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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

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1973 - 1974

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS.

1973-74

KEREMA

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

KAITUMA

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

III

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

PATROL REPORT

Station: KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT	Population: 6,325
Subdistrict: KEREMA	Council Area: KEREMA PAV
District: GULF	House of Assembly Electorate: KEREMA OPEN
Report No: 1 of 1973/74	Map Reference: Mau Sheet 1:250?000
Conducted by: 1 Assoc. D.C., 1 A.D.C., 3 A.D.O's, and 5 T.P.O's.	Last Patrol: February 1973
Designation: Kerema Bay	Objects of Patrol: Census/Area Study/Training
Duration: 18.8.73 to 27.8.73	Officers: W.H. Warren Assoc. D.C. 8 days
No. of Days: Patrol days 46	D.J. Simmins A.D.C. 8 days
Census Division: Kerema Bay	P. Harrison A.D.O. 10 days
	F. Dubois A.D.O. 10 days
	A. Meikle A.D.O. 10 days
	C. Ula T.P.O. 8 days
	E. Irurapa T.P.O. 8 days
	C. Lili T.P.O. 8 days
	M. Aronga T.P.O. 8 days
	M. Mullul T.P.O. 8 days

The District Commissioner,
GULF District,
 KEREMA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To	Various	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,			(✓)
The Report and my comments,			(✓)
Area study,			(✓)
Updating of area study,			()
Situation Reports Nos 1-3,			(✓)
Patrol map,			(✓)

DATE: 1 / 9 19 73.

Deputy *A. Page* Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1- ,	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 3 / 14 / 19 73 .

A. Page
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

APPENDIX "B"

KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS Excluding Absentees				ABSENTEES Resident outside Electorate				Grand To
		Under 18 yrs		18 yrs and over		Under 18 yrs		18 yrs and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Between 20th and 27th August 1973	Abuipi	24	30	19	21	2	0	12	3	111
	Haupoe	31	21	20	24	2	2	21	6	127
	Havihuhu	25	34	20	18	3	2	6	2	110
	Hevaviri	14	17	9	10	1	1	8	1	61
	Ilovapare	41	32	17	23	-	1	12	4	130
	Karukandi/Mec	26	22	23	20	-	-	-	-	91
	Kapiri	53	64	34	45	6	4	11	4	221
	Karaeta	62	73	62	53	21	24	31	23	349
	Lapare	33	30	16	18	-	-	3	1	101
	Lou	24	16	20	19	1	-	9	2	91
	Lovela	6	9	6	5	-	-	1	-	27
	Luluitera	55	39	30	31	4	10	5	7	181
	Mamuro/Sori	25	28	39	28	2	1	19	1	143
	Mei'i No. 1	80	72	64	57	38	29	76	53	469
	Mei'i No. 2	96	93	58	64	37	27	62	51	488
	Mirakera	49	46	36	38	6	1	19	1	196
	Namohoroi	18	26	29	26	5	4	7	8	123
Petoe	4	6	8	8	13	8	17	8	72	
Siviri	141	132	96	112	17	21	57	26	602	
Uaripi	64	57	85	64	87	70	66	44	537	
Uriri	48	32	27	34	3	5	13	3	165	
		919	879	718	718	248	210	455	248	4,395
(Airstrip)	Kikori Squatters	28	30	45	36					139
	Epo Plantation	6	7	28	9					50
	Kerema	348	323	361	265					1,297
	Murua Station	26	24	27	14	1		1	1	94
	Murua Settlement	99	71	65	59	13	13	20	10	350
		507	455	526	383	14	13	21	11	1,930
	TOTAL	1426	1334	1244	1101	262	223	476	259	6,325

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

7th September, 1973.
67-2-6
B.J. Maume
District Officer
(Projects)

KEREMA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of KEREMA BAY Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by various officers.

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

The officers concerned are to be commended for their achievement. The Area Study is an excellent piece of work and obviously involved many hours of painstaking effort. Its value was enhanced by the prompt submission and informative comments from your office.

This initial effort by your staff will be used as a model for future exercises. I am sure that the training will prove most useful to the Trainee Patrol Officers involved. Please convey my congratulations to all officers.

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

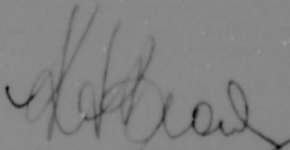
C.C.
The Principal Staff Training Officer
Department of the Chief Minister and
Development Administration
KONEDOBU

- (k) J (d). Due to time, all the rivers were not studied in depth.
- (l) M. The Department of Agriculture was unable to supply their village crop statistics. As figures of individual incomes collected varied between the patrol groups, no overall estimation could be attempted. Similarly with the Savings Bank Pass Books - some figures were collected in detail, others none at all.

8. Overall the details gathered by the patrols was exhaustive. However in the cases listed above reconciliation was difficult. Such variations or reconciliations would not normally be noticed with one patrol covering the whole area and thereby having its one level of research.

9. The data collected has been kept and the following patrol to the area can update those sections that require more information or detail.

10. All in all, I think you will agree, a worthwhile exercise.


K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

7. Some comments on the Area Study:

- (a) On the map - 10 Lou, 11 Lovela, 22 Epo should have been placed further southwards. This has been corrected on the 1:50,000 map.
- (b) B. No comment was made on traditional trade routes.
- (c) C. Affiliations and current alliances were not discussed, as well as the current friction between groups, e.g., the friction between the Uaripis and Karaeta over the land dispute at Murua and the Uaripis current friendliness with the Kameas who are the third party in the dispute.
- (d) C (e). No trading activities or otherwise discussed or gone into in detail, although some comments do appear under M.
- (e) Further checking will be required in several villages as some patrols did this more thoroughly than others.
- (f) E. Land schemes, resettlement schemes initiated by the people were mentioned but not in this section. Similarly with the Murua resettlement scheme, individuals hold leases from the government. This section needs enlarging.
- (g) F. 3. Literacy figures varied in detail and were therefore correlated with other detailed figures to provide the statistics. It provides a guide to the increase in knowledge of Pidgin in the area. The figures for High School students from the census area were not obtained.
- (h) G. More detail could have been supplied here by the patrols in relation to traditional eating habits, any protein deficiency, porportion of imported foods.
- (i) G. No mention was made of the degree of use various Women's Clubs made of their centres and their effectiveness.
- (j) I. Highland labour are employed at Epo as the local people generally have a reluctance to work there - such labouring is beneath their dignity.



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:
TELEPHONE:

P.O. BOX 60
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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

Date: 1st September 1973

Our Reference:

Action Officer:

Designation:

Your Reference:

Date:

KEREMA PATROL No. 1 of 1973/74

1. At request of Mr. D. Read of Training Section this patrol was mounted as a training exercise for five Trainee Patrol Officers. It was decided that, apart from this aspect, an attempt would be made to prepare a model Area Study for distribution in the Gulf District. The result is attached.
2. Mr. W.H. Warren, Associate District Commissioner, led the patrols in Opao group. This is one of our most difficult people and he was able to get valuable first-hand contact prior to taking over the District next week.
3. Patrol leaders all reported that the trainees performed and behaved well throughout. A separate report will be sent on these officers.
4. Final figures on Town of Kerema were handed in on Tuesday 28th August and typing of 49 stencils was completed by Mrs. Meikle, my Secretary, prior to knock-off on Friday 31st August 1973 - an excellent effort.
5. Mr. Pegg, Deputy District Commissioner, prepared the maps and graph as well as contributing to much of the narrative.
6. The five patrol leaders are commended for their patience and attention to the task. I am sure the trainees have benefited.

TRAINING PATROL - KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION

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It is proposed to carry out a Census/Area Study of Kerema Bay Census Division between Monday 20th August and Saturday 25th August 1973.

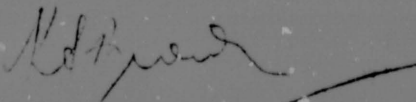
The following officers will act as patrol leaders and they will be accompanied by one Trainee Patrol Officer as indicated:

- . Mr. W. Warren, Associate District Commissioner and Mr. Chapau Lili, T.P.O.
- . Mr. D. Simmins, Assistant District Commissioner, and Mr. Mark Arongo, T.P.O.
- . Mr. F. Dubois, Assistant District Officer, and Mr. Mugagor Mullul, T.P.O.
- . Mr. P. Harrison, Assistant District Officer, and Mr. Clement Ula, T.P.O.
- . Mr. A. Meikle, Assistant District Officer, and Mr. Ejus Eruapa, T.P.O.

The Trainee Patrol Officers will arrive on Saturday morning, 18th August, and patrols will move into the field as soon as possible the same day, viz:

- . Messrs. Warren and Simmins to Opac group via Kapiri (nine villages).
- . Mr. Dubois to Murua and Epo (five villages).
- . Mr. Harrison to Mei'i (four villages)
- . Mr. Meikle to Karaeta, Luluita, Siviri (three villages).

The importance of these exercise will be explained at briefings prior to your departure.


K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

September 1973

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

An
AREA STUDY
of
KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION
GULF DISTRICT

Compiled from information obtained from
Kerema Patrol No. 1 of 1973/74

A TRAINING EXERCISE

Officers involved in Research and Patrol:

K.A. Brown, D.C., Gulf)
H.S. Pegg, D.D.C., Gulf) Research
D.J. Murphy, D.L.G.O., Gulf)

W.H. Warren, Associate D.C., Kerema
Chapau Lili, T.P.O.

D.R. Simmins, A.D.C., Kerema
Mark Arongo, T.P.O.

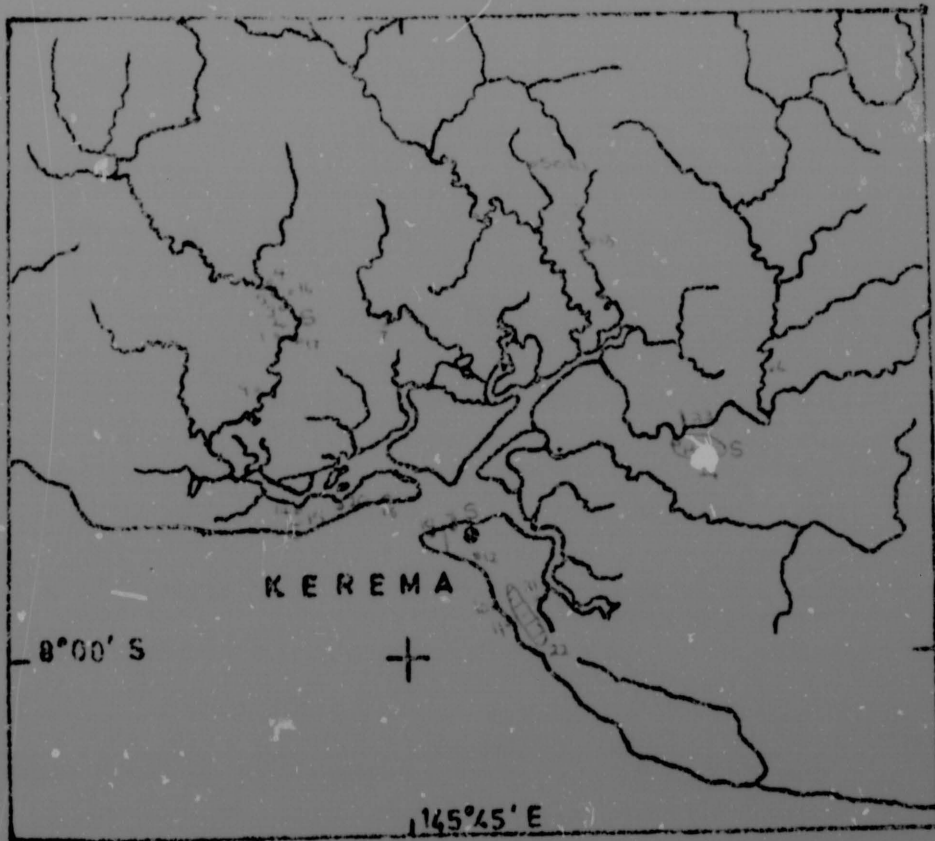
F. Harrison, A.D.O., Malalaua
Clement Ula, T.P.O.

F. Dubois, A.D.O., Malalaua
Mugagor Mullul, T.P.O.

A.J. Meikle, A.D.O. (a/D.G.L.O.), Kerema
Ejiro Irurapa, T.P.O.

Kerema
September 1973

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VILLAGES

OTHER

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 Abúipi | 12 Luluiitera | |
| 2 Haupo | 13 Mamuro/Sori | 22 EPO |
| 3 Havihuhu | 14 Mei'i No.1. | 23 MURUA |
| 4 Hevaviri | 15 Mei'i No.2. | 24 Sisifu |
| 5 Ilovapare | 16 Mirakera | |
| 6 Kanakamdi/Meo | 17 Namohoroi | |
| 7 Kapiri | 18 Petoí | AID POST |
| 8 Karaeta | 19 Siviri | AIRSTRIP |
| 9 Lapari | 20 Uaripi | SCHOOL |
| 10 Lou | 21 Uriri | |
| 11 Lovela | | |

Scale 1 : 250,000

AREA STUDY - KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Kerema Bay Census Division comprises twenty-one census units (as listed in recently revised Village Directory) and four settlements, viz., Epo Plantation, Town of Kerema, Murua Agricultural Extension station and Murua Rubber blocks.
2. The area is approximately 228 square miles (590 sq. km.). About 25% is swamp and 20% contains Kerema Bay waters and estuaries.
3. Except for a ridge known as Cupola, sloping to the eastern shore, and Epo Plantation, the area is generally flat. The highest point on Cupola is 800 ft. (244 metres) approximately.
4. Kerema Bay and environs has a wet, tropical climate. There is no real seasonability regarding rainfall. The average is 142 inches (3657.06 mm) per annum. Highest ever recorded, 177 inches (4495.08 mm) and lowest, 77 inches (1955.08 mm) per annum. Rain falls on an average of 209 days of the year (or rain falls about every second day).⁽¹⁾ Surprisingly enough, water shortages for brief periods are experienced during doldrums.
5. The average temperature is 79.01°F (26.15°C). Relative humidity is 83% at 9 a.m. and 74% at 3 p.m. Sandflies are particularly active in all seasons.
6. The north-west season is December to April and south-east June to October. In the brief transition between these major seasons periods of doldrums do exist but they are not pronounced.
6. The census division had initial contact between the 1880's and the 1890's, and sporadic contact until 1906 when a government station was established at Kerema to administer the area from Cape Possession to the Western District. Kikori was established in 1912 and Kerema was headquarters of a division until 1939. Between 1939-1945 a new division called Lakekamu with headquarters at Kairuku was created to meet war-time needs.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

1. Refer Appendix "B" for full census statistics; Appendix "C" gives breakdown of population in Town of Kerema and overseas population in census division. Appendix "D" contains a graph illustrating percentage absenteeism over a twenty-year period.

