census Division. Traffic is entirely waterborne.

## C - SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) While the Urama Census Division's 1,450 population regard themselves as belonging to fourteen separate village groups, and for these groupings separate Census groupings are still retained, they have now in actual fact combined into ten villages. Damabari has now combined with Veraibari, Maiaki with Larikia, Kivaumai No 1 and 2 villages are now combined on the later site and the population of Mirimairua have now dispersed between Omaumere, Kinomere and Wowobo Resettlement Scheme in the adjacent Gope Census Division.

All the village groups are closely related, tracing their ancestry back to one clan, known as the Ouona Clan, who settled on Ini Island, near the present site of Kinomere village, many generations ago. According to their legends the Ouonas came originally from the coastal areas of the Western District below the estuary of the Fly River. The pressure of increasing population forced the decedent clans into separate village units spread throughout the present Census Division. Very little land suitable for village sites or gardens exists even today and must have been considerably less when this dispersion took place. Despite intermarriage with surrounding social groupings the Uramas of today remain a distinctively separate grouping.

(b) With the individual villages being able to closely trace their ancestry to a handful of clans there is a great deal of integration of all families on the individual sites. However the basic unit of family life remains the simple family. The female is still regarded as being very much of a chattel and bears the greater proportion of the everyday labouring and food gathering tasks.

(c) The lingua franca of the division is the Urama language. These village are the only ones to speak this particular language but certain basic words do interchange with the languages of the adjoining Census Division, particularly the Goaribari to the west.

(d) The Uramas tend to keep themselves apart from their neighbours and are a cohesive unit. There is very little that would give rise for them to band together into a militant unit.

(e) Relationships with the surrounding Census Divisions, the Goaribari to the west, the Gope and Era to the north and those of the Baimuru Administrative area to the east are reasonably cordial without being overly friendly.



## D - LEADERSHIP

(a) The reporting officer had no prior knowledge of the Urama area and this coupled with the high percentage of temporary absentees found during this patrol must render this section to be of little practicable value. The true leadership pattern could well be very different as the time spent in the individual villages was not sufficient to gain more than a superficial impression. As with most of the Kikori Sub Districts areas no one person stands out as a leader in the true sense of the word, the village process of decision making, being based on the consensus of opinion, mitigates against the need for individual leaders. There is a noticeable tendency for the younger, more industrious, and consequently more wealthy villager to assume an increasing position of respect in village affairs.

On relatively rapidly transiting patrols one tends to see and hear more of the village's Local Government Councillor who assumes a position of responsibility during the patrol's visit. Whether or not the man is merely a compromise choice between opposing clan leaders is not readily apparent. There is a trend in this division, not repeated in other divisions, for the Councillor to be elected from amongst the younger adults.

(b) The few men how do stand out from the rest of the villagers are summarised below. In all cases their influence is confined to their individual village, and in the case of composite villages to their nearer related clans.

Larimia village. GAUBAIA KEAI. Aged 38, married with 5 children, one of them adopted. He is active in promoting village economic activities, mainly by the force of his own personality. He is the Local Government Councillor and holds quite strong pro Council views. No known criminal record. Influence is confined to approximately 75% of the village.

Gauri village. PAI'IA EMEGEA. Aged 25, married with 3 children, 1 of them adopted. Energetic young man noticeably to the fore in village discussions in which most of the villagers look to him for the lead. Presently building a trade store. No known criminal record. Noticeable anti Council bias.

Nairipepea village. KAI'IOMA NAIVEI. Aged 36, married with 2 children. Oves his influence to his financial status which originated from the A.P.C. oil exploration period. Owns a Trade Store and outboard motor and has been active in the local commercial fishing field. No known criminal record. Holds no particular opinions other than about himself.

30

Veraibari village. AMA'AI WARIGI. Aged 31, married with 5 children, 2 of them adopted. Holds no influence over the Damabari villagers now resident at Veraibari. Local Government Councillor, holds quite strong pro Council and Government views and is decidedly anti missions. Runs the village co-operative style trade store and manages the village labour and copra production tasks well.

(c) As can be seen from a study of Section B, the one idea of the younger educated man is to depart rapidly for the major centres. He only returns, if at all, when he has made sufficient finance to give himself undisputed status. The more highly educated he is the less likely he is to return to village life.



## E - LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) There is very little land that is clear of the high tide mark. Apart from the use of creek banks for the cultivation of Sago, fishing rights assume a greater importance than do land rights. Whether the land is covered at high water or not every available scrap is owned and quite jealously guarded. Inheritance is patrilineal. Unmarried females have usage rights but not outright ownership rights and these cease on marriage. In the case of widowhood the woman does not retain any rights of her former husband and in most cases she is returned to her former clan or remarried to the husband's eldest surviving brother. As all eligible females are promptly married, no cases arise where a single female holds individual parcels of land or outright fishing rights. It is of interest to note that the exposed coast lines are not subject to individual rights, they are communal property.

(b) No individual holds leasehold lands in the area. No land has ever been expropriated or purchased, in any case as has been stated there is very little dry land. The main body of villagers have no thoughts on any form of tenure conversion, they are well aware of the large scale purchases made in the adjoining Goaribari Census Division, but tend to regard the Goaribaris as having been fools to ever have parted with their lands, particularly at the prices paid prior to the Second World War. The only exceptions to this are as follows.

(1) Tovei village agricultural extension block. This block lies outside the boundaries of the Uruma Census Division. The Tovei villagers have cleared it as a community venture and now that it has reached a reasonable size have requested that it be surveyed and pegged into individual holdings. The villagers do recognise that the transfer will have to be officially done through the medium of Native to Native Transfer Agreements.

(2) Proposed port site at Pai-ia. Preliminary survey work is understood to have been done on this site which is scheduled for purchase and development as and when the proposed road link into the Western Highlands is approved. Some discussions with the owners involved has been undertaken. It should be noted that this area covers the site of the logging camp operated by Messrs. Gulf Shipping Pty. Ltd., of Kikori, which was used in their recent log shipping venture. The proprietor of the Company has recently been enquiring for the purchase of land to extend his activities on the site, shown on Map 2, but it is thought that his purposes would best be served by coming to a private rental agreement with the owners concerned for temporary permissive occupancy.

(c) In view of the scarcity of land throughout the division, the only form of cash cropping to have been attempted is the planting of coconut palms. Plantations are in the main individually owned but the tendency has been, in the past few years, for the areas

immediately surrounding the present village sites to be cleared and planted as a communal venture. Where this has occurred in the past and the village site subsequently abandoned the ownership of the plantings has passed to the individual or clan who donated the site. As this has only occurred in the case of very old established plantings, it is now thought that the new sites will remain communal property even if the village site is shifted. The individually owned plantings are dealt with more fully in Section M.



## F - LITERACY

(a) No schooling facilities, government or mission, operate within the Urua Census Division. Despite having to travel to the surrounding census divisions, 54 out of a total child population of 559 are claimed as attending school during the current school year. This is a percentage of 9.46%. Four of these are undergoing secondary tuition. The distribution of school attenders is given below.

TABLE 5 - DISTRIBUTION SCHOOL ATTENDERS

Village	P.T.S. BAIMURU	P.T.S. KIKORI	P.T.S. IHU	U/C. P. KARALTI	SECONDARY
AIBIGAI	-	-	-	-	-
GAURI	-	1 *	-	-	1
KINOMERE	6	-	-	-	-
KIVAUMAI No 1	-	-	1	8	-
KIVAUMAI No 2	5	-	-	3	1
LARIMIA	5	-	-	6	-
MAIAKI	3	-	-	-	-
HAIRIPEPEA	10	-	-	-	-
MIRIMAZIRAU	-	-	-	-	-
MORAV/MU	2 *	-	-	-	-
OMAMERE	-	-	-	-	-
POVEI	-	-	-	-	1
VERAIBARI	-	-	1	-	1
Total 54	31	1	2	17	4

\* Names of pupils unknown

The names, sex and educational standards reached this year are given below set out by school and village. It should be noted that no child attends any of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission facilities offered in the Kikori area. However the S.D.A. have recently offered to establish a village school in Veraibari village. As at least half of the villagers belong to the United Church, this is still in the initial discussion stage.

ab

## 1. BAIMURU PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL

Village	Pupil	Sex	Standard
KIVAUMAI No 1	Pirika Oito	M	4
	Woi'o'o Maipu	M	5
	Ann Gow	M	5
	Baigu Aukiri	F	5
	Kai'i Aiki	F	5
KINCMERE	Ba'i Gogai	M	3
	Woipai Egai	M	1
	Kivomei Aimagu	M	5
	Hapea Ivihaio	M	1
	Amai Egai	M	2
	Gigau Kuribai	F	2
LARIMIA	Baimere Waime	M	5
	Waima Na'au	M	2
	Maire Goigi	M	1
	I'omu Goigi	M	4
	Ainomu Aibaga	M	5
MAIAKI	Keai Gaubaio	M	1
	Ahei Boirai	M	5
	Harevei Miro	M	5
MAIRIPEPBA	Gibai Navei	M	5
	Nai'ai Kai'loma	M	4
	Garubai Ura'u	M	4
	Laula Babua	F	3
	Woigi Babua	M	1
	Aria Kai'loma	M	5
	Aiha Mai'ai	M	4
	Ugaia Am bi	M	5
	Te'a Oigai	M	5
	Eha Waic'o	F	1
MORAVAMU	2 pupils details unknown.		

## 2. KIKORI PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL

Gauri village 1 pupil details unknown.

## 3. INU PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL

KIVAUMAI No. 1	Geberi Gaigora	M	1
VERAIBARI	Aume Waigi	M	2

## 4. SECONDARY EDUCATION

GURU	Omami Mairi (M)	Kerema High	Form 3
KIVAUMAI No 2	Nawai Tuoma (M)	Kilakila High	1
TOVVI	Boicu Amaire (M)	Kerema High	1
VERAIBARI	O'ai Woipamu (M)	Port Moresby High	6



5. UNITED CHURCH PRIMARY - KARALTI

KIVAUMAI No 1	Davane Ne'ea	M	standard
	Erag'ai O'mau	M	
	Vikiai Una'a	M	
	Baumi Andu	F	
	Na'ami Maikara	F	
	Omera Bibani	M	
	Kobei Aibaru	F	
KIVAUMAI No 2	Aneu Lavai	M	
	Miogo Baigu	F	
	Enageu'i Kewohe	F	
LARIMIA	Ai'idi Kewohe	M	
	Mei'i Kilomia	M	
	Arati Umani	F	
	Ogomu Mesuo	F	
	Baika Kaimi	M	
	Harai Avike	M	
	Du'ou Arunad	F	

(b) The incidence of Adult literacy is given in the following table which includes known literates amongst absentees.

TABLE 6 - ADULT LITERACY

Village	MOTU	PIDGIN	ENGLISH	%
AIBIGAI	12	1	-	12.6
DAMABARI	1	2	-	7.9
GAURI	13	1	4	29.3
KINOMERE	30	2	4	36.0
KIVAUMAI No 1	6	3	-	10.9
KIVAUMAI No 2	14	4	2	24.8
LARIMIA	14	6	3	31.7
MAIAKI	1	1	-	4.0
MAIRIPEPEA	8	2	-	15.5
MIRIMAIRAU	1	-	-	6.3
MORAVAMU	10	2	3	24.7
OMAMERE	8	1	1	25.6
TOVEI	10	1	1	28.0
VERAIBARI	14	3	1	22.5

(c) The youngsters mentioned in section (a) 4. represent the peak educational standard obtained in this division.

(d) With the abovementioned exceptions no student has been educated outside the Kikori Sub District.