2. The population of the census division increased by 1,163. The main reason for this is nearly 482 rise in Kerema population and 139 squatters on outskirts of the town boundary. Patrolling officers also reported that in a number of villages many names had been excluded from the previous census.

3. Absenteeism is still high - just over 28% for total population of villages and just under 39% for adult male sector. It is too early to predict if the decrease in absentees is the result of the political climate, evacuation of families from New Guinea and Port Moresby or a normal variation; 1974 figures will be particularly interesting in this respect.

4. The natural increase is satisfactory. The census division is compact, has good communications, and medical services available are above the national average for a census division.

5. Previous census figures (total of all listed villages):

1952	2570
1956	3103
1959	3351
1961	3557
1963	3721
1964	3811
1965	3880
1966	3912
1969	4004
1970	4072
1972	3874
1973	4395

(45)

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

1. With the exception of some Kamea migrants (Kanakamdi-Meo and Mamuro-Sori) the Gulf District people of the Kerema Bay Census Division are sufficiently homogenous to constitute one ethnic group within the overall Elema group.

2. Territorially differentiated tribes do exist within the census division, these being:

<u>Group:</u>	<u>Village:</u>	<u>Pop:</u>	<u>Clans:</u>
Opao	Abuipi)	111)	Naimamo 1 and 2
	Haupoe)	127)	Kaivipi
	Havihuhu	110	Hohovao, Humaia, Kaivipi Ouehe, Haruku, Urip
	Hevaviri	61	Duruvavo Koriro, Haraimeapu, Minahoa (common ancestor Hoa)
	Ilovapare	130	Same as Havihuhu
	Kapiri	221	Hohovoio, Humaia, Kaipiri
	Lapare	101	Same as Havihuhu
Tairuma (1)	Mirakera	196	Marea, Kekoipi, Davale
	Namohoroi	123	Naemamo, Orilavi, Lolavi
	Karaeta	349	Luipi, Lavari, Meavila
	Luluitera (2)	181	As with Siviri
	Mei'i No. 1	469	Luipi, Laimavo, Ioipi, Samoraipi, Melaripi
	Mei'i No. 2	488	Apipi, Muasela, Kairipi, Meahipi
	Petoe	72	Same as Uaripi
	Siviri	602	Suveavo, Kairipi, Orip, Misano, Mareavu, Sefe, Melaripi
	Uaripi	537	Muasa, Kaesa, Melaripi
	Uriri (Tati)	Lou	91
Lovela		27	?
Uriri		165	?
KAMEA	Kanakamdi-Meo	91	?
	Mamuro-Sori	143	?

3. Relationships between neighbouring Korimiri and Kaipi Census Divisions are cordial. The Kamea and Elema people treat one another with indifference and on the part of the latter often contempt.

(1) Name of Kerema Bay; (2) Recently broke away from Siviri due shortage of land caused by Erosion Ipsi Point

(48)

D. LEADERSHIP

Traditional leadership would appear to have broken down and is usually only recognised in cases of pure village lore or tasks. The following is a list of people considered to be leaders in various walks of life.

Kanaka Amdi-Meo

Tenai Dapini, age about 39, with no formal education. An interpreter with the government until 1965. Spokesman for village and appears to be driving-force behind economic development in area.

Murua Blocks

Morehari-Morisae. The fact that he is a worker and has made a success of his block has caused him to be respected.

Karaeta Village/Siviri

Mr. T. Koraea, M.H.A. Prior to his winning elections in 1968, he was a Local Government Assistant; is Papua New Guinea leader of the Pangu Pati and President of Kerema Bay Local Government Council.

Roseva Rovela, age about 27 years, married, three children. Karaeta village councillor on Kerema Bay L.G. Council; businessman, runs local picture theatre in Kerema; has shares in P.W.D. gravel contract, has outboard motors for hire/charter. Worked for three years as interpreter for the government at Sub-District Office, Kerema; worked previously in Lae in watch repairing business and in Port Moresby. Previously followed Jehovah's Witnesses faith but was "ex-communicated" and now is of no religious following. Reads, writes, speaks English, Motu, Pidgin and Kerema Bay fairly fluently; educated to above Form II level.

Cripi Erapo, age about 70 years. Educated at mission school (standard unknown); has not worked for government or services; has no business ventures; no religious following; speaks Kerema Bay and Motu only; does not read or write; subsistence farmer.

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Oitoare Mavia, aged about 70 years. Educated at Mission school (standard unknown); has not worked for government or armed services; has no business ventures; has worked as labourer on Hisiu beach plantation in Kairuku area and also as boat crew and council labourer; member of the United Church; speaks Motu and Kerema Bay only; does not read or write; subsistence farmer.

Hovaro Lava'a, aged about 50 years. Educated at Mission school (standard unknown). Worked as labourer on Epo Plantation about ten years ago; has not worked for government or armed services; member of United Church. Speaks only Motu and Kerema Bay; cannot read or write; has no business venture; subsistence farmer.

Meaka Kake, aged about 50 years. Educated at Mission school to unknown standard. Runs a passenger ferrying service across Kerema Bay by canoe and outboard motor; member of the Jehovah's Witnesses following.

Sofa Teto, aged about 70 years. Went to Mission school; has not worked for government, armed services nor private enterprise; member of Jehovah's Witnesses; speaks only Motu and Kerema Bay; subsistence farmer

Ia'a Mavia, aged about 40 years. Attended a Mission school speaks and writes Motu a bit as well as Kerema Bay; has worked for Army; member of United Church; has had a bread backing and retailing business in the village; at present village committeeman.

Kakaito Kakare, aged about 60 years. Before the War worked on government plantation at Kairuku; no formal schooling; reads and speaks Motu and Kerema Bay; member of United Church

Abuipi

Naimamo. Leader of Naimamo No. 1 group; leadership hereditary.

Ariku. Leader of Kaivipi group; leadership hereditary.

Haboro. Leader of Kaivipi group; leadership hereditary.

Haunoe

Kairu Haiharu, Haiiau Kaia and Hare Iva. Hereditary leaders.

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Havehuhu

Ukau Auku, age 60 years. Married with five children. Labourer on rubber plantation Kikoni and Epo for seven years; worked for A.P.C. at Ihu, Hornibrooks in Port Moresby and Public Works Department. Carrier during Second World War for Australian troops from Bulldog to Wau, owns trade store in village, but at present has no stock in it. Leadership hereditary. ~~Local government councillor.~~

Hevaviri

Karamuro Aura, age 38. Married with six children; carpenter for twelve years, working in Lae, Bulolo, Wau, Finschhafen. Returned to village after father died. Leadership hereditary.

Ilovepapi

Maravu Ahehe, age 40 years. Worked in S.D.W. for four years as a steward; married with four children. Leadership hereditary; not influential.

Hiri Evoe, age 25 years. Married with two children. Standard 6 education in L.M.S. (United Church) Mission; went to Kivato Mission, Samarai, training as carpenter; worked for Watkins, Port Moresby, for one year. At present helping voluntarily to build Opao classrooms. Leadership hereditary; potential leader.

Kapari

Miro Harai, traditional leader of Kairipi group. Married. Worked as "bossboy" at Bulldog. Not influential.

Heroe Mahoro, traditional leader of Humaia group. Not influential.

Ave Haipa, traditional leader of Hohovao group. Not influential.

Aiahere Miae, Local Government Councillor; is an appointed leader. Spends most of his time in Kerema and not in village. Married.

Haipa Ave, son of Hohovao group leader is a potential leader. Interested in business and intends getting a Development Bank loan for pigs.

Lapare

Lari Opa, age 56. Has two wives and eleven children.
Leader of the village.

Haupu Lari, married. Committeeman of the village.

Mirakera

Baiva Balale, aged. Married with twelve children.
Labourer for A.P.C. around the Gulf. Ferryman during
War from Opao to Kerena. No education.

Namohoroi

Paiara Hari, married. Carried cargo for Australian
forces in Second World War.

Korea Kouki, blind. Forceful man even though blind;
widower with children.

Ava Anua, Local Government Councillor; married.
Not an influential leader

Mei'i No. 1

Tomasi Ui, aged 74, no education. One time Co-Operative
Chairman of Mei'i Society. Traditional clan leader; has
influence with older people; little with younger generation.

Merca Keae, age 41, Standard 4 education at Mission school.
Employed as a medical orderly with A.P.C. at Kikori 1954-59.
Appointed as councillor in 1970; has support of younger
generation.

Hia Tomasi, age 37, educated to Standard 6, U.C. Mission
Petoe. Currently employed as a switchboard operator with
P. & T., started with P. & T. in 1953/54. Lives in Fort
Moresby; no influence as such in day-to-day village life;
"big man" of village.

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Mei'i No. 2

Marala Holari, age 61, no education; subsistence farmer. Traditional clan leader; has influence with older people; little with younger generation.

Nita Kove, age 33, educated to Standard 4, S.D.A. Mission Orokoio; worked in Port Moresby for Merobe Constructions from 1964 to 1965 as a carpenter's assistant. Appointed as councillor in 1970; has support of most younger generation.

Tianu Kore, age 34, educated to Standard 5, U.C. Mission school, Peto. Worked in Post Office as clerical assistant in 1957-59; Treasurer for United Church, Mei'i and Women's Fellowship. Influential churchman with United Church.

Uaripi

Mou Hasu, age 51, no education; traditional clan leader; little influence with young people.

Pai Mara, age 61, no education; working with United Church; has worked at plantation; influential with people.

Mavara Kari, age 63, no education; working with United Church; most people like him.

Haraike Tape, age 32, educated to Standard 5, C.I.S. Kerema, Midubada Technical school 1958; carpenter; Boroko Motors 1959/68; much influence with younger generation.

Hausu Marovo, age 33, educated to Standard 3 United Church Mission school, Peto. Councillor.

Mara, age 47, educated at United Church, Mei'i No. 1, unemployed; Chairman for Women's Club.

Thersia Taita, age 25, educated at United Church Mission school; Treasurer Women's Fellowship.

Pepa Tiese, age 26, educated C.I.S. Kerema; unemployed, villager.

Leyori Mavara, age 32, educated C.I.S. Kerema, to Standard 6, Employed as clerk in Fort Moresby.

(39)

Siviri Village (Luluitera)

Maravila Lala, age about 60; runs own rubber block on Cupola road quite successfully with aid of family. Is reputed to be village sorcerer.

Larilake Naire, age about 57 years; runs own passenger-carrying business between Port Moresby and Kerema; also has gravel contract with P.W.D.

Terore Uaripi, no information available.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

1. Inheritance is patrilineal.

2. The census division very approximately contains about 146,000 acres of which 65,700 acres contain swamp and water areas. Some 13,000 acres are alienated as follows:

		Area			Purchased
		Acres	Rds.	Perches	
Kerema	Government Stn.	119	1	21	DA696 29.11.06
Murua		5600	0	0	DA878 18. 8.09
Kekeri			2	0	DA923 29. 7.10
Uaripi			1	0	DA975 14. 7.11
Mei'i			2	16	DA973 25. 9.11
Ivarika			0	14	DA1003 6. 4.12
Uaripi	Trading		1	24	DA1079 11.11.13
Mei			1	6	DA1096 10. 2.14
Ivarika	Trading	12	0	0	DA1124 28. 1.15
Kaia	Trading		2	0	DA1127 9. 2. 15
Koraeta	Trading		1	0	Da1141 26. 2.15
Mei'i			1	24	DA1079 22. 5.15
Mei'i		7	1	8	DA1174 17. 1.16
Opao	Agricultural	330	0	0	DA1303 4.10.19
Opao	Agricultural	434	0	0	DA1304 6.11.19
Pukadi	Trading		2	31	DA1381 16. 2.22
Ipisi Native Reserve	Native reserve	120	0	0	DA1401 6. 7.22
Uaripi native Reserve	Native reserve	220	0	0	DA1405 6. 7.22
Koraeta native reserve	Native reserve	50	0	0	DA1423 20.10.22
Opao Native Reserve	Native reserve	130	0	0	DA1424 25.10.22
Lorabada Native Reserve	Native reserve	43	0	0	DA1425 7.11.22
Petoe	Trading		2	0	Revested in 20.12.24 natives
Petoe	Trading		0	8	Application refused
Lovera	Agricultural	200	0	0	16. 5.27
Mei'i	Business	7	3	32	Land reserved from lease Gazette 2 1.19
Ivau'u	Mission		1	8	7. 3.33
Uaripi	Trading	1	3	0	17. 5.33
Petoe	Trading		1	0	15.10.35
Uaripi	L.M.S. Mission	1	0	0	21. 1.37

27

		<u>Area</u>				
		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Rds.</u>	<u>Perches</u>		
Namohoroi	Mission	0	2	0		5. 2.36
Uriri	Mission	0	2	0		30. 8.37
Petoe	Trading	0	0	20		17. 1.38
Petoe	Trading	0	0	24		11. 1.38
Epo Estate	Agricultural	5000	0	0	DA1798	40
Kerema Rubber	Wharf	0	1	0		7. 5.41
Petoe No. 7	Trading	0	2	0	NL106	20. 3.51
Petoe No. 6	Trading	0	2	0	NL107	13. 3.51
Kerema (Isavae)	School	2	0	25	DA2023	23. 3.53
Kerema	School (Part 2)	1	2	35	DA2039	14. 9.53
Eipevitera (Ipisi) Co-op.		0	2	15	DA2058	15. 3.54
Petoe	Special	0	0	16	LA2022	20. 6.55 (25 year lease)
Petoe	L.M.S. Mission	0	0	16	L1408	20. 6.55
Petoe No. 3	L.M.S. Mission	2	0		LA2280	
Petoe	Trading	0	1	0	LA2548	21. 3.56
Kerema	Hospital Extension	2	3	8	LA2527	1.10.56
Siviri	School (Part 3)	4	1	12	LF111/22	15. 6.57 (40 year lease)
Ivaria	Business	0	1	0	DA2251	22. 8.57
Murua	Agricultural	220	0	0	DA1405	

From this period, only other purchases were re-purchase of Kerema Town, airstrip and some extensions and High School extensions.

3. Arguments over ownership in Murua and Kerema Township have severely curtailed development and there appears to be no real solution to the problem.

F. LITERACY

1. The following is list of schools in the Kerema Bay area:

STAFF POSTINGS, SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT FOR
CENTRAL KEREMA - AUGUST 1973

Kerema High School:

<u>Form</u>	<u>Boarders</u>		<u>Day Students</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
1	89	43	18	9	159
2	53	43	10	9	115
3	37	17	9	8	71
4	37	7	8	5	57
	216	110	45	31	402

Staff 17 teachers.

Kerema Primary School - Government

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	34	27	61
2	53	18	71
3	21	16	37
4	31	24	55
5	22	23	45
6	42	25	67
	203	133	336

Staff 13 teachers

Murua Primary School - Government

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	13	7	20
3	18	10	28
4	11	7	18
5	10	10	20
6	6	5	11
	58	39	97

STAFF 3 TEACHERS

(45)

Opao Primary - Government

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	28	12	40

Staff 1 teachers.

Mei'i-Uaripi - Joint Government, United Church
and Salvation Army

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	14	17	31
2	16	20	36
3	24	12	36
4	22	17	39
5	30	13	43
6	22	10	32
	128	89	217

Staff 6 teachers.

2. Literacy:

<u>Village:</u>	<u>English</u>		<u>Pidgin</u>		<u>Motu</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Abuipi	4	5	21	25	39	46
Hauptoe	5	4	25	22	46	41
Havihuhu	4	5	23	26	41	47
Hevaviri	2	3	11	13	21	24
Ilovapare	6	5	29	27	53	50
Kanakamdi/Meo	-	-	3	-	13	8
Kapiri	9	10	43	54	78	98
Karaeta	18	19	61	38	85	63
Lapare	5	5	25	24	44	43
Lou	2	-	2	-	4	1
Lovela	1	2	-	-	4	-
Luluitera	13	11	43	21	60	35
Mamuro/Sori	-	-	7	1	17	3
Mei'i No. 1	16	9	39	18	9	6
Mei'i No. 2	20	10	36	14	16	1
Mirakera	8	8	42	42	77	75
Namohoroi	5	5	23	26	42	46
Petoe	1	6	3	3	1	1
Siviri	36	24	118	73	166	122
Uaripi	16	13	32	10	11	3
Uriri	5	5	14	8	2	18
Murua	63	40	28	12	59	23

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

1. The staple diet of the people is sago. Other indigenous vegetables which predominate in village menus are bananas, manioc, taro, sweet potato, coconut, pawpaw and sugar-cane. Fish supplies the majority of protein needs with occasional pork and other game. Tinned meat and fish are also very evident where there is cash to purchase them. Rice and flour are of course popular items.

2. Some of the older people and a low percentage of Kamea migrants stick to traditional dress in the village situation. Otherwise nearly everyone has some articles of European dress, ranging from the very chic to the very ludicrous ("hippies" exempt).

3. Appendix "F" ~~shows~~ shows the incidence of modern equipment in villages.

4. Housing is generally good. Iron roofs are gradually replacing native materials because of its durability.

H. MISSIONS

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1. The Vailala Madness Cult (1919) which arose and had its greatest impact west of Kerema did spread as far as Ipsi village (now Siviri). From time to time there have been occurrences of "cargo cults" but never very serious. It would seem the most susceptible would be Opao villages.

2. Four Missions operate in the census division in the following order of greatest number of adherents:

- United Church
- Catholic
- Salvation Army
- Jehovah Witnesses

3. The United Church and Catholic Church have leases at Kerema fully developed with permanent churches and residences. There is no resident Catholic priest at present. The United Church head is Pastor Leva Leva.

4. The Salvation Army's main centre is at Mei'i No. 2 village. Lieutenant Hodge is in charge. The Army's influence seems to be confined to Mei'i villages. Relations with United Church are very good.

5. The Jehovah's Witness Sect has a temple in Karaeta village where their strongest following is to be found. Previously they had some influence at Petoe but this has declined.

6. The Opao group still clings to a lot of their old ways. There is a United Church pastor at Kapiri and it appears to be only village in group to follow Christianity.

7. The following is estimated following of people presently resident in the area:

United Church	3,550
Catholic	600
Salvation Army	450
Jehovah's Witnesses	150
Various other	125
Non Christians	<u>1,450</u>
	<u>6,325</u>

31

I. NON-INDIGENES

1. Epo Plantation

* Labour force at 30th August 1973 -
Overseas Manager, wife and three children,
Assistant and wife.

The plantation is a company (Kerema Rubber Pty. Ltd.)
Managing Agent is Steamships Trading Co. The plantation
was started in 1936 with a lease of 5,500 acres. There
are now 3,000 acres of rubber.

* Apart from overseas staff, 31 casual and 250 contract
labourers are employed.

Production for 1973 is estimated at 347,100 kilos
from a daily production of 1,600 kilograms over a six-day
week.

Initially planted with low-yield rubber but gradually
replaced by high-yielding Malayan types.

There are 32 head of cattle and 24 pigs on the estate.

Machinery - 2 tractors, 3 trailers, 1 jeep, 4 motor-
cycles, 1 road roller.

A trade store is attached to the plantation with prices
about the same as Kerema.

\$82,000 annually paid in wages and \$200,000 on rations.

2. Murua Traders

A trade store with three Directors, Messrs. C.T.
Fletcher, Kikori Tae and Kavare Kautea. They employ two
store assistants and one labourer.

Mr. Fletcher also has a 26-acre lease at Murua which
he proposes to develop as a chicken farm.

3. Kerema Traders (Mr. H. Wilson)

General store at Kerema with associated bakery.
Aerial Tours agent. Has Storekeeper's (Liquor) Licence.

30

4. J. Ning

General store; B.P. (POL) Agency.

5. Kerema Hotel (Mrs. P. Wilson)

Has public bar. (See also Accommodation)

6. A prawn trawler, "LAKANUKI" (E. Whitton) occasionally calls and sells prawns at Kerema.

7. Very little contact is made with the Gulf Fisheries trawlers which have been operating a mile or two off Kerema bar.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Road

1. The main road from Kerema to Malalaua extends about eight miles within the census division. Uriri, Lou, Lovela are accessible from this road by short walks. To connect Uriri about one mile of road would need to be constructed over a reasonable route. It has already been partly cleared and is an ideal Rural Improvement Project for the village. Lou and Lovela are only 15-20 minutes walk and because of cliffs, road connection is not possible.

2. Karaeta, Lulitea and Siviri are on the outskirts of the Town of Kerema and accessible by town roads.

3. There are about five miles of internal town roads, none are sealed. This is a strong bone of contention with residents who consider the heavy rainfall warrants the main street at least being sealed.

4. Walking times in Opa area are:

Kapiri-Mirakera	50 mins
Mirakera-Heveviri	15 mins
Mirakera-Ilovepare	5 mins
Mirakera-Havehuhu	5 mins
Mirakera-Namohorai	20 mins
Mirakera-Haupoe	7 mins
Haupoe-Abuipi	20 mins
Mirakera-Lapare	2 hrs 20 mins (2 tracks)
	1 hr 30 mins

5. From Petoe Point (wharf) it is about one mile to Uaripi and three miles to Mei'i villages.

6. Epo Plantation has twenty miles of internal roads and is six miles from Kerema.

7. Murua station and settlement has twelve miles of internal roads. It has been a long-time desire to have Murua connected to Kerema by road. A road route is possible following the partly constructed Murua settlers road and to ~~is~~ the most south-easterly point and then south along an already surveyed route to Epo. There is one very difficult swamp section of approximately half a mile. This is also an ideal Rural Improvement Project.

8. The Vailala-Petoe road (Capital Works) \$400,000 is due to commence this financial year. Good gravel deposits are available at the Bluff and is presently being purchased.

9. A link-up between Murua and Kaintiba is possible. This would need to be a Capital Works project due to sparse population.

10. A Rural Improvement project of a short vehicular road between Siria landing and Mirakera village (3-4 miles) could be considered.

11. Another project after Vailala-Petoe road is completed is a look at feasibility of connecting Opao villages via Lapare to this road.

(b) Sea

1. Kerema averages two 20-80 ton coastal vessels each week. Epo Plantation backloads at least one of these with rubber.

2. The government operates a 56' scow, the PARAMA which recently replaced the BEARA and TOARAI, two 48' workboats whose draught proved a hazard over bars to port entrances in the district.

3. There are four wharves in the area, viz., Kerema, Epo, Petoe and Murua. Kerema wharf is due for replacement in the next two years with a \$150,000 structure. Petoe is a pontoon wharf constructed from Rural Improvement Funds in 1971.

Epo wharf is located on Silara Creek and 5' draught vessels can reach it on medium tides. It is of stone and cement construction.

Murua wharf, serving the Agricultural station and settlers, is in good repair.

Two small wharves, one at Siria landing and the other at Kapiri village as Rural Improvement Projects are worth further investigation.

The census division is well-served with two airstrips, Kerema and Murua. Details are listed hereunder:

<u>Details</u>	<u>Murua</u>	<u>Kerema</u>									
Owner	(DASF) P.N.G. Government	P.N.G. Government (P.W.D.)									
Classification	A.L.A.	Y									
Co-Ordinates	07°56'S 145°50'E	07°58'S 145° 46½E									
Elevation (AMSL)	20 ft.	10 ft.									
Strip bearing	094/274 MAG WAC No. 2988-3006	140/320 MAG WAC No. 2988-3096									
Strip length/width	2200' x 150'	3400' x 150' (Sup. 200')									
Effective operation lengths	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Take off</u></th> <th><u>Land</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>094 strip</td> <td>1500</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>274 strip</td> <td>2000</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Take off</u>	<u>Land</u>	094 strip	1500	2000	274 strip	2000	1500	
	<u>Take off</u>	<u>Land</u>									
094 strip	1500	2000									
274 strip	2000	1500									
Surface	Grassed earth/sand mixture	Grassed silt/gravel (B)									
Slope	Level	Level									
Approach gradient to end of strip	Western end: 1 in 35 Eastern end: 1 in 30	3 in 33 3 in 33									
Runway or strip number	10-28	14-32									
Remarks	(1) Two-way operation (2) Actual clearances: a) southern side 1 in 7 b) north side 1 in 2 restricted by timber at eastern end. (3) Markers - cone (4) One wind indicator (5) No parking area (6) No rainfall restrictions	(1) Pre-operational strip report mandatory Cat. B and C operations (2) Ground suitability signals in operation (3) Each threshold displaced 200 ft.									
General	A white unserviceability cross will be displayed if surface is unsafe. Authorised for use by Cat. D aircraft only.	60 ft. centre line seal with entry and new sealed parking bay to be commenced 1.10.73 at cost \$65,000. Possible to extend strip to just over 4000 ft. however would be costly and allow one-way operation.									

2. Kerema Bay is a good sea-plane base. Both Sandringham and Catalina flying-boats provided services from 1948 to 1962. 26

3. At low tide the wide, hard beaches and numerous islands provide emergency landing grounds. A non-directional beacon was installed during 1967/68 at Kerema as a further safety device. A J.M.E. was installed in 1972.

4. Aerial Tours took over the R.P.T. service from T.A.A. on 1st July 1973. Although a schedule of flights was published it is rarely adhered to due to weather and inadequacy of aircraft (Britain Norman Islanders) to handle passengers, luggage and freight. After a fairly bad start it seems to be settling down.

5. Macair operate a charter service out of Lae between Kaintiba, Kanabea, Murua and Kerema on Tuesday and Fridays each week. It is hoped Kokoro will also be included.

6. Apart from a notorious reputation of failure to adhere even remotely to scheduled times Kerema is fairly well serviced with aircraft.

7. The Headmaster of Kerema High School, Mr. N. Holtham, owns a Cessna 172 based at Kerema.

8. Aerial Tours also intend basing an Islander at Kerema in the near future. This should improve internal district communications.

9. It is hoped that until an Islander is stationed at Kerema a direct service (Baron) will be provided weekly for Kikori from Port Moresby.

(d) Rivers

Apart from Epo and Murua which can be reached by coastal vessels, the following can be reached by dinghy or powered canoe.

Kerema-Siria landing 25 minutes
Kerema-Kapiri village 35 minutes
Kerema-Mei'i village 30 minutes
Kerema-Petoe village 15 minutes

(e) Radio Communications

1. Radio Kerema has been open for over nine years and broadcasts to Gulf District people all over Papua New Guinea in five languages, the lingua franca (Hiri Motu) and four of the other Gulf District dialects.
2. Radio Kerema commenced broadcasting on 29th June 1964 and the station opened by broadcasting a tape-recorded speech made by the then Governor-General of Australia, Lord De L'Isle. The Governor-General predicted in his speech that, "...there will be messages for all; for men and women; for village elders and for children; for those who have been to school and those who have not..."
3. The way that this prediction has come true today can be shown by the monthly returns for messages sent by Radio Kerema on behalf of Gulf District people and their relatives in many different Papua New Guinea centres. During 1973 these messages have averaged more than 200 per month, or more than six per day.
4. Evidence of the popularity of Radio Kerema among Gulf District listeners all over Papua New Guinea comes from the number of request letters for musical items received each month; again, from all over Papua New Guinea.
5. The highest total was for April this year when 2,627 letters were received, bearing the names of 22,684 people and the total for the first six months of 1973 was 13,871 request letters bearing the names of 102,496 people.
6. Posts and Telegraphs transceivers are located as follows:

Kerema: VL8ZT in District Commissioner's office
Murua: VL8FE at D.A.S.F., Murua
Epo: VL8LZ at Kerema Rubber Estate (Epo)
M.V. PARAMA
7. A new \$83,000 Post Office was built in 1971. It contains teleprinter and Kerema has advantage of S.T.D. telephone hook-up

2f

8. Civil Defence. A single side band transceiver used exclusively for Civil Defence work. It is operated by the Deputy District Commissioner at 7 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. each day. There are also two Pony transceivers (walkie-talkies) for emergency use.

9. Police have their own radio network from Kerema to other Districts. No Gulf District out-stations are connected.

10. D.C.M. & D.A. Two Radcalls (Squadcalls) transceivers are held for special patrol work.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

1. The following is a list of technical, clerical and other skills given to patrols:

<u>Classification:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Correction Officers	9
Police	2
Patrol Officer/A.D.O.	2
Clerks	20
P.I.R.	2
Jeweller	1
Carpenter	30
Electrician	1
Linesman	4
Mechanic	1
Plumber	9
Medical Assistant or A.P.O.	7
Drivers (all types)	22
Painters	9
Welfare Officers	4
Library Officer	2
Teachers	11
Youth Worker	1
Storekeeper/Storeman	12
Nurse	2
Baker	1
Welder	1
Shipwright	1

2. No confirmation of competency for trades or professions were obtained except in the case of one electrician. The information generally is not very accurate however it gives an idea of skills available to people. Many of course are in other districts.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. It would be reasonable to assume by the number of wirelesses in the villages that the average villager should be fairly well informed on current events. This is not so as people rarely listen to political education programmes. They confine their listening to music and service messages. In effect, they use Radio Kerema as a personal convenience. They are really only interested in the things near to them or that personally affect them in a material way.