(e) There are 47 serviceable radio receivers held in the villages, the distribution is given in Table 7 Section G. This works out at one receiver per 30.9 people. Reception is poor throughout the daylight hours but is quite adequate after 4 pm. The Medium wave government stations at Kerema and Daru are the most popular with musical items taking preference over news broadcasts. There is no interest shown in agricultural programmes.

Very little printed material finds its way into the division, what does come in is mainly confined to free religious tracts. Newspapers are unknown other than being imported as cigarette paper. Posters are popular as wall decorations and publications such as "Our News" would undoubtedly be widely read were they to be systematically distributed.



## G - THE STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of living found on the three main inhabited coastal islands of the Urua Census Division compare very favourably with any found throughout the Kikori Sub District. The two river settlements of Gauri and Tovei in the north east of the division have lower standards in almost all respects. Much of the areas very real prosperity can be traced to the period of the active field work programmes of the Australasian Petroleum Company. Then the villagers learnt to appreciate the purchasing power of a cash based economy and have since been far more inclined to pursue monetary raising activities than have the remainder of the Kikori villagers. The only disconcerting feature is that, and the Urua villagers have no hesitation in confirming this, the greater proportion of the finance needed to start their numerous trade stores and the purchase of the more expensive items listed in Table 7, was raised through prostitution.

Veraibari is the only village to stand clear of the normal high tide mark, though even this site is inundated at the higher seasonal tides. Kivaumai is also situated on sand but this site suffers continual inundation. All other villages are sited on the mud of the river banks and all houses are interconnected by raised walkways. The usual practice adopted is to drive stakes in a palisade surrounding the individual housing units and for all manner of rubbish to be deposited here in an attempt to build up the general land level. This leads to very insanitary conditions as tidal action compounds rather than clears the accumulations of decomposing matter. The overwater sited toilets are not wholly effective as the incoming tide tends to deposit the excreta inside the village sites. This is compounded by the practice of keeping pigs within the villages, allowing them to roam freely. Unfortunately little can be done to enforce the Kikori L.G. Council's Pig Keeping Rule as there is virtually no other available land for such purposes.

Village housing units are the usual coastal Papuan style of raised pile construction. Due to the relative proximity of the commercial sawmills at Baimuru and Era, much use is made of dressed timber off-cuts. The general run of housing units are based on the European detached bungalow with, in most cases some internal partition. With the exception of the off-cuts, all other building materials are obtained from local sources. Nails and to a lesser extent screws are in exclusive use as fixing agents. No housing unit has a metal roof, what corrugated iron there is is used for private rain catchment systems. In most instances doors, made of off-cuts and covered windows are securable. With the lack of permanently dry land all villages with the exception of Tovei have, or are at present building traditional Long Houses to be used for village meetings and traditional ceremonies, they are not used for inhabitation.

Health throughout the area is generally good. The only Aid Post in the area is located at Kivaumai No 2 village and is

staffed by the United Church, drawing its subsidised supplies from Kapuna Hospital. Unfortunately the orderly does not do any patrolling and it is left to the villagers to make their own arrangements for treatment. The permanent materials aid post building supplied by the Kikori L.O.C. is unuseable. It has been built flush with the ground and is inundated at every tide to a depth of approximately one foot. The building is fast deteriorating. The villagers have offered to demolish and rebuild the structure on raised piles if the Council will supply nails and floorings.

The Aid Post at Veraibari village is run efficiently by the Kikori based Public Health Department. However it is so far removed from the rest of the villages as to be useless for the treatment of any but the Veraibari villagers. The Aid Post is of bush material construction but is completely functional and well stocked. It is quite noticeable that these coastal dwellers are far less prone to skin infections and except in the villages where there is a strong element of the Seventh Day Adventist faith, they are quite keen on washing and daily bathing in salt water.

A glance at Table 7 will show that the area has been completely Europeanised as regards to household artifacts. Only the preparation of the traditional staple foodstuff, Sago, defies modernisation. It is still cooked over an open fire wrapped in leaves. The general level of ownership of modern household equipment and tools corresponds to that that one would expect to find in the possession of a lower grade Public Servant. The level of Europeanised clothing is also adequate, the possession of sewing machines in all villages allows for a reasonable standard of dress and repair. Only the standard of cleanliness leaves something to be desired, clothes are washed but the muddy or salt water used for this purpose mitigates against a good appearance.

(b) The staple food of the area is Sago. Supplies are more than adequate, indeed there is a vast surplus. The Uruma people are not by tradition agriculturists and in any case there is very little ground clear of tidal influence for gardening purposes. A few scattered plots of Banana are cultivated but the salt content of these scattered plots mitigates against growing root vegetables. The basic protein intake is Fish. The area abounds in all varieties of sea foods which are harvested for sale as well as for home consumption. Pigs and poultry are bred in all villages but seem to be regarded more as status symbols than as a source of food. One of the more surprising features is the relatively high level of reliance upon canned and imported foodstuffs. There would appear to be no valid reason for this particularly as the most popular items are tinned Mackerel and Rice, both of which are simply substitutes for plentifully available local foods. In all dietary aspects it must be remembered that the villages of Tovei and Gauri fall a long way below the general level of the coastal villages.

(c) There are no functioning community or youth organisations within the area. Interest in sport is confined to those villages built on sand bars, Veraibari and Kivaumai, where netball is played.



TABLE 7 - LUXURY AND HIGH COST ITEMS

TOTALS	A I B I G A I	D A M A B A P I	G A U R I	K I N O M E R E	K I V A U M A I (1)	K I V A U M A I (2)	L A R I M I A	M A I A K I	M A R I P E P I A	M I R I M A I R A U	M O M O V A M U	O M A M E R E	T O V E I	V E R A B A R I
13 OUTBOARD MOTOR (Serviceable)	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	1
17 OUTBOARD MOTOR (Unserviceable)	2	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
38 SHOTGUN	3	1	3	4	6	5	3	-	4	-	3	2	1	4
47 RADIO SET	4	1	3	1	4	10	1	5	5	-	5	2	1	5
226 KEROSENE LAMP	23	15	19	17	21	19	16	10	17	2	15	15	11	26
49 Pressure Lamp	7	3	1	3	7	4	5	4	3	-	3	4	-	7
222 TORCH	4	16	14	16	30	26	17	13	20	6	16	19	4	20
48 KEROSENE STOVE	7	2	3	5	4	2	5	2	3	-	6	1	1	7
14 FISH NET	1	-	-	-	2	2	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
316 FISH LINE	44	14	26	23	28	27	19	15	26	9	21	19	14	31
50 SEWING MACHINE	6	1	2	7	4	2	7	2	6	-	7	3	-	3
46 GUITAR	5	2	6	3	3	3	5	2	6	1	3	2	2	5
16 UKULELE	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	3
13 WRIST WATCH	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
33 TABLE CLOCK	4	1	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-

## (H) - MISSIONS

(a) Both the Kikori based Seventh Day Adventists and the Veiru based United Church are active in the area, mainly through the medium of voluntary villagers being appointed as Pastors. The villages of Gauri and Tovei, in the north west of the division, are the only villages claiming no adherents to any of the brands of Christianity.

The United Church, or as it then was the London Missionary Society, have had the area under contact since 1870. At Ero on Aird Hills in the neighbouring division there stands a monument commemorating the first landing of an L.M.S. Missionary in May 1870. The Seventh Day Adventists, styled as the Papuan Mission arrived in the Kikori area in the late 1950's. Since then they have been engaged in establishing themselves in villages outside the United Church's influence and to intruding their own brand of faith into those villages which do owe allegiance to the United Church. Of course this is carried out under the guise of "spreading the Gospel", but in practice works through impressing the villagers with evidence of how much more money the S.D.A. has at its disposal. Fortunately there is no outward conflict in the villages where the S.D.A. has penetrated the United Church's domination, but in one case, Larimia village, the two factions have now divided the village between themselves, the Council water tank marking the dividing line.

(b) The United Church provides and supervises the activities of the Aid Post Orderly at Kivunai No 2 village, whose supplies are drawn from Kapuna Hospital under government subsidy. The Orderly does not patrol the neighbouring villages and acts as the United Church pastor for the village. This is the only mission provided facility in the division.

The S.D.A. have recently been having discussions with the Veraibari villagers towards establishing a village school there. However as the United Church writ runs quite strongly in the village these discussions have not progressed very far.

(c) The villagers of the area display very little evidence of effective missionary influence and despite the 100 years of effort they cannot regard this area as being "Christian". The villager simply accepts what facets of the faith seemingly fit in with his traditional beliefs. This is well illustrated by the outright rejection of an attempt, earlier in the year, by a representative of the Jehova's Witnesses to interest the villagers in his particular form of Christianity. Despite the area's general enthusiasm for anything new, the villagers found so much of the Jehova's particular requirements to be against their own traditions that the local man attempting their conversion withdrew after visiting only two villages. Missions are welcomed as long as all that they demand of the villager is a good singing voice.



## I - NON INDIGENES

(a) The two mobile expatriate run commercial ventures operating within the Uruma Census Division have now been withdrawn and there is now no actual or direct acting expatriate influence in the area. Both have contributed to the area's economy during the present year and are dealt with in more detail in Section M. Neither venture drew any permanent workforce from the division.

1. Fishing venture. Operated by Mr. F. Spytchaker from Baimuru using a twin hulled freezer equipped vessel. This vessel is now a total constructive loss and has been abandoned after having been beached in the swamps near Pia-ai Inlet. The normal operational procedure was for the vessel to remain cruising in the area purchasing fish caught by the villagers. Nets were supplied free of charge, on loan, and the costs recouped by paying a lower price for fish caught with these nets than for fish caught with privately owned nets. Although the vessel was grounded late last year the venture continued functioning in a limited way until July when Mr. Spytchaker left the area, leaving the vessel in charge of a well trained local manager, who promptly managed to set the vessel on fire.

2. Timber venture. Mr. B. MacFadzean of the Kikori Tavern, who operates a series of nominee Proprietary Limited Companies, has recently made a shipment of some 800,000 super feet of locally cut logs to Japan. He used a logging camp as shown on Map 2 for an assembly and shipping point. Whether this experiment will be repeated in the future is extremely uncertain as this last shipment can have produced little, if any, profit. The contract with the Japanese called for 2 million super feet and the failure to supply even half a load saddled Mr. MacFadzean with a considerable bill for dead freight. Were all of Mr. MacFadzean's well voiced ventures actually put into operation the benefit to the general Kikori area would be immense, the unfortunate fact is however, that Mr. MacFadzean is not a successful business man. While he seems to have no great difficulty in raising credit for his ventures he has demonstrated an amazing ability towards failure to emerge from them with any financial return. His sawmill opened up on the site of the old A.P.C. mill at Middletown, north of Kikori, was set up to export sawn and dressed lumber to Australia. Despite having been in operation for a year the first cargo has yet to be shipped.

In this instance the methods of payment adopted will mitigate against the successful reactivation of the logging venture. The greater proportion of the logs were purchased on deferred payment, the villagers having been given the option of taking the full value for the timber supplied in trade goods ex a mobile store on the log camp site, or were offered a chit to the full value to be cashed as and when the logs had reached their destination, presumably when the

Japanese importers actually paid out for the complete shipment. The third alternative offered was a combination of the two. In the beginning the villagers were paid out directly, but many are now disgruntled at having had to wait for up to six months for their money. There is little doubt that these little pieces of paper will be redeemed, but the whole practice is questionable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Both ventures were fully self contained and offered only a very minor outlet for locally produced vegetables and fruit. It is to be noted that the area carries on a small but regular trade with the established Sawmilling enterprises at Baimuru and Era as well as trading in fish with the Baimuru based expatriate interests. Distances prevent any great increases in this trading pattern.

(d) The study panel did not carry out a survey to make adequate observations required under the Appendix for vegetation investigations. With the exception of the inland channels on the three inhabited coastal islands, most up to 2000 feet and as far as all waters of the tide. The coastal channels on the three islands are either completely blocked or the tide or currents are blocked by sand bars, limiting navigation to light boats and sampans. The inland waterways are not as extensive as the coastal ones and are not navigable for larger boats.

Extensive feasibility studies have been undertaken on the water to be established a large port site on the Bai-da Inlet. The study was not available at the district level. However, the water site is an area of 1000 acres of the largest site in the district in May 1961. Various other sites have been investigated in this site at high tide. The waterway with the possibility of a large logging venture suggests that this area would be a good site for a port. This is approximately located where the inland waterway is the water "Bai-da" shown on Map 1.



## J - COMMUNICATIONS

(a) There are no roads, tracks or trails within the Uruwa Census Division, and no justification exists for considering the construction of any. In any case the greater percentage of the land is under water at high tide.

(b) There are no established anchorages, wharves or regularised shipping services into the area. Other than small crude landing stages none will be built in the foreseeable future. The proposed port site on the Pai-ia is covered in subsection (d).

(c) The construction of airstrips within this division is a practicable impossibility. The established strips at Kikori and Baimuru service the area with three R.P.T.S. flights to Port Moresby and one to Daru weekly. These are now operated by Aerial Tours Pty. Ltd. The sheltered waterways would provide acceptable float plane alighting areas.

(d) The study patrol did not carry any equipment to make accurate observations required under the Appendix Information Navigable Rivers. With the exception of the inland channels on the three main inhabited coastal islands, craft up to work boat size can operate at all states of the tides. The interior channels on Uruam and Ini Islands are either completely drained at low tide or entrances are blocked by sand bars, limiting navigation to light hulls and canoes. The inland waterways are used as a regular route for trawler sized craft proceeding to and from Kikori via Baimuru.

Extensive feasibility studies have been undertaken on the proposal to establish a large port site on the Pai-ia Inlet. The details are not available at sub district level. However, the general site is as shown by the location of the logging site illustrated in Map 2. Vessels of 3,500 tons deadweight have navigated to this site at high tide. Conversation with the proprietor of the logging venture suggests that his own soundings taken in the inlet have revealed a ridge of rock being some 16 feet submerged at low tide. This is approximately located where the letter "V" occurs in the word "RIVER" shown on Map 3.

## K - TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

The low level of these skills is illustrated in the following table which has been based upon both past and present positions occupied. It should be noted that, with the obvious exceptions, most of the headings include non-apprenticed personnel.

	Aigial	Damabari	Gauri	Kinonere	Kivabari 1	Kivabari 2	Lafinia	Maiali	Maripepa	Mirimabau	Morovau	Tovei	Qanare	Vonibari	TOTALS
Mission Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
Writer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Driver	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	8
Dental Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carpenter	6	-	-	5	-	-	5	2	1	-	2	1	3	-	23
Boatcrew	1	1	2	3	1	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	10
Army	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
R.P.N.G.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Storeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Radio Announcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanic	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE 8 - EMPLOYMENT ACQUIRED SKILLS



## L - THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

In common with the other areas of the Kikori Sub District, the Uruma people are apathetic generally and more especially so in politics. While there is no great interest shown the general level of political awareness in the Uruma Division is well above that of the rest of the Sub District. This can be traced to the flow back from the high number of absentees visiting the more politically conscious areas such as Port Moresby. The social structure of the Division, being virtually one large extended clan separated out into ten small sections, prevents any one person from extending his own influence over more than a handful of villagers and tends to make the people far more receptive to new ideas.

The Division has been electing representatives to the Kikori Local Government Council since its inception in 1966, however it is a regrettable fact that the villagers are only now beginning to appreciate the true functions of a Local Government Council. The readiness of the villagers to a tendency to confuse 'Government' with the physical presence of expatriate field officers, which is still prevalent amongst the older section of the population, had led the villagers to regard the Council as being a further extension of the Central Government's allegedly paternalistic attitude of providing services and village level projects without any great demands being placed on the villagers themselves. It has only comparatively recently dawned on the villagers that the success or failure of the Council depends upon their own attitudes. The Council is not yet being utilised fully as a platform for village ideas. However, now that the Council is proposing projects that will be of direct monetary value to the area, projects that had been regarded as being the exclusive privilege of expatriates, the Council is being looked on in a much more favourable light. There is little of a local nature that would produce any concentrated reaction on the part of the Uruma peoples.

The villagers have a good grasp of the functions of Government, thanks to the long periods of absence in Port Moresby by a large percentage of the villagers, and are convinced, now, of the House of Assembly's role in government. The function of party politics is only vaguely comprehended as the 'Opposition' concept runs counter to traditional thought. The general functions of the Public Service and its chain of command are understood, but again there is still the tendency for the departmental functions to be regarded as being solely the real responsibility of the expatriate.

No villager from the Uruma Census Division has attended any form of external seminar.

## M - THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Prior to the departure of the study patrol the Kikori based D.A.S.F. were asked whether they had conducted a census of economic trees in the Census Divisions to be visited. On being assured that these had been carried out within the last six months, no attempt was made by the patrol to obtain an accurate count. On returning to Kikori it was discovered that in actual fact D.A.S.F. had only recorded the Coconuts planted by two villages only. Consequently the numbers of palms recorded in this section are based on observation, not on accurate counts.

It must be constantly born in mind that the people of the Urua are not, and never have been, agriculturalists. There is virtually not useable land that is clear from the influence of salt water at high tides. With the very limited amount of land available plantings are in small scattered plots and on the old abandoned village sites, in all cases they are far removed from the present villages. Considerable efforts have been made to establish plantations and it is of interest to note that these efforts are still being pursued despite the virtual cessation of copra production in the area.

TABLE 9 - CURRENT COCONUT PLANTINGS

Village	New plants	under 5 yrs	Mature	TOTALS
Aibigai	350	400	700	1,450
Damabari - included under Veraibari				
Gauri	Nil	Nil	100	100
Kinomere	500	700	1,000	2,200
Kivaumai No 1 - included under Kivaumai No 2				
Kivaumai No 2	650	500	2,000	3,150
Larimia	200	700	1,500	2,400
Maiaki - included with Larimia				
Mairipepea	300	759	823	1,882 *
Mirimariau - included in Kinomere				
Morovamu	250	100	450	800
Tovei	150	Nil	200	350 +
Veraibari	634	927	2,339	3,900 *
	<u>3,034</u>	<u>4,086</u>	<u>9,112</u>	<u>16,232</u>

\* denotes accurate count

+ does not include plantings on new Tovei block outside Census Division

(b) Economically the year under review has been an exceptional one in that efforts have been diverted from Copra production into the more profitable participation in the fishing and logging ventures specified in Section I. Should the Kikori Local Government Council's plan to establish a regularised fishing industry in the coastal areas ever come to fruition, it is to be expected that Copra production will continue to decline in favour.



TABLE 10 - ACTUAL COPRA PRODUCTION

Village	Mature Plantings	Normal year Production	1973 Production
Aibigai	700	10 bags	Nil
Gauri	100	2	Nil
Kinomere	1000	15	Nil
Kivaumai 1 & 2	2000	90	72
Larimia	1500	12	Nil
Mairipepea	823	5	3
Moravamu	450	3	Nil
Omaumere	*	5	Nil
Tovei	200	Nil	Nil
Veraibari	2339	30	24
	9112	182 bags	99 bags

\* included in Larimia count

Value 1973 production at \$ 6.50 per bag = \$ 632 - 50.

(c) Only the new plantings recorded on Table 9 have been planted with any degree of proper spacing. Due to the high salt content of the so called soil all the mature trees produce small nuts even though the apparent yield, an average taken of the nuts on 50 palms in different locations, gives a good yield of 70 per palm. Given the small fruit size some 350 nuts would be required to produce one bag of copra. All villages have at least one copra dryer in action or under construction. Were all the available nuts used the potential production figure for the Census Division would be as in the following table.

TABLE 11 - POTENTIAL COPRA PRODUCTION

Mature Palms	Nuts	Bags	Value: \$ @ 6-50
1973 - 9,112	637,840	1,822	11,843
1978 - 13,198	922,860	2,636	17,134
1983 - 16,232	1,156,240	3,304	21,476

Note. Assumes no further increase in new plantings.

(d) There are no market gardening activities, what little fruit that is produced, normally limited to cooking and sweet Bananas, is used for personal consumption. There is little enough land for gardening needs let alone any for commercial production.

(e) The total cash earning from wage labour are set out in the following Table. This has been based on the claims of the villagers as to those who are in permanent employment, although there is some reason to suspect that the total of labourers claimed as being employed in Port Moresby has been over claimed. For comparison purposes the actual back flow of cash from these sources into the villages has also been shown.

TABLE 12 - KNOWN WAGE DERIVED EARNINGS

Villager's Trade	Number Employed	Wage \$	Annual totals	Back - flow %	Value
Mission Teacher	1	60pw	720	Nil	-
Fireman	1	33pf	858	10	85
Clerk	1	46pf	1196	5	59
Dental Assistant	1	38pf	998	Nil	-
Driver	3	30pf	2340	5	117
Carpenter	1	22pf	572	5	28
Painter	1	30pf	780	10	78
Armed Forces	2	40pf	2080	Nil	-
Outboard Operator	3	35pf	2730	20	546
Mess Steward	3	20pf	1560	5	78
Deck hands	5	15pf	1950	10	196
Watchman	1	15pf	390	5	19
Labourer (D.C.M.&D.A.)	3	11.80pf	918	20	185
" (P.W.D.)	2	11.80pf	612	20	122
" (D.A.S.F.)	4	11.80pf	1224	20	245
" (Contract)	7	96pa	672	100	672
" (at Ihu)	3	11.80pf	918	10	92
" (at Baimuru)	10	11.80pf	3060	20	612
" (at Pt. Moresby)	16	18pf	7488	10	749
" (at Lk. Murray)	7	11.80pf	2142	100	2142
Store owner (Pt. Moresby)	1	20pw	1040	10	104
			<u>\$ 34,558</u>		<u>\$ 6,129</u>

Note.

Wage rates based on average claimed.

No account taken of casual labour earnings

(d) The only Co-operative venture running in the Census Division is the village owned trade store at Kivaumai. This is purposely non-profit making, with all families being shareholders and the venture is financed by communal manufacture of Copra. As the sole purpose is to enable tobacco and a few food items to be bought at a slight discount the villagers are well satisfied without wishing to see any extensions being made in it's scope. This venture does not appear to have ever been regularised and other than the Census rolls, no list of participants exists.

There are no Rural Progress or other forms of Marketing Societies in the Urua Census Division.



(d) No one person in this Division can be termed as being an outstanding entrepreneur. There is a very low key level of commercial activity in the villages, this is confined to the operation of minute Trade Stores, the sole exception being Mr. Aural Tauni of Mairipepea village who does hire out his 20hp outboard motor. The viability of these trade stores can be judged from the following table setting out the stores potential customers. In general these stores operate as a status symbol and do at least provide the proprietor with cheap eating and smoking. As mentioned in the preceeding sub section, the Kivaumai store operates on a non-profit making basis and the store at Veraibari is classified by the villagers as being a 'Canteen', again purposely making no profit. In all cases these stores are run solely by the proprietors and employ no labour.

TABLE 13 - TRADE STORES POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS

Village	No. of stores	Average Adult pop.	Average pop.
AIBIGAI	4	87	128
GAURI	1 being built	48	81
KINOMARE	2	62	103
KIVAUMAI	1	115	187
LARIMIA	3	78	122
MARIPIPEA	2	36	61
MOROVAMU	1	36	66
OMAMERE	3	45	73
TOVHI	Nil	44	80
VERAIBARI	1	93	168

In addition the barge mounted mobile store of Messrs. Gulf Shipping Pty. Ltd., operates in the division when logging operations are in progress.