2. The Kerema Bay Local Government Council decisions are rarely challenged even if the people disagree. For instance recently Mr. Tom Koraea, M.H.A., President of the Council, moved for the introduction of a Ward Tax system. This patrol was told by all nine Opao villages that they disagreed with the system and they were not consulted. It was apparent that the Opao councillors (four) did not advise their people of the council's intention. However by the same token, such matters are usually broadcast beforehand.

3. The people generally understand the system of government operating in Papua New Guinea but have little idea of the mechanics. They know enough to satisfy themselves that no evil will befall under the existing system.

4. Many of the people suffer from a common syndrome not uncommon among field officers of this department, i.e., they do very well things attractive to them but under no amount of reasonable pressure will do things for their ultimate benefit requiring a reasonable amount of personal effort.

M. ECONOMY OF AREA

1. A pre-War Resident Magistrate Vivien boasted he had supervised under old "Plantation Ordinance" the compulsory planting of 1,500,000 coconuts in his term of office. As Kerema Bay villages were close to headquarters it is certain all adult males would have planted their quota. There is still some resentment to this forced planting.

2. The present site of Kerema station and Cupola were planted with rubber pre World War II but has since been cut out. A few acres remain on Cupola.

3. Eight to ten ships of Gulf Fisheries operate off Kerema and although catch is not known, it is estimated that each ship averages 1,000 pounds per day.

4. Murua Agricultural Station

This was established about 1960 to give a boost to the economy of the area. It would appear to be over-capitalised in assets for the number of staff that is presently manning it, viz.,

Staff: 2 A.R.D.O., 7 R.D.A., 3 carpenters
12 labourers

Buildings: 2 H.C., 14 I.M.Q., 2 workshops, 1 Aid Post, 3 dormitories, 1 mess hall, 1 shower block, 1 power-house.

Machinery: 2 generators, 1 Toyota, 1x135 M.F. tractor, 1 Ford 3000 tractor, 1 outboard and dinghy, 1 motorcycle, 2 set disc harrows, 2 sets ploughs, 1 grass cutter.

Livestock: 27 cattle, 31 pigs, 1 horse .

Experimental areas planted: 1 acre coconuts (pig food), 1 acre chillies (seed distribution), half acre peanuts (seed); half acre vanilla; quarter acre pepper; 2 acres soya bean (livestock food), 4 acres rubber, 20 acres improved pasture; 6 acres oil palms.

Kerema and although catch is not known, it is estimated that each ship averages 1,000 pounds per day.

4. Murua Agricultural Station

This was established about 1960 to give a boost to the economy of the area. It would appear to be over-capitalised in assets for the number of staff that is

20

5. Murua Settlers (established 1962)

Total 76 blocks - 47 acres settled. Twenty blocks under dispute between Siviris, Uaripis and Kameas. The undisputed blocks (56) represent 1,615 acres, of which 300 acres are now under rubber. Settlers average two to six acres of rubber and those producing sell to D.A.S.F. Murua.

Between January 1973-June 1973, \$4141.10 was paid out. During 1972-1973, \$8001.12 was paid to settlers (60,000 pounds). In the same year, \$19.74 was paid for coffee.

The settlers are also producing 3,000-6,000 pounds of fresh food weekly which is sold to Kerema High School and the Kerema market. Price ranges from 2-2½¢ per pound.

The biggest individual producers of rubber (near \$100 per month) are:

Morehari Morisae	Block 114
Eka Hui	Block 136
Megaramu Mapua	Block 152
Kikori Tae	Block 139
Hiae Kose	Block 148

Kamea labour is used by settlers.

In 1971 a Farmers' and Settlers' Association was formed. It has obtained a block on which to build a store, stocking agricultural items, but little has been done yet.

6. Kerema Bay Co-Operatives

The Kerema Bay Native Society Ltd. was established in early 1950's, and a few years later three Societies from it were formed, viz.,

- Pavalafiru Trading Co-Operative Ltd. (Uaripi)
- Mei'i Trading Co-Operative Ltd.
- Kerema Trading Co-Operative Ltd.

All worked fairly well until 1967 when they started to go down-hill.

Present situation resulting in liquidation of at least two of the Societies is:

Pavalāfiru

Membership 101	
Capital	\$2480.10
Rebate 11.9.61	556.00
Bonus share issue 25.11.66	725.80

<u>Profit:</u>		<u>Loss:</u>	
1960/61	\$725.50	1961/62	\$873.36
1961/62	717.78	1967/68	716.53
1962/63	413.60	1968/69	1172.73
1963/64	929.40		
1964/65	485.40		
1965/66	1053.65		

Kerema

Membership 188	
Capital	\$3049.80
Rebate 1964	874.00

<u>Profit:</u>		<u>Loss:</u>	
1964/65	\$2834.41	1966/67	\$1524.63
1965/66	140.55	1967/68	253.02

Mei'i

Membership 115	
Capital	\$2331.60
Rebate 29.6.65	\$1448 25.11.66
Bonus share issue 25.11.66	177.00
27.8.69	212.80
	229.00

<u>Profit:</u>		<u>Loss:</u>	
1960/61	\$465.10	1961/62	\$112.60
1962/63	691.90	1967/68	975.87
1963/64	905.10	1968/69	804.06
1964/65	1592.40		
1965/66	2068.40		
1966/67	279.99		

7. Mr. Savoa Tere

Has an excellent permanent building store in Priddle Street, Kerema, and competes with Kerema Traders and J. Ning. The family are migrants from Iokea.

8. Mr. Roseva Rovela

Runs a local picture show but currently frustrated by local land disputes over his theatre site. Also has out-board motors for hire and shares in P.W.D. gravel contract. Good potential.

9. Mr. Tom Koraea, M.H.A.

Has a trade store near Kerema wharf. He buys copra and hires powered canoe.

10. Mei'i, Uaripi and Petoe

Some families earn about \$2.50 each time they visit market on Saturdays. Most of this is spent in local stores. Other income is derived from sale of copra. The following figures were obtained for twelve months ending May 1973:

Mei'i No. 1 Individuals	\$:588.28
Mei'i Society	1834.09
Mei'i No. 2	562.71
Uaripi	441.80
Petoe	Nil

11. Tairun Maseevese of Petoe has a boar and a sow he purchased from Murua, enclosed in proper place.

12. Mamuro-Sori

Rubber planted five years ago but generally neglected partly due to nomadic nature of people and partly due to lack of attention by patrols.

13. Kanakandi-Meo

These people have planted 753 rubber trees in last year. They also grow a lot of local fresh foods for market.

14. Lou and Lovela

Make a little copra. Their income mainly derived from smoked fish, crabs, bananas and yams at Kerema market. Most of adult males employed as labourers for P.W.D.

15. D.A.S.F. was unable to provide accurate figures of total production and acreages for the census division. It is hoped these will be obtained shortly and a separate sheet supplied for this study.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

1. The eastern edge of census division, between Murua and Epo plantation, the foothills to the north of Murua and the fringe lands outside the swamp area of Opau have large areas suitable for increased plantings of permanent tree crops:

- Epo-Murua: approx. 800 hectares - rubber coffee
 - Murua (Matupe)
 - Mamuro: approx. 1600 hectares - rubber coffee
 - Opao area: approx 3000 hectares - coconuts,
rubber, coffee
- Total: 5,400 hectares.

It should be noted that the amount of production of coconuts and rubber could be doubled on existing plantings alone.

2. Market gardening cannot be increased by much unless Kerema grows. There is an over-supply at present, and people are not producing what they could. The possibility of Port Moresby as a market has been under study but transport and marketing there is the problem. As an area for market gardening, this has more potential than many others.

A little sago is sold through relatives in Port Moresby but it is doubtful if this could be expanded.

Oranges grow well in Opao but existing trees are old and need pruning. Oranges and lemons could have some market both in Kerema and Port Moresby if produced in larger quantities as they travel fairly well.

3. It is difficult at present to see how wage earnings can be increased without a corresponding increase in Kerema township.

The only plantation (Epo) employs Highland labour (250) as opposed to (31) casual from nearby villages.

The current proportion of people outside the area would not materially affect any substantial increase in plantings.

4. New activities that could increase local income are:

- (a) Fishing and prawning. Currently the prawning fleets work out of Port Moresby due to the shallow bar entrance and lack of a suitable area at Kerema. There could be scope for indigenous participation here.

While the fishing inside the bay mainly goes for local consumption, there is more scope for the sale of fish locally.

- (b) While every encouragement is given to local contractors, until more space is available for their workshops, etc., little expansion remains in this field unless village people desire more permanent buildings.

- (c) There is a need for a garage to service vehicles and outboard motors.

- (d) Improved road services:

Kerema-Murua; Petoe-Vailala

could improve utilisation of plantings and allow new plantings. Road improvements will bring cash by labour utilisation.

- (e) A road in the Opao area to the landing at Siria could open up unused areas, and also inject cash into the area.

- (f) Taking over water transport in the Bay area with all government departments hiring their transport

- (g) Land utilisation on a more rationalised basis such as the Sisifu scheme (Karaeta) where the land owners split their land into equal blocks and then allocated them, could assist plantation-style tree crops growing.

5. The people's reaction to any programme could be described as one of gentle cynicism. Self-help and self reliance is still there on schemes that they are really interested in but everything else has its price, and while a project may be beneficial it will not be supported if it requires unpleasant effort, i.e., unpleasant to the people's way of thinking.

15

0. ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Kerema Bay Local Government Council was proclaimed on the 8th April 1960. Its early membership was thirteen Councillors for eleven wards covering a total population of 3,821 of whom 1,371 were absent from the council area. It was established as a typically low-level rural council and reports indicate that the consensus of opinion regarding its early years of operation was that the council was ineffective. Up to the year 1966, typical remarks were:

"Over the last financial year the Kerema Bay Council has done no major work of any description."

"The council's financial position is not so good."

"The Executive Committee of the council does not take on very much responsibility."

"The council at the moment is incapable of carrying out a works programme without the assistance of the Adviser."

"The progress of this council is not satisfactory. Much of the blame must be attributed to the apathy of the taxpayers."

2. The reasons for this were as follows:

- . small population;
- . insignificant revenue;
- . large number of absentees;
- . lack of experienced advisory staff;
- . many changes in advisory staff.

3. It is possible that, like many areas in the country, this council was sold to the people as a panacea. Indeed this was accepted thinking in the early days of local government when local tax raising and locally-orientated enterprise were seen, in theory, as the answer to the impossibility of the central government in meeting the demands of the rural areas. The central government failed to take into account the heavy administrative costs of running a council and that very little finance would be left for capital works. The people quite naturally were expecting material results and, failing to appreciate the political advantages of representation, were disappointed. However, during this period up to 1966 there were examples of self-help and co-operation and the council was fairly active in providing social amenities like the showing of films; it encouraged welfare activities in the area and provided improved water supplies.

4. The year 1967 was expected to be the turning point in the development of this council. Radical changes were anticipated and typical comments at this point in time were:

"The council has in the past had too small an income to have much material impact in the area. With the change to multi-racial status and the additional functions taken over, a more effective unit should emerge."

"In general the situation seems somewhat depressing and the council definitely needs something to enliven it. It is to be hoped that its conversion to a multi-racial body will provide it with a sound basis on which to make progress."

5. In 1967 the council became multi-racial and took over a number of functions in the town of Kerema, e.g., maintenance of airstrip contract, sanitation and garbage contract, parks and gardens contract and the Shell agency. Membership became sixteen councillors for fourteen wards and the population covered by the council increased to around the 5,000 mark. The revenue received a considerable boost from these ventures and reports at the end of the year 1967/68 were enthusiastic:

"The council appears to have had a very successful year."

"The council has had a year of steady progress during the financial year under review."

6. However a note of warning was sounded:

"While the council itself is becoming more efficient and the Executive is a really go-ahead body, the people by and large remain disinterested."

7. A year later the Adviser had this to say:

"It is the writer's firm contention that this council was extremely ill-advised in commencing its business ventures. The main criterion for the council's venture into the business world appears to have been to increase its revenue; little thought appears to have been given to the complete lack of business knowledge of the council and its staff. Thus the supervision of the council's business activities has devolved on the advisory staff, to the detriment of their proper advisory and training function."

8. The writer's view of the council's business activities is that they are a waste of money and should be discontinued.

8. This was stage two of the panacea - once again fairly typical. The policy-makers had great hopes for multi-racial councils and the improved status and prestige associated with the participation in urban development. However the council still proved incapable of planning and satisfying the needs of the villages.

9. At the end of 1969/70, the Regional Local Government Officer made the following comment:

"It is obvious that the council requires an infusion of drive and initiative, together with a measure of sound planning, if it is to function as a council should."

10. From then on, this drive and initiative was supplied by Advisers, some young, some experienced, but all extremely enthusiastic. This resulted in the following reactions:

"The achievements of the past ten years are negligible. Had it not been for the efforts - both administrative and physical - of the Adviser, there would have been no works progress at all over the past twelve months."

"The councillors demonstrate not only apathy but a complete lack of understanding of their wider role. It is regrettable to report that councillors seem to attach a far greater importance to their status and allowances than to their duties and the development of the area."

"The people continue to show a complete lack of interest in council activities."

11. At the end of 1971/72 the Adviser had this to say:

"As in previous years, the Administrative Adviser has had to shoulder the greater part of non-routine matters and administrative decision-making. Much of the initiative and drive has had to come from him. This however has led to some resentment expressed by the more politically-aware members of the council. At Kerema Bay at least, the role of Adviser is a delicate one."

12. The presence of an Adviser became so abrasive that the council agreed to his withdrawal and commenced operations without one in February 1973. There has been no noticeable breakdown of council administration. Indeed in some respects the council seems to function more effectively. Increased responsibility has been delegated by the council to its two clerks, who, despite their youth and inexperience, have responded well. The President of the council, Mr. Tom Koraca, M.H.A., is the dominant influence in council's thinking and policy. He has persuaded the council to adopt a ward tax system in 1973/74 and this could become stage three of the panacea. The results of this experiment will be critical in the future development of this council.