The prices charged in these stores are those current in the nearby centres of Saimuru and Kikori, the volume of sales leaves little profit once the transportation costs and annual licences have been paid out. While it is patently absurd from a strict commercial viewpoint to have, as at Oamere, three stores serving a normally resident adult population of only 45, it would be unwise to attempt encouragement for these stores to amalgamate, as these small ventures represent the first attempts at capturing the available cash at village level and will provide useful commercial experience to be set against the future.

One of the more disturbing features is the way in which the operating capital for these stores and for the high level, by the Kikori Sub District standards, of luxury and high cost items was originally raised. The villagers have very little hesitation in stating that the money came almost exclusively from prostituting their womenfolk.

A list of current Trade Store Licence holders is given in the

following Table. Where it was possible to interview the proprietor comments have been made on profitability and their use.

TABLE 14 - TRADE STORE LICENCE HOLDERS

Name	Village	Comments.
AIGO - PARUME	Aibigai	Very small, just covers costs
OMERA - WAGEHAU	"	Very small, owner absent
ABUA - MAIHA	"	Makes his families food requirements
AADE - MARU	"	Profit under \$25 per year
GAURI TRADE STORE	Gauri	Under construction
KAITA - HAUPEA	Kinore	very small, owner absent.
KOMU - AITAVAI	"	Profit \$ 37 last year.
KIVAUAI CO-OP	Kivaunai No 2	Non profit making
MAIRAKU - BEREMA	Kivaunai No 1	Temporarily closed down
NA'AU - NOIHI	Larimia	Profit \$59-80 last year
KENAU - ANIA	"	Very small just covers costs
GAUBIA - KEAI	" / Maiaki	Covers family food requirements
IANI - EWAUI	" "	Small, owner absent Port Moresby
AURE - AWAI	Mairipepea	Largest store and stock. Profit estimated at \$125 per year.
GIOPU - HOHO	"	Cheap food for himself.
AURAI - TAUNI	Moravamu	Small, owner absent not operating
MAIKERE - TORO	Omaumere	Very small, not inspected
DEVAIE - EUVAI	"	Minute, owner absent
AGUA - GAGARO	"	Covers costs only
NONOI - DARI	Veraibari	Run as Canteen to cover costs only.

Note: The difference between numbers in Table 13 covered by the two non operational stores.

(h) The high proportion of absentees found by the patrol meant that only a very few of the Passbooks owned in the area could be inspected. The Savings Banks are now unable or unwilling to disclose total figures for any given area, even on a confidential basis. To quote the current deposits from the few Passbooks that were inspected would be to give a completely false idea of the savings potential of the Division. Averaged out and multiplied by the total number of depositors this would give a figure of \$293 - 28 for the whole area, this is quite obviously very far short of the real level of deposits and bears no comparison with the very real apparent wealth of the area as is shown in Table 7.



TABLE 15 - SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

Village	N.S.W.	Commonwealth	Total
Aibigai	-	4	4
Danabari	1	1	2
Gauri	1	7	8
Kinomere	2	8	10
Kivaumai No 1	-	10	10
Kivaumai No 2	1	7	8
Larimia	-	5	5
Maiaki	2	4	6
Mairipepea	-	4	4
Mirimairau	-	-	Nil
Moravau	1	-	1
Omaumere	-	4	4
Tovei	-	3	3
Veraibari	-	11	11
	8	68	76

It was discovered that most villagers did not bother to open a Savings account as they have experienced no difficulty in cashing cheques from the Copra Marketing Board and other semi official bodies in the Cash Offices at Kikori and Baimuru. As this unofficial, but helpful practice has been stopped, only recently at Kikori, it is to be expected that more villagers will open accounts. Table 15 does not include any School Savings Accounts that may be held by the present generation of pupils.

(1) The Urua Census Division has the distinction of being the Kikori L.G. Council's best taxation payers. Tovei is the only village to have had the slightest difficulty in raising the 1972-1973 taxation rate of \$ 8-00 per male and \$2 -00 per female, although this seems to have been due mainly to the length of time spent on the villagers' new agricultural extension block some nine miles removed from the present village site.

TABLE 16 - TAXATION DEFAULT RATE

Enrolled	PAID	Percentage default	Kikori average
MALE 500	243	14 %	30 %
FEMALE 381	235	6 %	13 %

1972-73 Tax Collected : \$ 2,414 - 00.

(j) The calculation of the per capita income suffered, as did all other aspects of Area Study information collection, from the high number of absentees. The information in this section is based on a standardised questionnaire filled in at all villages, covering the first ten months of 1973 and projected to cover the full year. Where ventures have collapsed or closed down temporarily and are no longer available as cash raising sources the actual amounts to date have been used.

TABLE 17 - APPARENT CASH IN FLOW - 1973

<u>SALES</u>		Total value
Fish - Commercial - 6500lbs @ 10 cent lb.		\$ 650 - 00
Marketed 14700 5 "		935 - 00
Private marketed - Fresh		350 - 00
" " - Smoked		200 - 00
Crab - Commercial marketed - 7500 @ 3 for 10 cent		250 - 00
Private marketed - 11000 " "		366 - 70
Fresh Food - private markets @ 2 cent lb - 2790lbs		55 - 80
Sago - Private markets 724 bundles @ \$1-00 bundle		724 - 00
Copra - 117 bags at average \$6-50 per bag		760 - 50
Timber - to Sra Sawalls		371 - 00
to Gulf Shipping (Kikori) - not fully paid		544 - 00
To Steamships S/aili Baimura		108 - 29
Carvings - Genuine artifacts		305 - 00
modern reproductions		272 - 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,892 - 29
<u>TRADE</u>		
Outboard Motor hire (D.C.M. & D.A.)		88 - 00
(to private enterprise)		125 - 00
Trade Store profits - actual		246 - 80
		<hr/>
		\$ 459 - 80
<u>WAGES</u>		
Back flow ex absentees - see Table 12		6,129 - 00
L.G. Councillor attendances 4 @ \$12-00		48 - 00
Casual Labour - estimated		500 - 00
Other - including prostitution		500 - 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 7,177 - 00
Sales : \$ 5,892 - 29		
Trade : 459 - 80		
Wages : 7,177 - 00		
		<hr/>
\$ 13,529 - 09		
=====		



TABLE 18 - PER CAPITA INCOME

1. Full nominal population, using full wages as per Table 12

Population : 1,450 Earnings : \$ 41,558 Per Capita : \$ 28 - 66

2. Full nominal population, using details as per Table 16

Population: 1,450 Earnings : \$ 13,529 Per Capita : \$ 9 - 33

3. Normally resident Adult population, using Table 16

Population : 941 Earnings : \$ 13,529 Per Capita : \$ 14 - 37

The level of distribution of the area's apparent wealth is uneven. The villages of Tovei and Gauri in the north eastern corner of the division are below then general average, with Tovei being well below, while the Ini Island communities of Mairipepea and Moravamu are well above the \$ 14 - 37 level.

6

N - POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is virtually no arable land available within the Uruma Census Division. What little permanently dry land there is is urgently required for garden production for household useage. The permanent tree crops at present planted have used all the available cleared land, even though the majority of these plantings are under salt water at high tides. It is difficult to see how any large scale plantings could be carried out in the future, to clear any large area involves the destruction of the coastal fringes of Mangroves which would lead directly to very rapid and extensive erosion.

In any case these present areas of planting are far removed from the village sites, involving prolonged absences when work is being undertaken, and as only approximately 10% of the mature trees are being used for Copra production, there seems little point in encouraging further large scale extensions. The exception to this is the agricultural extension work at present being undertaken by the Tovei villagers, but, as their block site is far removed from the Uruma Census Division, does not fall within the scope of this sub section.

(b) Market gardening does not function in the accepted sense of the word. Little enough is produced for personal consumption as it is and the comments in sub section (a) above apply equally well to this one.

(c) No facilities requiring labour exist within the division. Barring the commencement of the proposed port complex construction on the Pai-a Inlet, or the regularisation of the logging venture operated by Messrs. Gulf Shipping Pty. Ltd., there will be no requirement from within the area for labour.

(d) The future economy of the area must rest upon the peoples' traditional skills as fishermen. Fortunately the Kikori Local Government Council is progressing, albeit rather slowly, towards the establishment of a fishing industry in the area. It is to be noted that whilst several ventures have been mounted in this region, they did not fail through lack of resources, markets, or the villagers' willingness to fish commercially. Had not Mr. Spytchaker's vessel become a constructive total loss, it would still be operating in the Uruma's waters. While this venture was operating the villagers purchased some 14 fish nets and sold their catches to the freezer equipped vessel, which operated a scheduled run throughout the area using Baimuru as its operating base, the prices being paid as 10 cents per lb for all varieties of fish excepting Barramundi which sold at 15 cents per lb. Villagers without nets of their own were loaned nets and their catches purchased at the reduced price of 5 cents per lb for all varieties. The coastal villagers were keen participants in this, even to the extent of being able to overcome their traditional fear of fishing by night. Commercial fishing is still practiced, the catches being transported to the freezer facilities at Baimuru, but is, of course, now confined to



those village still possessing serviceable outboard motors and which are within two hours travel of Baimuru.

The Kikori L.S. Council's project is to purchase a suitable vessel to be fitted with a freezer unit which can operate much in the same way as Mr. Spytchaker's venture did. The main difference is that it is planned to set up small self contained freezer units on strategically placed islands and villages to enable the catches to be stored regardless of the movement of the vessel. While the population is overwhelmingly in favour of this project there are several practical difficulties to be overcome. The principal drawback is that the Council does not possess the finance to operate the venture viably from the outset and will need some measure of financial support until it breaks even. Secondly the vessel would presumably have to be kept in survey which would prove both expensive as regards capital outlay and more importantly would involve a two months break in operations every year. The Council acknowledge that it cannot hope to attract the necessary commercial expertise from local resources, but has covered this eventuality by making the venture conditional upon being a joint venture with Mr. J.W.M. Senior of Delta Stores, Kikori, providing the management services, together with technical assistance.

Messrs. Gulf Shipping Pty. Ltd.'s recent shipment of locally cut logs from the logging collection point situated within the Urua Census Division has raised considerable hopes at village level. Bearing in mind the comments on this venture dealt with in Section I, it would probably be more accurate to use the past tense. Even if this venture is repeated, it will bring little direct benefit to this census division. The commercially exploitable timbers are confined to a very few acres in the northern extremity of the division and would probably not yield more to 500 super feet per acre. The Urua villagers do own limited areas of commercial timbers outside the division, but these are already being committed through low key but regular sales to the mills at Bra and Baimuru.

Following the Company's failure to attract sufficient volume of log purchases to even half fill their recently chartered 3,500 ton freighter, the proprietor has recently been engaged in surveying the coastal areas of the Kikori Sub District, in company with a representative of purchasing interests in Japan, with a view to exploiting the available Mangrove resources for sale to the Japanese wood chip industry. Should this come to fruition, which in view of the Company's past efforts must remain in doubt, it would undoubtedly prove financially beneficial to the Urua Census Division. However, it would also prove an ecological and environmental disaster.

## 0 - ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Uruma Census Division has been electing representatives to the Kikori Local Government Council since its inception in 1966. No one will deny that the Council in its early formative years was a hopelessly inefficient and non productive organisation and the Kikori area's villagers had to stand by and see absolutely nothing being accomplished just when they believed that their hopes for services were about to be realised. The villagers' usual reaction to anything new is always one of high expectations which are usually quickly dashed, the adverse reaction in this case being all the more pronounced as they had elected several of the younger and more vocal villagers to be their Councillors. Now that the Kikori L.G. Council has found its feet and has had several years of high quality advice and has managed to carry out some sort of programme to improve village life, confidence is slowly returning to the area.