13. The following is a list of capital works completed by the council to 30th June 1973:

- . Council Chambers (now condemned)
- . two staff houses (married)
- . one single staff quarters
- . one dog pound
- . three Women's Clubs
- . two Aid Posts
- . thirteen water tanks
- . two wells
- . four classrooms
- . two teacher's houses

14. Other valuable council equipment:

- . one Bell and Howell projector and one Honda generator
- . one 20 h.p. Mercury outboard motor
- . one Ferguson tractor and trailer
- . one Ford 300 tractor and trailer
- . one rotary grass cutter (airstrip)
- . one Isuzu tip-truck
- . one motorcycle (Yamaha 90)
- . two lawn mowers (Victa)

15. An information sheet on the council is attached as Appendix "E".

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. See comments under L and O.
2. Generally the people of the census division have a great respect for the government as such. Even though on occasions they buck certain government measures they are pleased to have law and order, good health and rapidly improving communications and way of life.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

1. The Kerema Hotel with ten beds opened in September 1967 and was a boom for the town. At a pinch, up to 20 can be accommodated.
2. The Kerema Club was opened during 1961/62; it is a multi-racial club, showing films at least once a week. Mr. Rovela of Karaeta also shows films.
3. There are no good sporting fields - the one in the centre of town is inadequate. A lighted, cement, basketball court and cement tennis court are popular.
4. A black-sand beach at the open sea side of the Kerema airstrip is the only swimming facility.
5. There is a rest house at Mirakera and the Women's Club is used at Kapiri village. These are quite adequate for patrolling of the Opao villages. Mei'i No. 1 and Uaripi have reasonable rest houses.
6. Murue D.A.S.F. station has surplus accommodation and patrols can make use of this. Similarly, Epo will provide a house for patrols if warned.
7. The Women's Club at Karaeta is used for a rest house for those villages close to Kerema.
8. The provision of community halls (Women's Clubs) at central hamlets with a room for patrolling officers as in the case of Kapiri and Karaeta would be very worthwhile Rural Improvement projects.

9

APPENDIX "A"

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KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS				ABSENTEES				Grand Total
		Excluding Absentees				Resident outside Electorate				
		Under 18 yrs		18 yrs and over		Under 18 yrs		18 yrs and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Between 20th and 27th August 1973	Abuipi	24	30	19	21	2	0	12	3	111
	Haupoe	31	21	20	24	2	2	21	6	127
	Havihuhu	25	34	20	18	3	2	6	2	110
	Hevaviri	14	17	9	10	1	1	8	1	61
	Ilovapare	41	32	17	23	-	1	12	4	130
	Kanakamdi/Mec	26	22	23	20	-	-	-	-	91
	Kapiri	53	64	34	45	6	4	11	4	221
	Karaeta	62	73	62	53	21	24	31	23	349
	Lapare	33	30	16	18	-	-	3	1	101
	Lou	24	16	20	19	1	-	9	2	91
	Lovela	6	9	6	5	-	-	1	-	27
	Luluitera	55	39	30	31	4	10	5	7	181
	Mamuro/Sori	25	28	39	28	2	1	19	1	143
	Mei'i No. 1	80	72	64	57	38	29	76	53	469
	Mei'i No. 2	96	93	58	64	37	27	62	51	488
	Mirakera	49	46	36	38	6	1	19	1	196
	Namohoroi	18	26	29	26	5	4	7	8	123
	Petoe	4	6	8	8	13	8	17	8	72
Siviri	141	132	96	112	17	21	57	26	602	
Uaripi	64	57	85	64	87	70	66	44	537	
Uriri	48	32	27	34	3	5	13	3	165	
		919	879	718	718	248	210	455	248	4,395
(Airstrip) Kikori Squatters		28	30	45	36					139
Epo Plantation		6	7	28	9					50
Kerema		348	323	361	265					1,297
Murua Station		26	24	27	14	1		1	1	94
Murua Settlement		99	71	65	59	13	13	20	10	350
		507	455	526	383	14	13	21	11	1,930
TOTAL		1426	1334	1244	1101	262	223	476	259	6,325

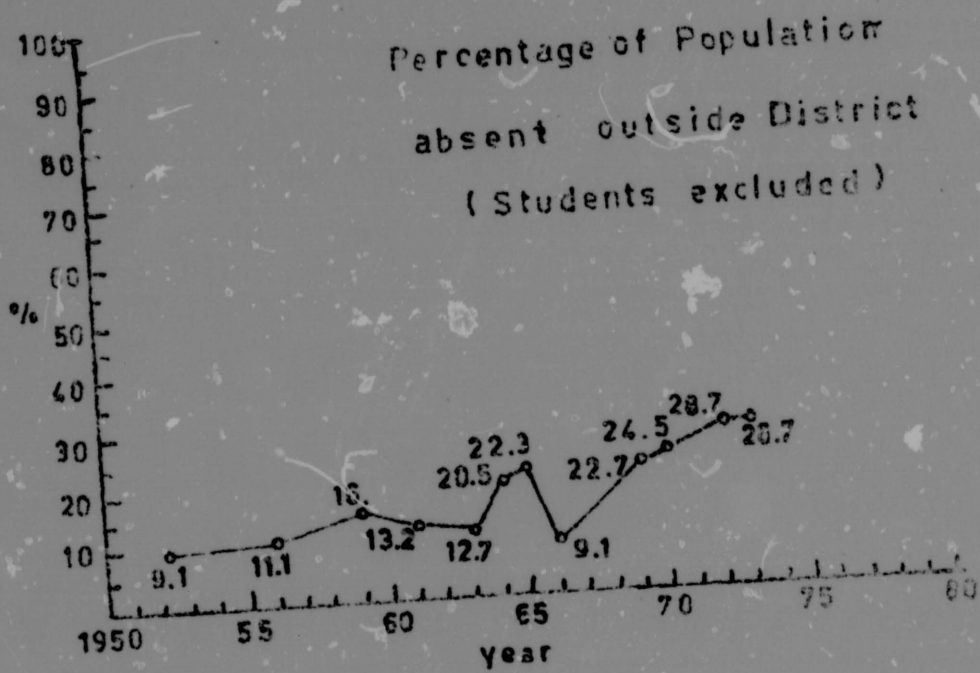
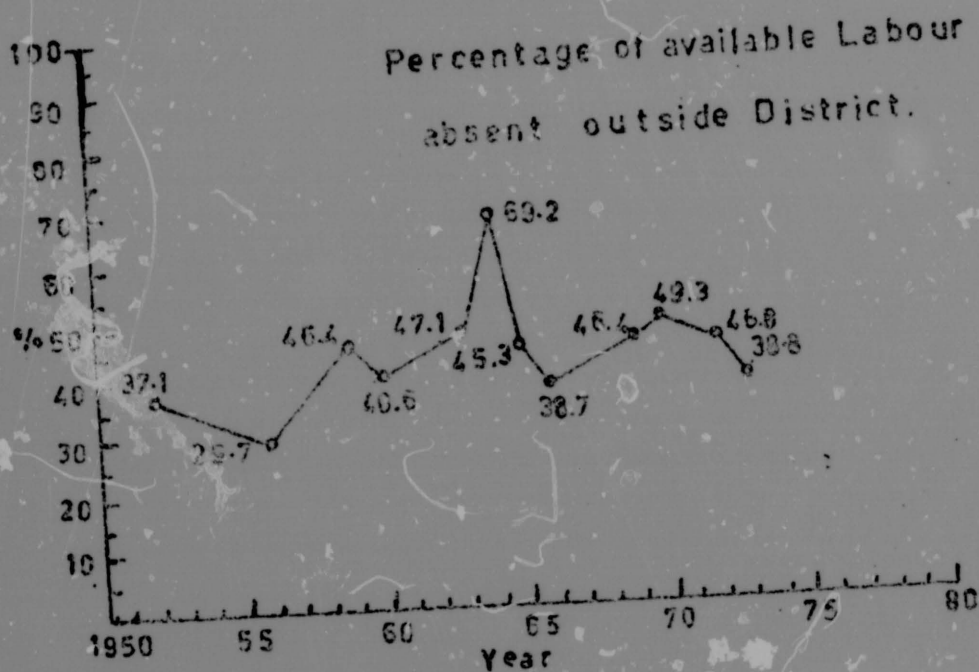
TOWN OF KEREMA - POPULATION

District	Over 18	Over 18	Under 18	Under 18	Totals
	M	F	M	F	
East Sepik	8	2	8	8	26
Madang	4	4	3	3	14
Morobe	4	1	-	1	6
Western Highlands	2	2	2	2	8
Southern Highlands	1	1	-	-	2
Chimbu	6	-	-	-	6
Northern	9	3	10	5	27
Central	31	21	24	17	93
Milne Bay	4	3	1	1	9
East New Britain	5	4	4	2	15
New Ireland	1	-	-	-	1
Western	15	11	18	7	51
Gulf:					
. Kikori S.D.	46	39	51	37	173
. Kerema S.D.	116	75	96	78	365
. Malalaua S.D.	79	76	120	145	420
	331	242	337	306	1216
Overseas Population	30	23	11	17	81
	361	265	348	323	1297

Overseas Population in Census Division:

Place	Over 18	Over 18	Under 18	Under 18	Totals
	M	F	M	F	
Kerema Town	30	23	11	17	81
Epo	2	2	-	3	7
Murua	1	-	-	-	1
Mei'i	2	2	1	5	10
	35	27	12	25	99

APPENDIX "D"



Appendix "F"
 (2)

VILLAGE	Radios	Record Players	Tape Recorders	Guitars	Ukeleles	Sewing Machine	Pressure Lamps	Fish Nets	Shotguns	Outboards	Stoves	Iron Roofs	Savings A/cs.	Copra Driers	CMB Rollers	Rubber rollers	Trade Stores
Abuipi	5			1	2				6			1		1	3		1
Hauptoc	4			1	1				5						1		
Havihuru	6			1					8					1			
Hevaviri	2			1					2								
Ilovapare	5						1		3								1
Kanakandi/Moo	7			1					10	1			2			2	
Kapiri	10			2			1		9	1		1			5		
Karaeta	21					12			7	12							
Lapare	6			1	1		1		4						1		
Lou	2			2			1						2				
Lovela				1			1										
Luluitera	15					13			3	2							
Manuro/Sori	1								11								
Mei'i No. 1	20	3	4	3	4	3	21	7	4	1		2	30	11	12	1	
Mei'i No. 2	20	1	2		1	18	18	9	2	8			25	18	13		2
Mirakera	14		1		1		1	16	1								1
Nanohoroi	11				1		2	2	1	1		1					1
Petoe	3	1					2	3	5	1	3	6	4	4			
Siviri	29		1			25			13*	12							
Uaripi	20	3	1	3	2	15	17	27	8	2	4	6	17	16			
Uriri	13	1		2		1	7	1					12		8		
Murua	37	4	6	10		19	19	25	16				5			28	
Squatters (Airstrip)	13					1			3	1							

*1 rifle

Vailala C/D
herema Bay C/D

DA 1303
DA 1424

Subject to inundation
and swamp area

IDA 1304

Landing
H.T. 10'
L.T. 4'