In many respects this division stands apart from the remainder of the Council's area. All the villages have close family ties, yet are separate enough entities to be free from the traditional domination of village life and thought by the elders. This permits a far more progressive attitude to be adopted, witnessed by the level of apparent wealth in the area, and further allows the individual villages to pursue their own aims without causing offence to their neighbours. To a degree the high level of sophistication, high that is to Kikori standards, permits the Uruma villager to adopt a slightly aloof attitude, they can afford many things that the less wealthy villagers look towards the council to provide. The quality of the Uruma Councillors is well above that of the other division's wards and with their family ties they take the trouble to pass on news of what happens in the Council meetings, even if this requires a days canoe travel to accomplish.

The old adage that villagers will never become pro-Council until they have seen some physical results from their years of tax payments is amply demonstrated in the Uruma. Because the majority of the villages are sited on tidal salt water estuaries the Kikori L.G. Council has made a concentrated effort to provide each village with an adequate fresh water supply system. While some of these installations are in need of repair or are awaiting completion, the village of Tovei and Onamere are now the only ones in the division to remain reliant upon rusty 44 gallon drums for their drinking water supplies. Tovei has been put on the works schedule but the installation of the system has been deferred until the villagers themselves decide where they are going to build their new village. The provision of an Aid Post and the start of construction of Copra storage sheds in the villages has convinced the Uruma villager that the Council is not such a bad organisation to belong to after all.

However it is the Council's recent trend towards providing an economic outlet for their traditional skills, the move to establish a viable fishing industry is discussed in Section N (d) that



(3)

has led to the present favourable regard for the Council.

The tendency for the elder villager to regard the Council Advisor as in fact being the Council appears to stem from their belief that the Council's employees are incapable of operating without expatriate supervision rather than from any lack of faith in their own elected representatives. The present expatriate Council Advisor is to depart on leave before the end of the year and the elder villagers are somewhat apprehensive as to whether the Council will maintain its economic policy, which does favour the Uruma. Whilst the Council Advisor designate is well known from his work in the Baimuru area, the villagers are reserved in their judgement until they see how his first few months with the Kikori L.G. Council work out.

To sum up, the attitude of the Uruma villagers towards the Council has now very definitely veered towards favourable acceptance, and this attitude will continue as long as the Council meetings are devoted towards economic expansion programmes. The area is not now clamouring for Council provided facilities, although this will not prevent them from taking all they can get out of the Development funds. Fortunately the area's younger set of Councillors are acute enough to perceive the divisions between the Council's and the central Government's responsibilities.

## P - ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Due in the main to the populations' marked tendency towards spending their young adulthood in the major centres the Uruma is perhaps the most politically advanced of the Kikori Census Divisions. In this context it should be noted that the general level of political awareness and participation is low. However it is refreshing to find an area where the Central Governments functions and it's methods of carrying out policies are basically understood, but this should not be read as meaning that the area is a hot bed of politics, far from it, the concept of political parties has not yet been accepted by the villagers as it runs counter to their traditional methods of decision making.

It is only comparatively recently that the villagers have been able to differentiate between Local and Central government. The tendency now is to regard the Central Government, with slight overtones of confusion of 'Government', 'Council' and 'Law' with the physical presence of expatriate field staff, as being in existence to provide all things which the L.G. Council is unable to.

That the area accepts, indeed in some cases welcomes, the overriding authority of the Central Government, can be traced to two main reasons. Historically the area has good reason to fear the power of government. The actions of the Port Moresby based punitive expedition that investigated the murder of an L.M.S. missionary, Dr. Chalmers, in the adjoining Goaribari Census Division early in this century, made a most powerful impression. The incident is well remembered, indeed the Urumas display a certain degree of pride at being associated with it, and the retelling of the story has given the children a basic realisation of the power of government and the folly of going against it. Secondly under governmental authority the area has prospered. During the past two decades the area has advanced economically to a point where the Uruma villagers look down on the efforts of other Kikori areas. That they have been in a position to do this is generally attributed by the villagers to the ultimate presence of the central government authority with the years of development that came in its wake.

While it must be conceded that the Uruma is a progressive area, it must be remembered that the Kikori villager is, in general, apathetic to the extreme. On such a short visit such as the study patrol made, and without prior knowledge of the area, it may well be that the reporting officer has mistaken 'apathy' for 'acceptance' and 'Approval'.

In conclusion it is of interest to note that the Uruma villagers do not view the approach of selfgovernment, independence, and the continuation of the localization programme as being in any way liable to reduce their standards or affect their way of life. This contrasts strongly with the attitudes of the more westerly of the Kikori Sub District's census divisions.



(1)

## Q - ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There are no accommodation services available within the Urua census division. The nearest commercial accommodation is to be found at the Gulf Tavern at Baimuru. The standard charge for evening meal, bed and breakfast is \$9-00 and the tavern is approximately 12 miles away from the nearest of the divisions villages, Mairipepa. At Kikori some 15 miles away from the north western corner of the division, commercial accommodation is available at the Kikori Tavern.

No facilities for commercial repair of mechanical equipment exist in the area, nor are these services generally available at either Baimuru or Kikori. Afterborn transport may be hired from the three commercial enterprises at Baimuru, Steamships, Gulf Tavern and Baimuru Traders. However availability is dependent upon serviceability, which is generally low. At Kikori both the Kikori Tavern, run as part of the Gulf Shipping/Development series of proprietary limited companies, and Delta Stores are willing to hire out transport, Delta Stores being the only organisation in either centre to possess a workboat for which the hire rate is \$ 80 - 00 per day, inclusive of crew.

Aid Posts are situated at Kivaumai No 2 village, on Urua Island, and at Veraibari village. Hospital facilities are available outside the division at Kapuna, near Baimuru, and the Rural Health Centre at Kikori.

Useable rest houses are available at Veraibari, Kivaumai No 2, Larimia, Kinomere and Gauri. With approximately 50% of the village houses being uninhabited at any one time, overnight accommodation should present no difficulties. The numerous small trade stores in the Urua should not be relied on for having stocks of basic foodstuffs.

# PATROL REPORT

H.Q. SITUATION REPORTS

Report number: 4 of 1973/74  
District: Gulf  
Patrol conducted by: G.J. Slaughter  
Area patrolled: Upper & Lower Turana  
Duration of patrol: Urena, Goaribari  
Last D.D.A. patrol: Ikobi-Kairi C/Divs  
Last O.L.G. patrol: 8-10-73 to 29-10-73  
Map reference: Kikori & Arrowa River  
Fourmills  
Objects of patrol: See attached Instructions  
Station: Kikori  
Subdistrict: Kikori  
Designation: Assistant Partol Officer  
Personnel accompanying: see report  
Number of days: 22  
Total population of area: 5259  
Council area: Kikori  
House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

The District Commissioner,  
GULF District,  
Koroma

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 23 To 34  
Patrol Instructions,  
The Report and my comments,  
Area study,  
Updating of area study,  
Situation Reports No's 1- 2  
Patrol map,

(✓)  
(✓)  
(✓)  
()  
()  
(✓)  
()

DATE: 15/ 4 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

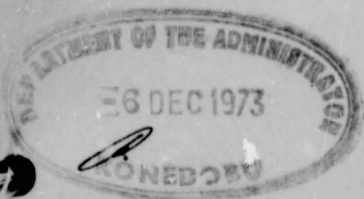
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Area study,  
Updating of area study,  
Situation Report No's. 1- 2  
District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report.....

Above average  
Average  
Below average

Date 25 / 11 / 1973 .

District Commissioner





# POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>URUMA CENSUS DIVISION</b>										
25-10-73	Aibigai	16	25	46	41	6	-	12	4	150
29-10-73	Damabari *	14	15	17	11	1	1	8	2	69
26-10-73	Gauri	16	17	26	22	2	-	14	4	101
25-10-73	Kinomere	17	24	31	31	12	12	25	13	165
26-10-73	Kivaumai 1 +	15	19	25	31	12	6	22	4	134
26-10-73	Kivaumai 2	23	15	28	31	13	8	14	8	140
25-10-73	Larimia	16	19	30	24	5	3	7	-	104
25-10-73	Maiaka =	7	2	15	9	6	7	13	13	72
24-10-73	Mairipepea	10	15	17	19	6	10	20	9	106
20-10-73	Moravamu	16	14	16	20	6	9	17	9	107
Mirimairau 25-10-73 %		-	1	3	4	-	-	8	1	17
25-10-73	Omaumere	13	14	20	18	-	-	1	-	66
27-10-73	Tovei	18	18	24	20	3	-	4	2	89
29-10-73	Veraibari	28	18	34	31	4	-	11	4	130
		209	216	332	312	76	56	176	73	1,450

## Note

- \* Damabari population now living on site with Veraibari
- + Kivaumai No 1 now combined with No 2 on No 2 site.
- = Maiaka now combined with Larimia
- % Mirimairau now abandoned population moved to Omaumere or Wowobo.

Total last Census	1,455
Plus Births	28
	1,483
Minus Deaths	15
	1,468
Migration In	-
	1,468
Migration Out	28
	1,450

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU  
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-21-1  
Date: 12/12/73

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

RE:.....KIKORI.....PATROL NO.....4.....OF..1973/74.  
CONDUCTED BY MR.....G.J. SLAUGHTER.....  
TO.....KIKORI AND ARROWA RIVER.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos.....1 and 2.....  
together with assessments. These have been distributed  
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information  
and any action required.
- . ~~These study assessments/assessments.~~

*P Bouraga*  
P. BOURAGA  
a/Secretary \*



(4)

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI

28th November 1973  
67-6-10  
H.S. Pegg  
a/DC

67-2-1  
14th November 1973

KIKORI PATROL No. 4 of 1973/74

Despite a frustrating start Mr. Slaughter has turned in an above average effort.


As soon as is practical I would like to view the Moka and Konaio schemes myself.

In view of the problem of staff and current commitments, I am loath to encourage further schemes unless the majority of the people are behind them. In fairness to the people of the TURAMA area, OMATI is a long way away from their traditional area.

The report highlights the need for better planning and liaison between the people, Council and government. Should a wharf site be in the wrong place, I see no option but to build it in the proper place.

As has been mentioned in previous reports, areas close to the station are those that are often the most neglected.

The situation at ERO village would be worth a discreet study. The largest village in the area, it should be the most progressive in all fields. However, even the teachers complain about it at the District Education Board.

  
H.S. PEGG  
a/District Commissioner

cc: The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU

P.O. BOX 60  
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

Assistant District Commissioner  
Sub-District Office  
KIKORI

28th November 1973  
67-6-10  
H.S. Pegg  
a/DC

67-2-1  
14th November 1973

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H.S. Pegg  
a/District Commissioner

cc: The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU



H.Q. DDA 67-2.35

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 5 of 1973/74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: I.W. Davey

Area patrolled: Ikobi Kairi, Era  
Gope & Uruma C.D.s

Duration of patrol: 9/10-16/10, 14/11-16/11

Last D.D.A. patrol: 21/11, 30/11/1973

Last O.L.G. patrol: varied

Map reference: Kikori F/m

Objects of patrol: Council Projects, Tax courts

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: A.D.O.

Personnel accompanying: S. Philipus T.P.O.

Number of days: 2

Total population of area: 4197

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori open.

The District Commissioner,

Gulf District,

Kerema

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 19T20 , 24, 26-27 ( x )

Patrol Instructions, ( x )

The Report and my comments, ( x )

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1- , ( x )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: 5 / 12 1973 .

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: 4/4/1974

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU  
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-2-35  
Date: 14/3/74.

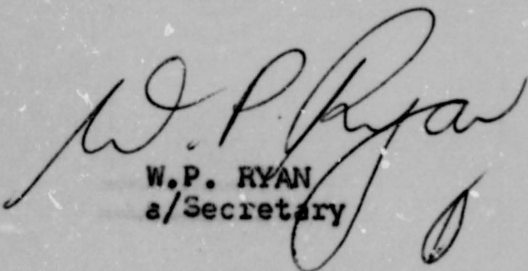
The District Commissioner  
Gulf District.....  
P.O. Box 60.....  
KEREMA.....

RE: ... KIKORI ..... PATROL NO... 5 ..... OF... 1973/74.  
CONDUCTED BY MR. .... I.R. DAVEY .....  
TO ..... IKOBI KAIRI ERA, GOPE AND URUMA ..... 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.

~~xxxxxx study assessment/recommendation~~

  
W.P. RYAN  
s/Secretary



DDA 67.2.36  
HQ

## PATROL REPORT

Council tax, escaped  
prisoners & general Adminis-  
tration.

Report number: 6 of 1973/74

Objects of patrol:

District: **Gulf**

Station: **Kikori**

Patrol conducted by: **I.R. DAVEY.**

Subdistrict: **Kikori**

Area patrolled: **Gope, Era & Urama C.Ds.** Designation: **A.D.O.**

REPORT SUBMITTED  
BY

Duration of patrol: **21/11/1973-30/11/1973** Personnel accompanying: **SMAIS PHILLIPUS (T.P.O.)**

Last D.D.A. patrol: **varied**

Number of days: **10 days**

Last O.L.G. patrol: **varied**

Total population of area: **3,887**

Map reference: **Kikori F/m**

Council area: **Kikori**

House of Assembly Electorate: **KIKORI OPEN**

The District Commissioner,

**Gulf** District,  
**Kerema**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios **4** To **5** , **6** , **7** & **8** ( **X** )

Patrol Instructions, ( **X** )

The Report and my comments, ( **X** )

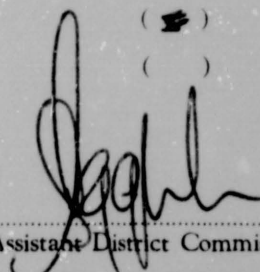
Area study, ( **X** )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1— , ( **X** )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: **13/ 12<sup>9</sup> 73**

  
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: **4/1/1974**

  
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref.: 67-2-36

Date: 12th March 1974

The District Commissioner

Gulf District .....

P.O. Box 80 .....

KEREMA .....

RE: ... ~~KEMORE~~ ... PATROL NO. ... 6 ... OF 1973/74 ...

CONDUCTED BY MR. ... ~~L.R. DAVEY~~ ...

TO: ... ~~GOPE, ERD AND URAMA~~ ... CENSUS DIVISIONS.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

  
W.P. RYAN

a/Secretary



HEADQUARTERS DDA 67.2.37  
PATROL REPORT

Report number: 7 of 1973/74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: I.G. McSweyn

Area patrolled: Uruma C.D.

Duration of patrol: 5/12/73-7/12/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: 30- 11 - 73

Last O.L.G. patrol: -

Map reference: Kikori F/m

Objects of patrol: Arrest of detainees

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: P.O.

Personnel accompanying: Consts. Pangi, Bini

Number of days: 3 Days

Total population of area: 1,469.

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori open

The District Commissioner,

Gulf District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To 24

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1- ,

Patrol map,

DATE: 10/2/73

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

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

Date: 4/4/1974.

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

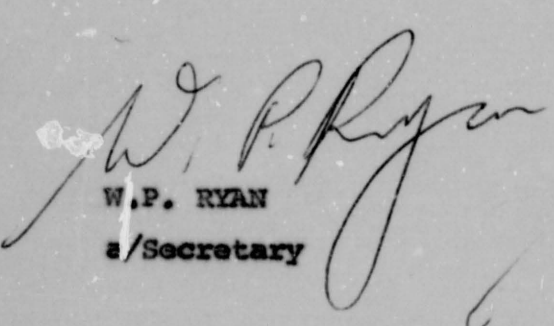
Ref.: 67-2-37

Date: 12th March 1974

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

RE: KILORI ..... PATROL NO. 7 ..... 1973/74  
CONDUCTED BY MR. I.G. MCSWEYN .....  
TO: URUMA ..... CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

  
W.P. RYAN  
s/Secretary



# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 8 of 1973/74  
 District: Gulf  
 Patrol conducted by: I.G. McSWEYN  
 Area patrolled: UPPER PURARI  
 Duration of patrol: 9/1/74-11/2/74  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 25/8/73  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -  
 Map reference: KIKORI Fourmil

Objects of patrol: Refer patrol report.  
 Station: Kikori  
 Subdistrict: Kikori  
 Designation: Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: Mr. S. Phillipus T.P.O.  
 Number of days: two police, one medical orderly, one interpreter  
 Total population of area: 1218  
 Council area: nil  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori open

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,  
 KONEDOBUE, 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  
 Patrol & Report..... Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

# POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total	
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		B/R	D/R
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
20/1/74	GURIMATU	13	13	29	22	-	-	7	3	-	1
28/1/74	HAUDREGE	13	15	18	17	2	-	5	1	1	3
16/1/74	KAIRUKU	19	28	36	33	-	-	4	4	-	3
14/1/74	KONI	18	10	18	26	-	-	8	-	-	4
20/1/74	LAKE TEDORA	16	7	5	6	-	1	1	2	-	3
12/1/74	* PAWAIA 1&2	17	10	42	33	-	3	8	5	1	11
26/1/74	SEHARU/ HEGEBARE	17	8	18	14	2	-	7	-	1	2
16/1/74	TATO	9	19	27	26	2	-	1	-	-	4
30/1/74	TETREBARE/	17	7	12	13	-	-	8	3	4	1
*	HEGEBARE	16	20	15	16	-	-	12	2	2	4
2/2/74	TIKARAPOU	17	12	10	13	-	-	7	-	-	2
28/1/74	TOBARU/ KORAU	18	19	18	27	1	-	15	6	-	2
6/2/74	TEHEDESARE/ WIMA	5	8	12	9	-	-	3	-	-	-
16/1/74	URARU	11	10	15	17	-	2	1	1	-	1
9/2/74	URI	6	5	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
30/1/74	URUPIO	16	4	14	16	-	-	4	1	-	5
21/1/74	WELJANA	10	2	23	21	2	-	9	7	3	10

TOTALS 238 197 323 316 9 6 100 29 12 56

\* I have combined Pawaia 1&2 as both groups are now residing at Pawaia 1.

\* I have included separate census figures for HEGEBARE as they have separated from the Tetrebare group and established their own permanent village. To avoid any confusion I did not list it alphabetically but maintained the order as listed in the Village Directory.

Total last census 1306  
 Plus births 1318  
 Minus Deaths 56  
 Migrations In 8  
 Migrations Out 12  
 Minus Wore 1195

I am unable to reconcile these figures with the previous figures.

Total 1195



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDCBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-1

Date : 14/6/74.

The District Commissioner

Gulf District.....

P.O. Box 60

**KEREMA**

RE : **KIKORI** ..... PATROL NO. **8** ..... OF **1973/74.**

CONDUCTED BY MR. . . . . I. C. McWEYN . . . . .

TO : **UPPER PURARI** ..... CENSUS DIVISION.

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.

XX

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DDA67-2-54

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr. L. KOTAHIA

In Reply

Please Quote

No.



District Office  
P.O. Box 60  
KEREVAL, GULF DISTRICT.

23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - GULF DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports as indicated below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports submitted were out of date. I apologise for this state of Affairs.

KIFORI: Patrol Reports Numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

BATHURU: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

END: Patrol Reports Numbers 3 and 3A.

KAITILBA: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and records, please.

M. J. P. J.  
s/District Commissioner



140

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 9/73-74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: M. Eggleton

Area patrolled: Ikoki-Kairi, Upper Turama

Duration of patrol: 14/2-17/2/74.

Last D.D.A. patrol: 3/73-74

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Familiarization

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: District Office.

Personnel accompanying: D.C. Peggs.

Number of days: 4 days

Total population of area: 457.

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori-Open/Gulf Reg.

The District Commissioner;

Gulf District,  
Kerema

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 10 To 11 ,

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1— ,

Patrol map,

(✓)

( )

(✓)

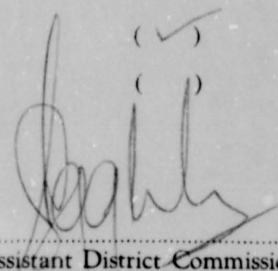
( )

( )

(✓)

( )

DATE: 26 / 2 19 74.

  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KORIEDOBU, 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

Patrol & Report.....

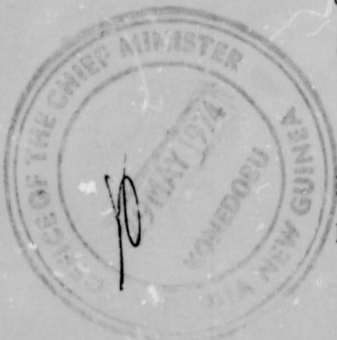
Above average

Average

Below average

Date: / / 19 .

.....  
District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-1

Date : 14/6/74.

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

RE : **UPPER TURAMA, KIKORI**.....PATROL NO. **9**.....OF **1973/74.**  
CONDUCTED BY MR. **M. EGGLETON**  
TO : **UPPER TURAMA**.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... 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.

XX

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary





DDA 67-2-55

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams  
Telephones  
Our Reference: 67-1-2  
If calling ask for: MR. KOTANDA  
Mr. KOTANDA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



District Office  
P.O. Box 60  
KOROR, GULU DISTRICT.

23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KOROR.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - GULU DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports as indicated below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports submitted were out of date. I apologise for this state of Affairs.

KIKORI: Patrol Reports Numbers 2, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

BALWURU: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

IMU: Patrol Reports Numbers 3 and 5A

KARUWIBA: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and records please.

S.S. 1900  
c/District Commissioner

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 11 73/74  
 District: Gulf  
 Patrol conducted by: I. G. McKeown  
 Area patrolled: Upper Turama  
 Duration of patrol: 1st. - 15th. March  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: No. 3 197/74  
 Last O.L.G. patrol:  
 Map reference: Arrow River 4 mil.

Objects of patrol: Gen. duty  
 Station: Kikori  
 Subdistrict: Kikori  
 Designation: Patrol officer  
 Personnel accompanying: 1 member R.P.I.  
 Number of days: 15  
 Total population of area: 653  
 Council area: Kikori  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori

The District Commissioner,  
 District,

Gulf

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Field Officers Journal Folios 17 To 19,  
 Patrol Instructions,  
 The Report and my comments,  
 Area study,  
 Updating of area study,  
 Situation Reports No's 1— ,  
 Patrol map,

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DATE: 14/1974

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, 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  
 Patrol & Report.....

( )  
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 ( )  
 Above average  
 Average  
 Below average



Date: / /19

District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-1

Date : 14/6/74.

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

RE : .... KIKORI..... PATROL NO.... 11..... OF 1973/74..  
CONDUCTED BY MR. .... I.G. MCSWEYN  
TO : .... UPPER TURAMA  
..... CENSUS DIVISION.

... 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.

~~xxxxxxx Study amendments/recommendations~~

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DA 67-2-56

## DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 57-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr.

MR. K. K. K. K.

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

District Office

P.O. Box 60

KOROR, KILB DISTRICT



23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KOROR.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - KILB DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports as submitted below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports submitted were out of date. I apologise for this state of affairs.