145° 45' E

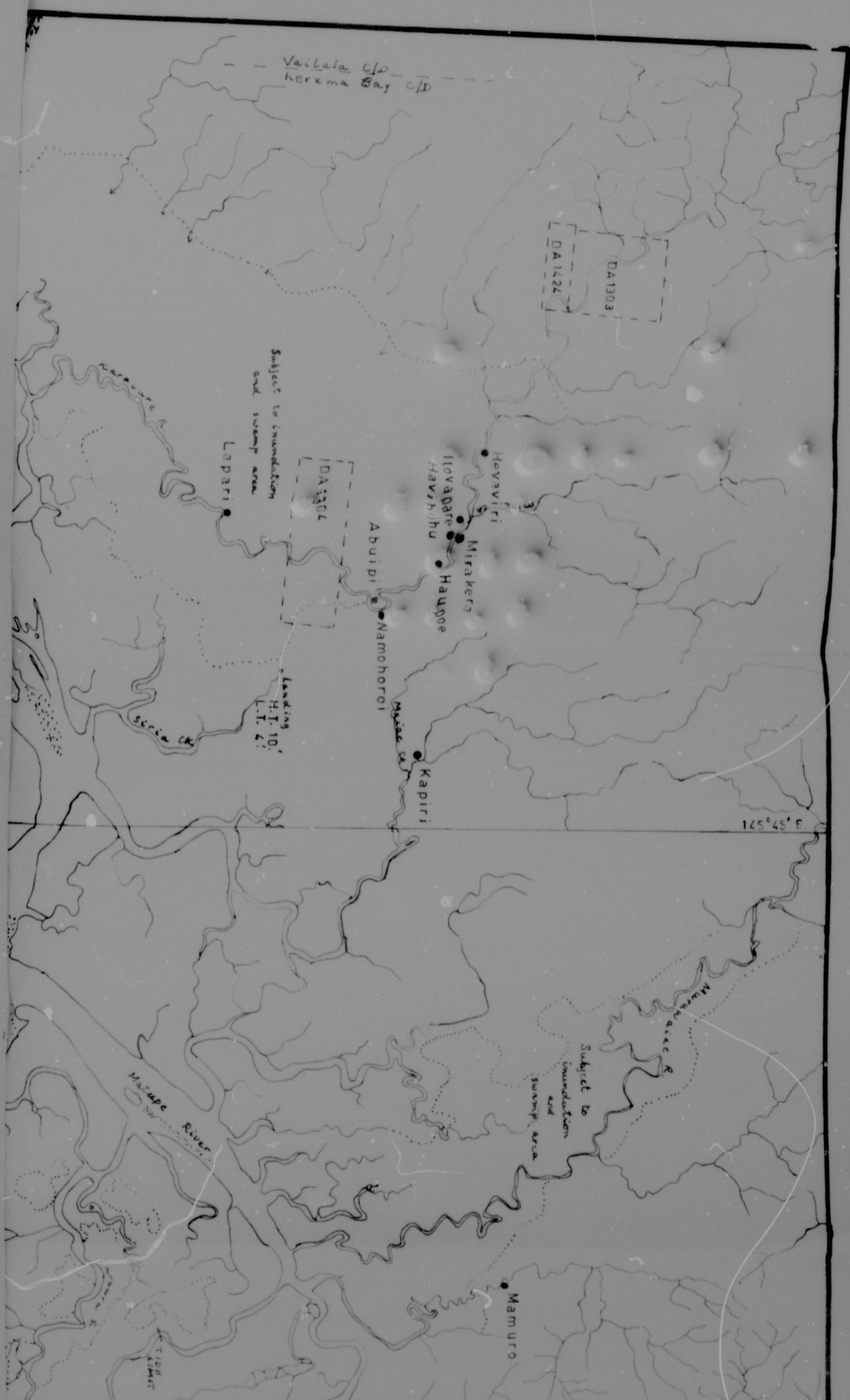
Subject to
inundation
and
swamp area

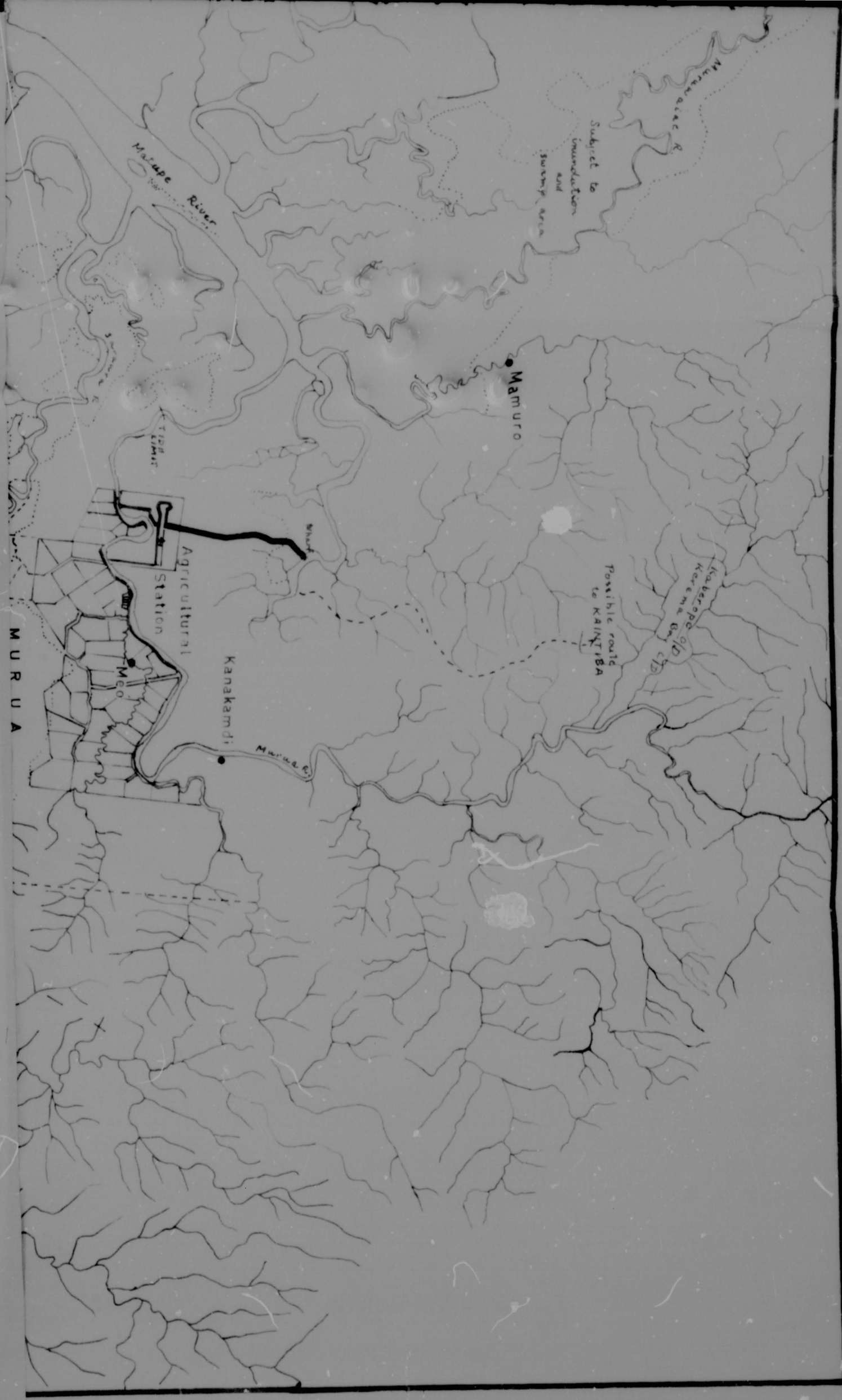
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Murwaka R

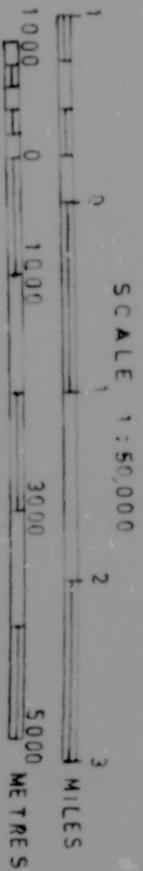
Mamuro

STIP
KIPAR





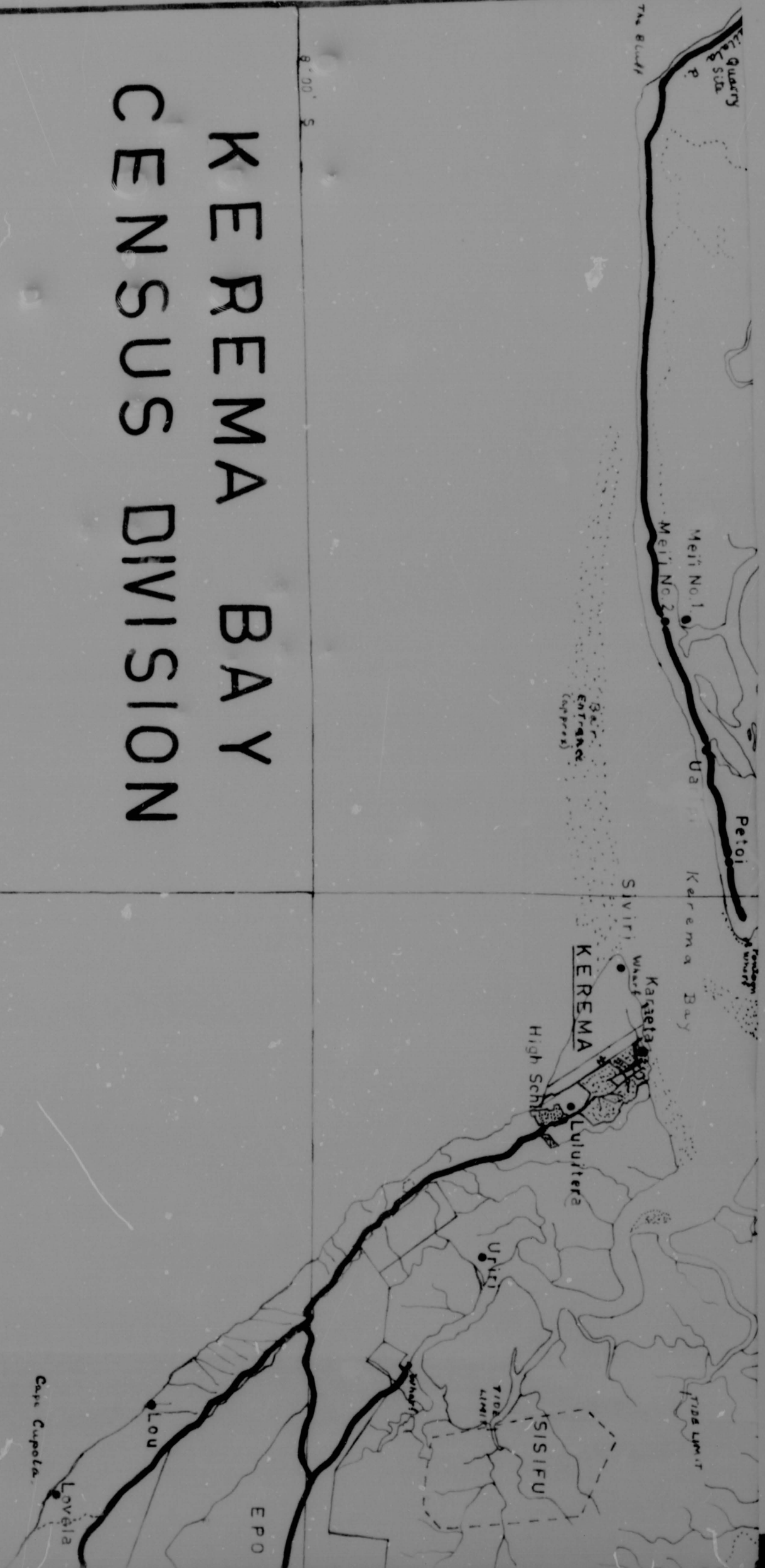
KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION



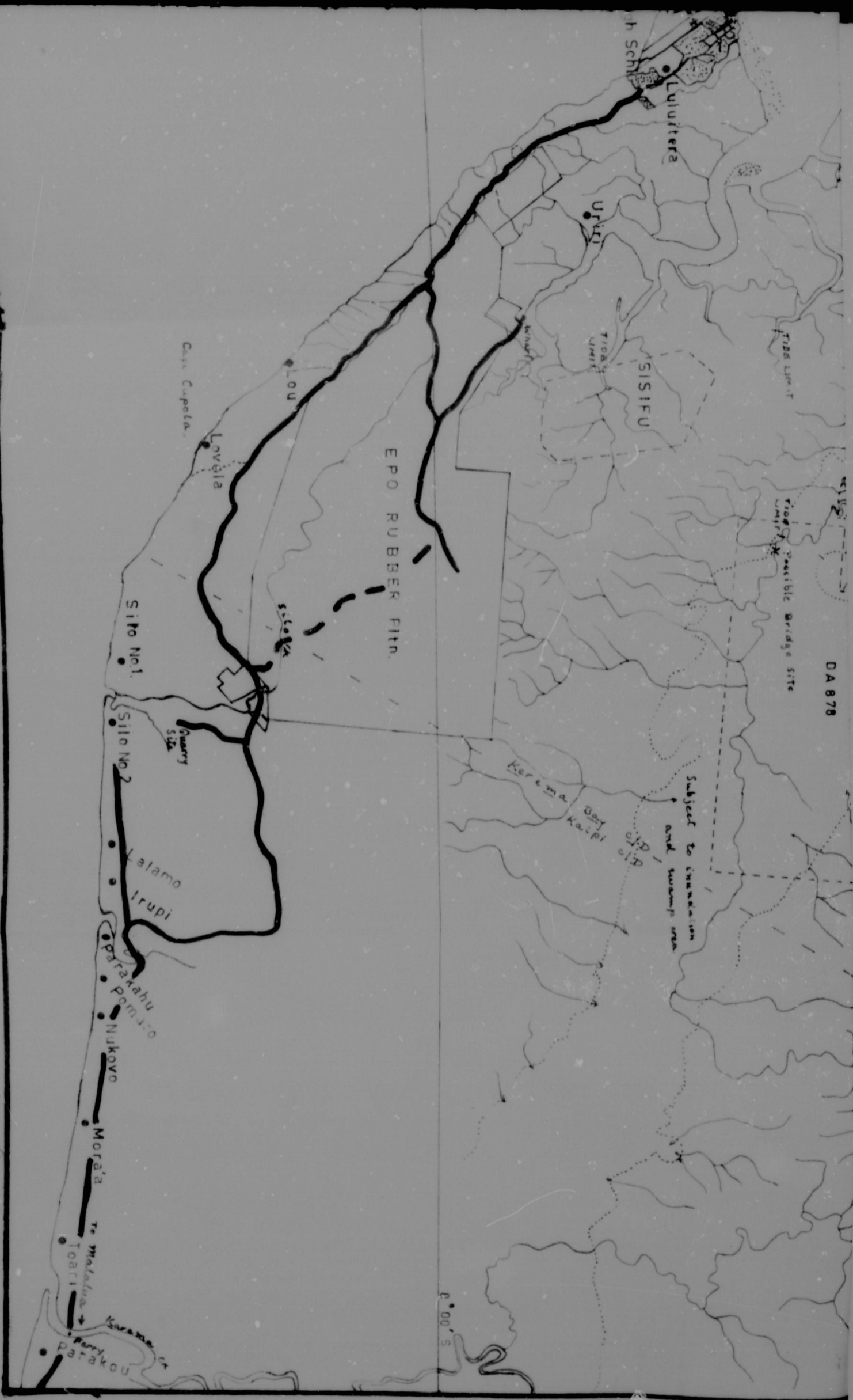
145° 45' E

8° 00' S

Quarry
P. 8
Meit No. 1
Meit No. 2
Ua
Petoi
Kerema Bay
Siviri
Kereteta Wharf
KEREMA
High Sch.
Luluteria
Ufiki
TIDE LIMIT
ISISIFU
TIDE LIMIT
Lou
Lovela
Cape Cupota
EPO



Kerema 1 wazara



DA 878

POPULATION

Cont. Dist. 465/10,000 - 27

APPENDIX "C"

TOWN OF KEREMA - POPULATION

District	Over 18 M	Over 18 F	Under 18 M	Under 18 F	Total
East Sepik	8	2	8	8	26
Madang	4	4	3	3	14
Morobe	4	1	-	1	6
Western Highlands	2	2	2	2	8
Southern Highlands	1	1	-	-	2
Chimbu	6	-	-	-	6
Northern	9	3	10	5	27
Central	31	21	24	17	93
Milne Bay	4	3	1	1	9
East New Britain	5	4	4	2	15
New Ireland	1	-	-	-	1
Western Gulf:	15	11	18	7	51
• Kikori S.D.	46	39	51	37	173
• Kerema S.D.	116	75	96	78	365
• Malalaua S.D.	79	76	120	145	420
	331	242	337	306	1216
Overseas Population	30	23	11	17	81
	361	265	348	323	1297

eds

Overseas Population in Census Division:

Place	Over 18 M	Over 18 F	Under 18 M	Under 18 F	Total
Kerema Town	30	23	11	17	81
Epo	2	2	-	3	7
Murua	1	-	-	-	1
Mei'i	2	2	1	5	10
	35	27	12	25	99

0
ld

PATROL REPORT

Station: MEBA Population: 1477
 Subdistrict: MEBA Council Area: Con Council
 District: GULF House of Assembly Electorate: MEBA
 Report No: 2 OF 1973/74 Map Reference: NO. 11 OF 1973
 Conducted by: A. J. WHELAN Last Patrol: 10 / APRIL 1973
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER Objects of Patrol: AREA STUDY
 Duration: 22.10.73 - 16.11.73 (broken period)
 No. of Days: 22 days (19 patrol, 3 field)
 Census Division: KAPITOPB

The District Commissioner,

GULF District,

MEBA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

DATE: 13 / 12 / 1973

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

Consensus figures already given to Mr. Blairfield. old

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

- Above average
- Average (✓)
- Below average

DATE: / / 19

[Signature]
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	
1973	Births	Deaths									
12-11	TAMA		8	11	7	9					35
	-	1									
9-11	IMAIYU		17	4	4	6			1		32
	-	1									
-	KIHIAPA		No longer exists as village								-
6-11	M'BAUTA		39	37	34	36					166
	5	2									
6-11	OTDA		16	7	6	6					35
	2	-									
1-11	PAINGONA		81	79	52	63			3	1	279
	6	2									
27-10	PUMAYA		26	19	21	21					87
	3	-									
16-11	SOI ^X		24	29	27	29	3	1	7	1	121
5-11	EMBAI GAUWA		43	23	27	27					120
	3	1									
27-10	NOVIA		37	28	25	23					113
	1	-									
30-10	UDOWA		35	29	31	34	1		1		151
	1	-									
8-11	WAIYA		16	17	20	15					68
	2										
8-11	WADE		39	17	14	15	1		1		77
	4										
2-11	WONPAIYU		17	18	18	22					75
	1	2									
3-11	YAWALPUNGO		37	25	30	25			1		118
	4	1									
	32	10	465	343	316	331	5	1	14	2	1477

^X Births and deaths for SOI not shown as last census was in 1969.