KOROR: Patrol Reports Numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 & 15.

BAIKURU: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

ILU: Patrol Reports Numbers 3 and 4.

KAITUMA: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and record please.

Yours faithfully,  
District Commissioner



# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 12/73/74

District: GULF.

Patrol conducted by: G.J. ATKINSON.

Area patrolled: Part Gope-Urama.

Duration of patrol: 8 days

Last D.D.A. patrol: 30/11/73

Last O.L.G. patrol: 5/2/73

Map reference: Kikori F/m

Objects of patrol: Land Investigation,  
General Administration.

Station: KIKORI.

Subdistrict: KIKORI.

Designation: Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying: K. CEGELA. A.F.O.

Number of days: C.I/c KAWI.

Total population of area: 8  
1196

Council area: KIKORI.

House of Assembly Electorate: KIKORI O.

The District Commissioner,  
GULF District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 2 To 4,

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1—

Patrol map,

DATE: 27/3 19 74

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

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-1

Date : 17/6/74.

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

RE : ..... KIKORI ..... PATROL NO. .... 12 ..... OF 1973/74.  
CONDUCTED BY MR. .... G.S. ATKINSON .....  
TO : ..... GOPE ..... CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

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

Free Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DDA 67-2-57



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

7-123

MR. KESTER

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



District Office  
P.O. Box 60  
KEREKA, GULF DISTRICT.

23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONE DOBU.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - GULF DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports indicated below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports are not of use. I apologise for this state of affairs.

KIKORI: Patrol Reports Numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

MILURU: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

INU: Patrol Reports Numbers 1 and 3.

KARITIRA: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and records please.

M.S. PEG

District Commissioner

DDA 67. 2. 45

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 13 of 1973/74

District: Salor.

Patrol conducted by: P. Gogole.

Area patrolled: Pala Inlet. Cope 1/0

Duration of patrol: 12/1/74 - 20/1/74

Last D.D.A. patrol: No. 9 of 1972/73

Last O.L.G. patrol: August 1970

Map reference: Salor Journal 11

Objects of patrol: Land investigation and

Station: Salor.

Subdistrict: Salor.

Designation: Assistant Field Officer.

Personnel accompanying: A. Thomson P.O. Secret.

Number of days: 10.

Total population of area: 1729

Council area: Salor

House of Assembly Electorate: Salor Open.

The District Commissioner,

District,

Gogole

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 59 To 60,

Patrol Instructions,

The Report and my comments,

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1— ,

Patrol map,

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DATE: 2/4 19 74

[Signature]  
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—

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District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

Date: / / 19 .

[Signature]  
District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-2-45

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner

Gulf District.....

P.O. Box 60.....

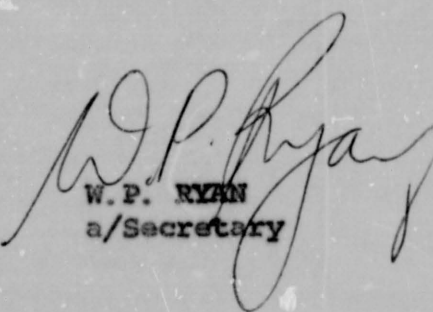
KEREMA.....

RE :.....KIKORI.....PATROL NO.....13.....OF 1973/74...

CONDUCTED BY MR.....E..GAGOLE.....

TO :.....PART.GOPE.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

42. KONE

## PATROL REPORT

Report number:	14/73-74	Objects of patrol:	Varied.
District:	GULF.	Station:	Kikori.
Patrol conducted by:	G.J. ATKINSON	Subdistrict:	Kikori.
Area patrolled:	Kaiaa Resettlement scheme.	Designation:	P.O.
Duration of patrol:	27/3-8/4	Personnel accompanying:	nil
Last D.D.A. patrol:	13/72-73	Number of days:	12
Last O.L.G. patrol:	-	Total population of area:	1525
Map reference:	Arrowa River Fournil.	Council area:	Kikori,
		House of Assembly Electorate:	Kikori Open.

The District Commissioner,  
GULF District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To ,  
Patrol Instructions,  
The Report and my comments,  
Area study,  
Updating of area study,  
Situation Reports No's 1— ,  
Patrol map,

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DATE: 23 / 4 1974.

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—

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

Above average  
Average  
Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner





P.O. Box 2396

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-21-9

Date : 14/6/74.

RE : ..... KIKORI ..... PATROL NO. .... 94 ..... OF 1973/74. ....  
CONDUCTED BY MR. .... G.J. ATKINSON .....  
TO : ..... IKOBI KAIRI ..... CENSUS DIVISION. ....

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

~~XX~~

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

DDA 61-2-489  
589



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 2-1-2  
If calling ask for  
Mr. [Name]

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.



Division Office  
P.O. Box 60  
KOROR, GULU DISTRICT.

23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONEDOBU.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - GULU DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports as indicated below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports submitted are of date. I apologise for this state of Affairs.

KIKORI: Patrol Reports Numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

BALURU: Patrol Report Number 11, 12 and 13.

NU: Patrol Reports Numbers 3 and 4A.

MAINEIBA: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and records please.

H.T. PANG  
c/District Commissioner



Sitrep: 67-21-1 / DOA 67-2-77

HEADQUARTERS

# PATROL REPORT

Station: BAIMURU. Population: 1807  
Subdistrict: KIKORI. Council Area: BAIMURU.  
District: GULF. House of Assembly Electorate: KIKORI.  
Report No: 14-73/74. E.SANO BARAKAM Map Reference: FORMIL KIKORI.  
Conducted by: ~~ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER~~st Patrol: ---  
Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER. Objects of Patrol: AREA STUDY.  
Duration: ~~XXXXXX~~. 17th - 27th APRIL, 1974.  
No. of Days: 11  
Census Division: IARE.

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 64 To 65, ( / )

Patrol Instructions, ( / )

The Report and my comments, ( / )

Area study, ( / )

Updating of area study ( / )

Situation Reports Nos 1- , ( / )

Patrol map, ( / )

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Port Moresby 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. average

Above average

Average

Below average

DATE: 14/7/1974

District Commissioner

## POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	<b>PAPALO</b>	<b>LAST CENSUS DIVISION</b>								
19/4/74	AIKAVARAVI	105	86	71	85	12	12	63	10	443
19/4/74	CHAKIRAIKU	11	14	10	15	2	1	8	5	65
"	CHOPURAVI	25	25	12	24	5	6	20	12	129
"	NAVIRIVAU NO.3	36	43	29	41	12	5	26	12	204
"	NAVIRIVAU NO.2	67	60	55	60	11	7	57	11	308
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>									
23/4/74	NAVIRIVAU 1.	4	6	7	8	2	—	11	5	45
"	NAVIRIVAU 4	25	19	22	23	1	1	4	1	96
24/4/74	NAVIRIVAU NO.2	35	44	36	42	3	1	14	2	177
25/4/74	CHAKIRAIKU	66	77	52	62	17	7	49	10	342
	<b>TOTAL: .....</b>									<b>1,807.</b>
	<b>1972/73 CENSUS TOTAL</b>				<b>1749</b>					
					<b>25 M/F</b>					
					<b>40 Births</b>					
					<b>188</b>					
					<b>1814</b>					
					<b>2 M/F</b>					
					<b>5 Deaths</b>					
	<b>1973/74 CENSUS TOTAL:</b>				<b>1807</b>					



## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 15/73-74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: I.G. McSweyn

Area patrolled: Omati Resettlement Scheme

Duration of patrol: 1/4/74-2/4/74.

Last D.D.A. patrol: 11 73/74

Last O.L.G. patrol: —

Map reference: Kikori Fourmil

Objects of patrol: Road Construction, General Administration,

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: —

Number of days: 1

Total population of area: 483.

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori.

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. : 67-21-1

Date : 14/6/74.

The District Commissioner

Gulf District

P.O. Box 60

**KEREM**

RE : **KIKORI** ..... PATROL NO. **95** ..... OF **1973/74.**

CONDUCTED BY MR. **I.G. McSWEYN**

TO : **OMATI** ..... CENSUS DIVISION

... 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.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DDA 67-2-59



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams

Telephones

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

MAST LOTAH

In Reply

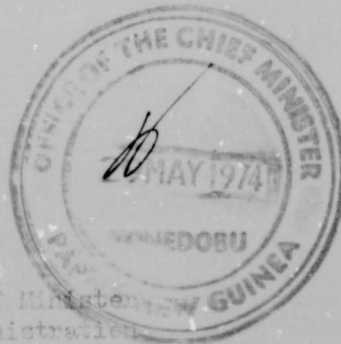
Please Quote

No.

District Office

P.O. Box 60

KORORUA, GULF DISTRICT.



23rd May, 1974

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KORORUA.

SUBJECT: VARIOUS PATROL REPORTS - GULF DISTRICT

Attached please find various Patrol Reports as indicated below. Some of them are for your records only as the situation reports submitted were out of date. I am apologising for this state of affairs.

KIKORI: Patrol Reports Numbers 6, 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

BATHURU: Patrol Report Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

INU: Patrol Reports Numbers 3 and 4.

KAINI: Patrol Reports Numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For your information and records please.

M. S. Puri  
District Commissioner

# PATROL REPORT

DDA67-2-70

67-6-10

Station: **BATIMURU** Population:  
 Subdistrict: **KIKORI** Council Area: **NON COUNCIL**  
 District: **GULF** House of Assembly Electorate: **KIKORI**  
 Report No: **15-1973/74** Map Reference: **KIKORI AND KARAHUI**  
 Conducted by: **E.S. BARAKAM** Last Patrol: **FORMUL**  
 Designation: **ASSISTANCE PATROL OFFICER** Objects of Patrol: **PURARI PROJECT (WABO)**  
 Duration: **16/5/74 - 10/6/74**  
 No. of Days: **26**  
 Census Division: **UPPER PURARI**



The District Commissioner,  
 District,

*Gulf*

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Field Officers Journal Folios *69* To *71*  
 Patrol Instructions,  
 The Report and my comments,  
 Area study,  
 Updating of area study  
 Situation Reports Nos 1— ,  
 Patrol map,

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DATE: / /19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*ga*

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Area study,  
 Updating of area study,  
 Situation Reports Nos 1— ,  
 District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report. *Average*

( )  
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 ( )  
 Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

DATE: *23* / *7* / *1974*

District Commissioner



DDA 67-2-76  
PATROL REPORT

Station:   
Subdistrict:   
District:   
Report No: 158 1973/74  
Conducted by:   
Designation:   
Duration: 14/5 - 15/6/74  
No. of Days: 33  
Census Division: UPTON TONALI

Population:   
Council Area:   
House of Assembly Electorate:   
Map Reference:   
Last Patrol:   
Objects of Patrol:   
Airstrip survey



The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 5 To 8, ( )

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, ( )

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1—, ( )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: 8/7/74

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
KONEDOCBU, 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. Average

Above average

Average

Below average

DATE: 23/7/74

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONE DOBU

Ref : 67-2-76

Date : 27/8/74

The District Commissioner

Gulf District .....

P O Box 50 .....

KEREMA .....

RE : KIKORI ..... PATROL NO. 15B ..... OF 73/74 .....

CONDUCTED BY MR. I.R. DAVEY .....

TO : ..... UPPER PURARI ..... CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOURAGA  
Secretary





DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: P.O. Box 60  
TELEPHONE: KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration  
KONFODOBU,

Date: 24th July, 1974

Our Reference: 67-6-10

Action Officer: N.J. GRANT

Designation: DDC

Your Reference:

Date:

SUBJECT: BAIMURU PATROL NO. 15B 1973/74

As copy of this special report is enclosed for your information about the airstrip site at Wabo.

I have also forwarded a copy of the report to the Director Office of Minerals and Energy for his information.

*H. S. Pegg Jr*

H.S. PEGG  
a/District Commissioner

BAIMURU

A.R. DAVEY

GULF

KIKORI

UPPER FURARI

NON COUNCIL AREA.

SPECIAL REPORT

The objects of this patrol were to locate a suitable airstrip site camp site and road access at a point about 1 mile downriver from the proposed wabo dam site and to conduct land investigations for the acquisition of the land involved.

Initially it was planned to locate a site suitable for Focker friendship operations. Unfortunately a close inspection of the proposed site indicated that it would be impossible to build a strip of such size without very extensive earthworks at considerable cost. This was due to the fact that the site selected is based at the bottom of a ridge and with the considerable rainfall in the area (thought to be in excess of 300" per annum) the area is crossed by large gullies, usually about 8 meters deep and from 5 to 30 meters wide. Moving inland from the site finally selected the land slope increases greatly. Focker operations would also be restricted by the Southern approaches and the western overflights. A site was finally selected that should be suitable for a class Y strip of length of about 630 meters which can be extended across a large gully to about 800 meters if required. Approaches and flyover areas are free from obstructions. Further technical details if required can be obtained from Mr. P. Michael, F.W.D. engineer, Headquarters Konedobu and a full survey of the strip is at present being conducted.

Further possible sites close to the Dam area were inspected but were found to be even more unsuitable. At the moment it seems highly unlikely that a F27 strip can be built in the area without very large funds being available. It is thought that even further downstream the terrain would be similar to that of the present site.

A further factor that should be taken into account before a large strip is constructed should be that of the weather. During the 4 1/2 weeks of the patrol it is estimated that a large aircraft would have been able to land on only about 7 days, and then only between 10.00 and 14.00 hours. During the patrol it was estimated that rainfall averaged between 2 and 3



inches per day and cloud cover was extensive. The patrol was conducted during the wet season of May and June, however previous experience in the area during November indicates that cloud cover may be a problem throughout the year. It is felt that a fuller survey of weather conditions in the area should be made before a commitment is made to construct a large strip in the area.

It may be more suitable to upgrade Bainuru airstrip to Focker standards and construct a small strip in the Wabo area. Weather is not likely to effect operations so much in these circumstances and it could turn out to be considerably cheaper.

#### WORK COMPLETED

To date the work completed is the cutting of approx. 150 meters by 630 meters strip site and the cutting of all the approaches on the southern approaches. The Northern approaches are over the Purari River and it may be necessary to cut a few large trees on the other side of the river. A large camp area has been selected and cut and final clearing has been commenced. The best road route to the dam site has been located, however this is very rough and will require considerable expenditure to put in only a low grade road. A fresh water supply has been located as have possible gravel sources and a temporary helipad has been constructed. Levels for a barge ramp have been set and construction commenced.

#### LAND INVESTIGATION.

The question of the ownership of the land at the strip site has not yet been finally resolved.

Apparently in pre-Government times the land in question, as indeed all the land along the upper reaches of the Purari River was not settled. The people of the present villages of Koni and Uri were living in the area of the upper reaches of the Wabo River and occasionally walked and hunted on the banks of the East side of the Purari. These people never settled on the Eastern bank and could not cross the river due to lack of canoe technology until post Government times.

The present people of Pawaia village lived well in from the western banks of the Purari somewhere around the headwaters of the Era River and very occasionally traveled to the West banks of the Purari, down as far as the present site of Pawaia village. The Pawaian people seem to have the strongest claims to the land.

In post Government times, due mainly to Government encouragement these peoples settled on the banks of the Purari and gained the technology to construct canoes. The Koni and Uri people built their villages not only on the Eastern banks but also on the Western banks and during the patrol the Koni people claimed that they were the true owners of the land which they claimed had been given them by the Uri people. The Konis claim to own all the land on the xxx eastern bank above Wabo Creek and on the western bank above a small creek just below the strip site up to about the present village of Uraru.

During the investigation however the Uri people claimed that they had not agreed to give the land to the Koni people, but just the rights to use the land, however this dispute was eventually settled ~~at~~ among the Koni and Uri people.

The Pawaia No 1 people however claim that they have sole rights to all the land on the western bank up to between the present villages

of Koni and Uraru. They agreed that most of the sago and other and other food crops in the area had been planted by the Koni people, but they stated that they had many times told the Koni people to shift off the land, but have not been unduly worried as the land has little value to them - up till now. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Uri people have for a number of years been living with the Pawaian people and have only recently shifted up river.

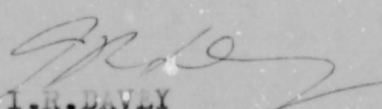
It is hoped that the matter can be soon <sup>resolved</sup> ~~resolved~~ and the people have agreed in principle that the Koni people be paid for the improvements on the land to be purchased while the Pawaia No 1 people be paid for the land.

A further complication is that the people are reluctant to sell the land. They wish to lease it and are asking for a free use of the facilities to be constructed such as free plane flights etc.

#### OTHER MATTERS

The transport and supply problems were as usual. Of the 8 40 h.p. motors available for the patrol and the 1 20 h.p. motor, in the end only ~~xx~~ one motor was operating properly. Stores for the project arrived late, very late or not at all. People after a while refused to sell food at the Government price and would not accept less than about 5 or 6 cents per pound for sago. Labourers were reluctant to work for all the period required, merely wanting to get a bit of money and then stop working. It is recommended that for long term employment in this area outside labour (i.e. outside of the Baimuru or Kikori area) be obtained.

It was originally intended that I would only spend a short time at the site until Mr S. Barakam A.F.O. was familiar with the work required. Due however to the unexpected difficulties of finding a suitable site, plus the other work we were asked to undertake, as well as the great difficulties involved with the land survey, and the fact that the original worked planned (i.e. merely the cutting of the centerline of the strip) was very quickly completed this was not possible.

  
I.R. DAVEY  
A.D.O.



DDA67-2-72

HQ. CM 80A

## PATROL REPORT

Station: Baimuru Population: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdistrict: Kikori Council Area: None  
 District: Gulf House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori  
 Report No: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 150-73/74 Map Reference: Kamui fourmil  
 Conducted by: APK J.H. Land Last Patrol: January, 1974  
 Designation: P.O. Objects of Patrol: system survey  
 Duration: 12.6.74 - 29.6.74  
 No. of Days: 17  
 Census Division: Upper Purari.

The District Commissioner,

District,

Gulf.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 3 To 25 ( )

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, (✓)

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1—, ( )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / /19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU, 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. Average

Above average

Average

Below average

District Commissioner

DATE: 24/ 7/1974

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONELOPU

Ref. : 67-2-72

Date : 22/8/74.

The District Commissioner

Gulf District.....

P.O. Box 60.....

KEREMA.....

RE : ..... KIKORI ..... PATROL NO. .... 15 D ..... OF. .... 73/74 .....

CONDUCTED BY MR. .... J. M. LAND .....

TO : ..... UPPER PURARI ..... CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. B. URAGA  
SECRETARY



DDA 67-2-67

172

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 16-73/74,.	Objects of patrol: Varied
District: Gulf.	Station: Kikori.
Patrol conducted by: G.J. Atkinson..	Subdistrict: Kikori.
Area patrolled: Varied.	Designation: P.O.
Duration of patrol: 11 days 23/4-7/5/74	Personnel accompanying: K. Gagola, AFO. (part)
Last D.D.A. patrol: brocken.	Number of days: 11 days.
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference: Kikori Fourmil.	Council area: Kikori.
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 11 To 12  
Patrol Instructions,  
The Report and my comments,  
Area study,  
Updating of area study,  
Situation Reports No's 1- ,  
Patrol map,

(✓)  
(✓)  
(✓)  
( )  
( )  
(✓)  
( )

DATE: 16/5/74.

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-  
No. 1

( )  
( )  
(✓)  
( )  
( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report AVERAGE

Above average  
Average ✓  
Below average

Date: 26/6/1974

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-2-67

Date : 15/7/74.

The District Commissioner  
Gulf District

P.O. Box 60

KEREMA

RE : KIKORI PATROL NO. 16 OF 1973/74.  
CONDUCTED BY MR. G.J. ATKINSON  
TO : KIKORI GENERAL CENSUS DIVISION(S).

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

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

XX

P. BOURAGA  
Secretary



DDA 67.2.80

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 17/73/74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: Bai Kaipu

Area patrolled: Upper/Lower Turama and

Duration of patrol: 31/5 - 11/6/74

Last D.D.A. patrol:

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference: Kikori Fourmil

Objects of patrol: Council elections

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: Clerical Assistant

Personnel accompanying:

Number of days: 12 days

Total population of area: 1400

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

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— ( )

Patrol map. ( )

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

H. S. Pige  
District Commissioner

Date: 12/8/1974

DOA 67-2-81

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 18/73/74

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: G.J. Atkinson

Area patrolled: ~~at~~ Pt Ikobi-Kairi, ~~at~~ Kikori-  
Kairi, Gope and ~~Ero~~

Duration of patrol: 2/6/74- 7/6/74

Last D.D.A. patrol:

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference: Kikori Fourmil

Objects of patrol: Council elections

Station: Kikori

Subdistrict: Kikori

Designation: Clerical Assistant

Personnel accompanying:

Number of days: 5 days

Total population of area: 1200

Council area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

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- ( )

Patrol map ( )

( )

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

H. L. Pegg  
District Commissioner



Date: 12/8/1974



DDA67-2-75

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 19/7/74  
District: Gulf.  
Patrol conducted by: H. Gayle.  
Area patrolled: Part Gorilbert, Urup and part Hobi, Hobi C/O  
Duration of patrol: 2/6/74 to 14/6/74  
Last D.D.A. patrol:  
Last O.L.G. patrol:  
Map reference: Kihori 1/4 mil.  
Objects of patrol: To conduct Kihori D.D.A. Pre-elections  
Station: Kihori.  
Subdistrict: Kihori.  
Designation: Assistant Field Officers.  
Personnel accompanying: H. Loyolega D.D.A. H. Hobi D.D.A.  
Number of days: 9 broken periods.  
Total population of area:  
Council area: Kihori  
House of Assembly Electorate: Kihori Open.

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 4 To 9, 11, 10, 14 (✓)  
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  
Patrol & Report..... Above average  
Average  
Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

DDA 67.2.75 H.O. Konedobu

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-2-75

Date : 27/8/74

The District Commissioner

Gulf District .....

P O Box 60 .....

KEREMA .....

RE : ..... KIKORI ..... PATROL NO. 19 ..... OF 73/74 .....

CONDUCTED BY MR. .... K. GAGOLE .....

TO : ..... KIKORI L.G.C. AREA ..... ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ .....

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOURAGA  
Secretary



DDA67.2.75 H.A. Konedobu

## PATROL REPORT

Station: Kokiri

Subdistrict: Kikori

District: Gulf

Report No: 19/73/74

Conducted by: K. Gagole

Designation: A.F.O

Duration: 3/6/74 to 14/6/74

No. of Days: 9 broken periods.

Census Division: IKOBI KAIRI C/D

Population:

Council Area: Kikori

House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori Open

Map Reference: Kikori 4 Mil.

Last Patrol: 19/73/74

Objects of Patrol: To conduct Kikori L.G.C. Pre-Elections

The District Commissioner,

District,

KKREMA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1/ T&L, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, (✓)

The Report and my comments, ( )

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1—, ( )

Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / /19

M. Eggleston  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1—, ( )

Patrol (are) Only. ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report. Average ( )

Above average

Average

Below average

DATE: 14/8/1974

H. S. Pegg  
District Commissioner