DDA 67. 2. 38.

PATROL REPORT

Station: *MALE* Population: *1478*
 Subdistrict: *MALE* Council Area: *Non Council*
 District: *MALE* House of Assembly Electorate: *MALE*
 Report No: *2 of 1973/74* Map Reference: *JOURNAL OF MAU*
 Conducted by: *A.J. MALE* Last Patrol: *MARCH/APRIL 1973*
 Designation: *ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER* Objects of Patrol: *Revision of Census*
 Duration: *22.10.73 - 15.11.73 (broken period)* *Updating of Area Study*
 No. of Days: *22 days (19 patrol, 3 field)* *distribution of shellie seeds*
 Census Division: *MALE* *Check on pay-line on*
MALE-MALE Road
Political education
Local administration

The District Commissioner,
MALE District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios *33* To *29* (/)
 Patrol Instructions, (/)
 The Report and my comments, (/)
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study (/)
 Situation Reports Nos 1— , (/)
 Patrol map, ()

DATE: / /19

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

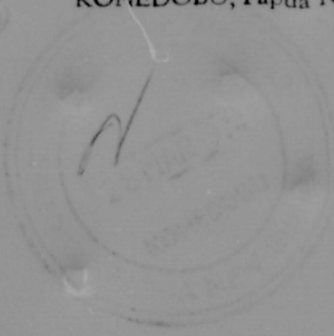
The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports Nos 1— , (/)
 ()
 ()
 District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average
 Average
 Below average

Items already given to Mr. Bloodfield

DATE: / /19

[Signature]
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			
1971	Birchs Deaths											
12-11	IAWANGI 1	8	11	7	9					35		
9-11	IWAU 1	17	4	4	6			1		32		
-	KIMAPA No longer exists as village									-		
6-11	KIWAU 5 2	59	37	34	36					166		
6-11	KIDA 2 -	16	7	6	6					35		
1-11	PAWORA 6 2	61	79	52	63			3	1	279		
27-10	PUPAIA 3 -	26	19	21	21					87		
16-11	SOBI [*]	24	29	27	29	3	1	7	1	121		
5-11	TIMBAINGAUA 3 1	43	23	27	27					120		
27-10	TOVIA 1 -	37	28	25	23					113		
30-10	UDOMA 1 -	55	29	31	34	1		1		151		
8-11	WAIKI 2 -	15	17	20	15					60		
6-11	WODE 4 -	29	17	14	15	1		1		77		
2-11	WOTAFAYU 1 2	17	18	18	22					75		
3-11	WAWAIRUHO 4 1	37	25	30	25				1	118		
		32	10	465	343	312	331	5	1	14	2	1472

*Births and deaths for SOBI not shown as last census was in 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-2-38
Date: 4/4/74.

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

RE: KEREMA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. A.J. MEIKLE
TO: KABEROPE 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.

Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—6280/10,000.—8.73.

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	

NOTE: Births/deaths worked out on overall figure for the Lakshadweep Census Division are as follows:

Total population: 1477
 Births: 32 = 2.16%
 Deaths: 10 = .68%
 Natural increase: = 1.48%

However to show a true percentage figure census figure for G.I.I. should be excluded therefore working figure for population total reads:

1356
 Births: 32 = 2.35%
 Deaths: 10 = .73%
 Natural increase: = 1.62%

DDA 67. 2. 38

Cel

PATROL REPORT

Station: *KEREMA* Population:
 Subdistrict: *KEREMA* Council Area: *Non Council*
 District: *GULF* House of Assembly Electorate: *KEREMA*
 Report No: *2 of 1973/74* Map Reference: *FOURMIL OF WAU*
 Conducted by: *A.J. MEIKLE* Last Patrol: *MARCH/APRIL 1973*
 Designation: *ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER* Objects of Patrol: *AREA STUDY*
 Duration: *22.10.73 - 16.11.73 (broken period)*
 No. of Days: *22 days (19 patrol, 3 field)*
 Census Division: *KABERPE*

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 Nos 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: *13/12/1973*

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

18

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

DATE: / /19

[Signature]
 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		
1973	Births	Deaths										
12-11	IAWAGENI		8	11	7	9					35	
	-	1										
9-11	IWAIYU		17	4	4	6			1		32	
	-	1										
-	KIKIAPA		No longer exists as a village									-
6-11	M'BAUYA		59	37	34	36					166	
	5	2										
6-11	ONDA		16	7	6	6					35	
	2	-										
1-11	PAINGOBA		81	79	52	63			3	1	279	
	6	2										
27-10	PUTAIA		26	19	21	21					87	
	3	-										
16-11	SORI ^x		24	29	27	29	3	1	7	1	121	
5-11	TIMBAINGAUWA		43	23	27	27					120	
	3	1										
27-10	TOVIA		37	28	25	23					113	
	1	-										
30-10	UDOWA		55	29	31	34	1		1		151	
	1	-										
8-11	WAIYA		16	17	20	15					68	
	2											
8-11	WAMDE		29	17	14	15	1		1		77	
	4											
2-11	WOTAPAIYU		17	18	18	22					75	
	1	2										
3-11	YAWAIMUNGO		37	25	30	25			1		118	
	4	1										
	32	10	465	343	316	331	5	1	14	2	1477	

^x Births and deaths for SORI not shown as last census was in 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 1225

ROVEDOPU

Ref. : 67-2-38

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner

Gulf District.....

P.O. Box 60.....

ROVEDOPU.....

RE : ..KIBEMA.....PATROL NO.....3.....OF 1973/74.....

CONDUCTED BY MR.....A. J. MEIKLE.....

TO : ..FADEROPE.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with this receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

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

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—6280/10,000.—8.73.

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	
<u>NOTE:</u>	<p>Births/deaths worked out on overall figure for the KABEROPS Census Division are as follows:</p> <p>Total population: 1477</p> <p>Births: 32 = 2.16%</p> <p>Deaths: 10 = .68%</p> <p>% natural increase: = 1.48%</p> <p>However to show a true percentage figure census figure for SOBI should be excluded therefore working figure for population total reads:</p> <p>1356</p> <p>Births: 32 = 2.35%</p> <p>Deaths: 10 = .73%</p> <p>/ natural increase: - 1.58%</p>									

AREA STUDY
KABEROPE CENSUS DIVISION

Information gathered from
Patrol No. 2-1973/74

A.J. Meikle, A.D.O.

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AREA STUDY - KABEROPE CENSUS DIVISION

1. INTRODUCTION

(a) In view of the fact that the last recorded area study of the Kaberope Census Division was done in October 1969 (Kerema Patrol No. 7 of 1969/70; J. Mundell, A.D.O.) this area study is treated as being a complete revision. However, the Kaberope being such as it is at the moment, little has changed since Mr. Mundell's report was compiled. In March/April of this year Mr. N. Wright, then Assistant District Commissioner, completed a patrol through the Kaberope Census Division, revising the census and collecting information intended for use in an area study he was to have done. However, due to the fact that his transfer to another district came through while he was still on patrol, Mr. Wright did not have the opportunity to compile the area study from the information he had gathered.

The Kaberope Census Division has an area of approximately 873 square kilometers (337 square miles) and lies approximately between longitudes $145^{\circ} 45''$ E - $145^{\circ} 55''$ E and latitudes $7^{\circ} 40''$ S - $7^{\circ} 55''$ S. The Kaberope abuts directly on the northern boundary of the Kerema Bay Census Division and lies wholly within the geomorphic framework of the Kukukuku lobe, covering entirely the Nabo land system and the south-western corner of the Bruki land system. The area covers the eastern-most third of the Lohiki River catchment as well as the watersheds and river catchments of both the Purua River and the Muruwaie River. The land is very rugged having mountain ridges of very high relief (greater than 1,000 feet relief) in the north-east - the Nabo range and the Albert Divide reaching up to about 3,000 feet A.S.L., and high relief (500-1,000 feet) hills and ridges to the south-west with a mean height of about 2,000 feet above sea level.

The predominant vegetation in the area is "upland forest with a generally well-closed canopy about 85 feet high formed mainly by small-crowned trees. Large portions secondary growth" (1). To the south-west the vegetation is "medium-quality hill forest, mid-height (80 feet) small to medium-crowned hill forest" (1). Generally the area is covered with what could be termed as wet, tropical rain forest.

(1) "Lands of the Kerema-Vailala area, Papua New Guinea" Lands Research Series No. 23. C.S.I.R.O. Melbourne 1969. Vegetation and forest resources asp.

Rainfall records have not been kept for the Kaberope Census Division - in fact it is extremely doubtful whether any rainfall readings have been taken at all. However, using information given in Chapter IV of the C.S.I.R.O. publication "Lands of the Kerema-Vailala area, Papua New Guinea" concerning rainfall recorded in Kerema and Kaintiba, it would be reasonable to estimate the mean annual rainfall in the Kaberope to be in the vicinity of 160 inches per year. Rain was experienced on 17 of the 19 days the patrol was in the field, rainfall occurring generally in the mid to late-afternoon and continuing into the night. Mostly, rainfall was heavy with two occasions on which it could be termed "torrential". Again, as no records are available regarding temperature, estimates are given here worked out on Kerema readings, adjusted. Overall, daytime temperatures throughout the year vary only slightly, ranging from 21.7°C (71°F) in August to 23.9°C (75°F) in January. However, there is an appreciable drop in temperature from daytime to night-time possibly up to 7°C, it being cool enough at night to need at least two blankets as covering to sleep comfortably. The climate generally is very pleasant indeed.

(b) Access to the Kaberope can only be achieved by walking, despite the census division's closeness to Kerema, say 16 kilometers to the north as the crow flies. There are two possible ways of approaching the Kaberope, (1) from Kerema to Mamuro by dinghy (about an hour's journey by speedboat - up to 3-1/2 hour's by paddle canoe), then by walking along bush walking tracks to IAWANGENI, about 1-1/2 hour's walk going uphill, or (2) from Kerema to Kaintiba by aeroplane thence a good three days' walk to reach PUTAIA the most northerly of the Kaberope villages. However, with the building of the airstrip at KANABEA Roman Catholic Mission, walking time to Putaia is cut to one full day's walk from Kanabea. A road joining Kerema and Kaintiba and on to Menyanya, and which will pass through the eastern sector of the Kaberope, is planned and construction has commenced in some sections. (See further under Section J (a) Communications, Roads.)

(c) The Kaberope has been under contact by Administration patrols from Kerema from at least as far back as 1952. However, earlier patrols were for the great part punitive in nature - following-up and apprehending murderers and such-like and it is only within the last 10 years that the settling effect and administrative side of government patrols has been felt in the area. The Kaberope came into effect as a census division as it is today only as a result of Mr. Muntell's patrol No. 7 of October 1969.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

... (a) A copy of the latest Village Population Register is attached. The percentage natural increase on the overall figures recorded during the current census works out at 1.48. However, a word of explanation at this point would better clarify the position. Due to the fact that SORI village was last censused as a Kaberope village in October 1969, it was pointless trying to accurately register births and deaths over a three-year period, hence the overall figure for the population of the Kaberope villages includes 121 for Sori village for which births and deaths have not been taken into account. Therefore, a more accurate percentage natural increase figure for the census division can be obtained by omitting the Sori population figure when doing the calculations. This then gives us a population figure of 1,356 (as against 1,477) and consequently a slightly higher and more realistic percentage natural increase figure of 1.58 (as against 1.48%).

The 1973 edition of the Official Village Directory lists the village of KIKIAPA amongst the Kaberope villages. However, KIKIAPA as a village, no longer exists, the population having moved out and settled with RAINGOBA and UDOWA villages. It is therefore recommended that KIKIAPA be withdrawn from the official list of KABEROPE villages.

The Village Directory also lists a place by the name of MANA-WAIYA. This in fact is a mis-print, the place being IVANA-WAIYA. However, it is recommended that the IVANA part of the name be dropped and that the village simply be known as WAIYA. This is because the entire population moved from the original village site at IVANA and have resettled (over the period of the last three-four years) at a place known throughout the Kaberope as WAIYA.

Previous census figures (for total of all listed villages) are shown in Appendix "A". However, since the Kaberope Census Division as it stands at present only came into being as a result of Mr. Mundell's patrol No. 7 of 1969/70, census figures can only be shown for years 1969/70-1973/74.

(b) At present there are no roads in the area (see under Section J) but all the Kaberope villages are linked by bush walking tracks. These tracks are for the most part pretty rough though some slight improvement is apparent as a result of the instructions continuously being given by patrols. At the moment the walking tracks take the shortest possible route and no regard is shown for gradients - which makes for some pretty stiff climbs at times! But now R.S.F. funds have been made available for

the improvement of walking tracks in the area and the Village Constables have been told of this and that they should aim towards improving the tracks bearing in mind distance and gradients. Walking times between villages are given in Appendix "B".

(c) As is evident by the figures in the current census, absenteeism outside the district in regard to the people of the Kaberope is at a low level. Those few that are absent in the centres - mainly Port Moresby - are for the most part just visiting friends or merely just visiting the city. Those few that have employment in other centres are employed either as labourers or domestic servants; in not one instance was it reported that a person from the Kaberope was qualified (or even unqualified) in a trade or was skilled in some form of profession or as an artisan.

On the other hand absenteeism among the Kaberope villages by people visiting friends or relatives within the group of Kamea-speaking peoples or simply just "going bush" for quite lengthy periods is very common. However, with a few exceptions, the people do gather in their respective villages at times such as census or elections.

3. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The information on social groupings in the Kaberope as shown in Mr. Mandell's report No. 7 of 1969/70 differs from that obtained on the current patrol. Rather than be dogmatic as to which is correct both versions are set out hereafter; this matter will need to be further investigated to be cleared up beyond doubt.

The social groupings for the Kaberope as given in Mr. Mandell's report are:

- (1) HANGOIA - around SORI.
- (2) HAPEA - encompassing IWAIYU, WAKA, M'BAUYA, PUTAIA and the PAINGOBA group.
- (3) TEMURIA - encompassing MAMURO and IAWANGENI.
- (4) KUATA - encompassing TOVIA, UDOWA, KIKIAPA and IUIU.

The main social groupings as given to the writer - the information being backed by second consultation:

- (1) HANGOIA - in the SORI area.
- (2) HAPEA - including the villages of PUTAIA, PAINGOBA, WAKA, IWAIYU, YAWAINUNGO and IAWANGENI.
- (3) HAUDIO/ABE'E - covering the villages of TIMBAINGAUWA, M'BAUYA, ONDA and WAIYA.
- (4) HERACA - village of WAMDE.
- (5) TAMDEGA - village of IWAIYU
- (6) FIKKE'I - the villages of UDOWA and TOVIA.

(b) The basic social unit is the simple family amongst the Kamea although a lot of reliance is placed on other members and relatives of the family line, in times of need and other crises.

(c) The language pattern throughout the Kaberope comprises two distinct dialects of the same language: "TEWAPA", spoken in TOVIA and UDOWA and the other Kaberope villages extending north-west to the villages of the IVORI-SWANSON basin. This dialect is not too well understood by the people of the other Kaberope villages who speak the same dialect as is spoken from WENYANYA to MAMURO.

However, the people of TOVIA and UDOWA also speak this "universal" Kamea dialect so communication between the groups presents no problem.

(d) Apart from the usual petty disputes which flare up and are soon over the people of the Kaberope do not show any animosity or enmity either amongst themselves or their neighbours to the north. However, they do hold a feeling of resentment, which can become strong enough to border on hatred, of the coastal people to the south. This feeling in all probability stems from the long-standing enmity between the "kukukukus" (which is the term the coastal people call the Kameas, and which the Kameas hate as they believe it to be insulting) and the "man bilong bambis", and also from a more recently developed feeling of being inferior to the coastal people because of the knowledge and learning they have gained from the Europeans which has not been available to the people of the Kaberope.

B. LEADERSHIP

(a) There are no hereditary or elected leaders amongst the people of the Kaberope. The only leadership presently recognised is the leadership given by the government-appointed village constables. In many cases the quality of the village constables leave much to be desired, but lacking better material the village manages to get along with the village constable at present in office.

(b) The only leaders among the Kaberope people who are worthy of mention are:

- OVENI KOIOO of UDOWA - age about 40 years; married (three wives), six children. Speaks Pidgin, Motu and both dialects of Kamea. He is a forceful go-ahead man who has been in gaol as a result of his eagerness to have his word carried out.
- BAINONI KARI (or IAIUNGA) of WANDE - age about 30 years; married; six children. Can speak Pidgin and Motu as well as Kamea. Has proved to be very useful on patrols and during the period of road-making at IVANA, but can be unreliable at times.
- METAMAGIKAM APENGUPEU of PAINCOBA - age about 43 years; married (three wives), 12 children. A quiet man but is reliable and has brought his village up to a high standard amongst the Kaberope villages.

(c) The question of a change from traditional leaders does not arise in the Kaberope and there are no educated men at present. The people are quite content to follow the government-appointed village constables as leaders.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Control over the use of land is restricted to the males of the family and it passes down from father to son. If the male heir is still a child at the time of the father's death then the land is looked after by the father's brothers until the heir reaches adulthood. Land is plentiful in the Kaberope and land usage is restricted to gardens, hunting and building plots, there being no cash crops or cattle at the moment. Tenancy of land seems to be on a very casual basis and right to use of land seems to be on occupancy as the determining factor. Due to the migratory nature of the Kamea people many family lines have moved down from as far afield as BENYAMIA and have settled on land in the Kaberope and have been accepted and allowed to stay, with a legitimate claim to tenancy of the land. It could be assumed that this casual acceptance of the use of land is due to the large amount of land available per head of population in the Kaberope.

(b) There is no land leased from the Crown or Administration in the Kaberope.

(c) As mentioned in sub-section (a) above there is no cash-cropping or cattle projects in the area but this patrol distributed chillie seeds round all the Kaberope villages with a view to establishing a suitable cash-crop from which the people might derive some income

F. LITERACY

(a) There are no schools in the Kaberope. However, the Roman Catholic Mission at Kanabea has settled catechists in the villages of TIMBAINGAUWA, M'BAUYA and WAMDE, and "classes" are held for the children of the villages though these seems to be purely for singing and simple services at present. (See further under Section H - Missions.) Direct enquiries at each village revealed that, apart from SORI village, very few children have attended or are attending school. All the children that have attended school did so or are doing so at Kanabea Catholic Mission school (save for the one boy from IAWANGENI who is attending Kerema Primary School) and all are males. It is evident that a high proportion of those that do go to school leave after a short period for some reason or other.

Numbers attending school from Kaberope villages:

Paingoba: 3 boys (1 - 3 months; 1 - 5 months)
M'bauya: 2 boys (1 - 7 months)
Wamde: 1 boy - 6 months
Iawangeni: 1 boy - attending Kerema Primary School
Total: 7 boys

Details regarding what level of schooling are unavailable.

(b) Given hereunder is a list of numbers per village of people who can speak English, Pidgin, or Motu:

	<u>English</u>	<u>Motu</u>	<u>Pidgin</u>
Iawangeni	-	4	-
Iwaiyu	-	-	-
M'bauya	-	-	-
Onda	-	-	-
Paingoba	-	3	-
Putaia	-	-	-
Timbaingauwa	-	-	-
Tovia	-	-	-
Udowa	-	2	1
Waiya	-	-	-
Wamde	-	2	2
Wotapaiyu	-	-	-
Yawaimungo	-	-	-
	-	11	3

None of the above can write or read in either language.

Figures for the village of SORI have not been included in the above since nearly everybody in the village can speak either Motu or Pidgin or both.

(c) No one from the Kaberope is receiving or has received higher education.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The only interest in newspapers in the Kaberope is for use as smoking material. Radio receivers have been issued to some Kaberope villages. These are: UDOWA, TIMBAINGAUWA, WAMDE, WAIYA and LAWANGENI. There are three privately-owned radios at SORI. The Kamea people do not generally listen to news broadcasts or bulletins but prefer to listen to programmes of music, both traditional and "modern". They also, naturally enough, are interested in the Kamea language programme "Kerema calls Kaintiba", broadcast from Radio Kerema on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing throughout the Kaberope is of two main types: the low round houses with conical roofs and mud floors which are more common further north around Kaintiba and beyond, and the rectangular-shaped house raised up on posts with gable-ended sloping roof. Naturally enough houses are entirely built of native bush materials - a frame of long straight poles lashed together with bush vine and roofed with layers of long, broad spear-shaped leaves, mainly from bamboo. Side walls are of either sheets of tree bark, or a paling fence type of wooden slats or layers of leaves as on the roof. The woven cane type sele sheets so common on the coast are used very rarely. Houses have no doors, windows or chimneys and the smoke from the cooking fires is allowed to rise up from the open circle-of-stones hearth on the floor to fill the house and seep through the roof covering. Generally speaking food is put directly into the fire to cook and the only type of cooking implements used are tongs made from a doubled over sliver of bamboo and lengths of bamboo which are filled with food (bush cabbage pit-pit or bananas) and placed directly onto the fire to cook. Food is taken straight from the fire and eaten with the fingers. European implements and artifacts are noticeable by their absence. A list below of the more likely items shows the rarity of this type of article.
(See Appendix "C")

The traditional style of clothing, i.e., grass "sperran" in front and flap of tree bark behind for the men and a full grass skirt for women, still persists strongly throughout the Kaberope. Both men and women use the full length bark cloak or "malo" ("iva" in Kamea language) which also serves as a blanket at night. However, European-type clothing is not a rarity, shorts and tee-shirt for men and occasionally some form of women's clothing is sometimes worn by the women, although it is likely that these articles of "better" clothing are only brought out on special occasions as on the arrival of a patrol.

Steel bush knives and axes are commonplace; the Kamea man feels undressed if he is out-and-about without either a bush knife or axe. Spades, mattocks and picks are also evident in the villages - as a result of the road work at IVANA. These are used in clearing the village and maintaining walking tracks.

(b) The staple diet of the Kamea people in the Kaberope consists of taro, kaukau, bananas, sugar cane, bush cabbage (abika) and pitpit; protein is obtained through eating (on rare occasions) wild pig, cassowary, possum, birds, wild-fowl and whatever other bush fauna they can trap or shoot. Pineapples are plentiful and European vegetables such as tomatoes, spring onions, cucumber, pumpkin, beans, sweetcorn, English potatoes and even carrots and cabbage are becoming ever more readily available, though the quality is often poor. Imported or processed foodstuffs such as rice, tinned meat, tinned fish, refined sugar, tea and coffee are not available in the Kaberope and these "luxury" foodstuffs are only sampled on the rare visits to Kerema, Kaintiba or Kanabas when money is essential.

As mentioned previously, cooking is done directly in the open fire. The Kamea people seem to drink very little and of course water is not used in cooking, but when water is required in the household it is carried in long bamboos from the creek (often half a mile or more away and usually down the steep side of the ridge that the house is built on).

(c) There are no community centres or organisations such as Red Cross, Guides or Scouts. Sports as known to the western world are virtually unknown though the reporting officer noted with interest and surprise that the boys and youth of M'bauya were enthusiastically playing soccer with a rather square-sided "ball" made from the thick stem or trunk of the tree fern. Seemingly, this game had been introduced into the village by the Roman Catholic catechist and the boys and young men were playing it with gusto, if not with much attention to the rules! This is the only time that the writer has seen any kind of sport played in the Kaberope.

H. MISSIONS

(a) As mentioned in Section F above, the Roman Catholic Mission at Kanabea has indigenous catechists at the villages of TIMBAINGAUWA, M'BAUYA and WANDE. The mission has also had catechists at PAINGOBA (twice) but they have returned to KANABEA. There was a catechist at YAWAIMUNGO but seemingly he was "playing up" in the village and was politely asked to leave. The villages in the Kaberope are pleased at having the mission show some interest in them and the villages of TOVIA and PAINGOBA expressed a wish for the mission to send someone to their village; however the people at YAWAIMUNGO are a bit wary of the mission after the performance of the last representative. At the moment the Catholic mission is the only one which has shown any interest in the area, however it probably would not make any difference as far as the village people are concerned whether it is Roman Catholic, Lutheran or whatever.

(b) At the present time the only "service" rendered by the mission in the villages is in fact a very basic type of church service - simple songs and stories. However, it is understood that soon the catechists will start to teach the children simple counting and other basic forms of elementary schooling. The mission catechist seems to present a focal point in the village life which helps to keep the people together and interested in advancement.

(c) The attitude of the people of the Kaberope towards missions generally seems to be one of quiet acceptance and they do not appear really concerned what religion the mission preaches.

I. NON-INDIGENES

None of this section is relevant to the Kaberope
as there are no non-indigenes in the area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads:

One of the main reasons for the backwardness and lack of development in the Kaberope Census Division is the difficulty of access to the area. All access to the Kaberope, whether it be from Kerema to the south or from Kaintiba or Kanabea in the north, must be done by walking along difficult bush tracks. The MENYANYA-KAINTIBA-KEREMA road route will pass through the eastern side of the Kaberope but unfortunately it will not be sufficiently near to the main centre of population (around PAINGOBA - see map) to be of much direct help to the area without access roads. The only two villages near the road route are IAWANGENI and WAIYA. The road was surveyed and pegged in 1969 by Father Michellod of the Roman Catholic Mission at ARAIMIRI, with some assistance from D.D.A. officers from Kerema and Kaintiba. A start was made on the cutting of the road bench in 1970 and about a mile of road was cut at the old site of the former village of IVANA, and about two miles were cut from the MATUPE River towards IAWANGENI, and a further two miles or so were cut from IAWANGENI heading south towards MATUPE (but the two sections were never joined up). However, no work has been done on the road for about two years now and the sections that have been cut are already reverting to bush - tall grass, saplings and earth falls are quickly undoing the work already done.

One of the objects of the patrol was to get the village people to replace the survey pegs along the road line as it is now four years since these pegs were planted and the majority of them will have rotted away and fallen. Rural Development Funds have been made available for this work and it is hoped that this money will prove sufficient incentive for the people to do the required work and replace the survey pegs. A patrol into the area in the near future will be required to follow this up. One problem that arises when dealing with work along the Kerema-Kaintiba road route through the Kaberope is the scarcity of labour in the immediate vicinity of the survey line. The main population centre lies around PAINGOBA and is at least a full day's walk away from the nearest point of the road. This in turn creates the problem of food supplies for any labour force working on the road. However, if there is to be any development at all in the area, the first essential will be to get the road put through, and these problems in logistics will just have to be surmounted.

Further rural development funds have also been made available for the improvement of walking tracks throughout the census division and it is hoped that this will help in some way to lessen the hardship of walking straight up and down steep mountainsides with no regard to gradients or streams.

(b) Sea:

This section is not applicable to the Kaberope.

(c) Air:

The people of the Kaberope have expressed enthusiasm for the building of an airstrip in the area. However, there is only one site even remotely possible - at PAINGOBA, and this would take a considerable amount of effort to get it to a useable length. This particular site has been used in the past as an airdrop site for supplying patrols and as a helicopter pad.

With the opening of the airstrip at KANABEA the questionable necessity of building an airstrip in the Kaberope recedes even further, and at present it would be far more beneficial to the area to concentrate all their energies on getting the Kerema-Kaintiba road pushed through and opened to vehicular traffic.

(d) Rivers:

On looking at a map of the Kaberope census division one is struck by the number of rivers and feeder tributaries that cut their way amongst the mountain ridges. However, none of these rivers or streams are navigable, all being shallow fast-flowing rocky, mountain torrents that can quickly build up into flash floods. The only part of the Kaberope that is touched by a navigable river is at SORI where the MURUWAIE river winds down into Kerema Bay. This river is sometimes navigable to canoes and dinghies but is frequently blocked by fallen trees. It is, in addition, tidal for most of the way up to Sori village and hence it restricts movement of propellor-driven craft to times of high tide only.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Direct enquiries at each village revealed that there is no one from the Kaberope who comes under the category of technically or clerically skilled. The nearest approach to skilled personnel from the Kaberope would be domestic servants or labourers.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Due principally to the difficulty of access and the nature and frequency of patrols into the Kaberope in the past, and due secondly to the complete lack of interest shown by the Kameas people in this area, the level of political development in the Kaberope is extremely low. Attempts by patrolling officers to give talks, per se, on political education are futile since one Kamea man - at Wande village - quite blissfully stated that "we are Kameas and we don't know about these things and when the kiap has talked to us and left, we sleep and soon forget these things".

Mainly the inference from this expression of feelings towards political education - which is quite general throughout the area - is that they don't want talks and instruction on the abstract complexities on the system of government. What they do want are schools, roads, cash-crops and things they can see and understand, and which will bring them advancement to the level of their fellow countrymen on the coast. It is this difference in levels of knowledge and potentiality that gives rise to resentment amongst the people of the Kaberope. They feel that it is only through direct help and instruction from the white man that they will be able to progress - politically, economically and socially.

There is no local government council in the area and it will probably be some time yet before they are ready for this step.

No Member of the House of Assembly has ever visited the census division, though this is not surprising considering the inaccessibility of the area. At the conclusion of Mr. Mundell's patrol in 1969, the village constables from all the Kaberope villages were brought to Kerema to give them a ten-day course covering briefly the functions of the various government instrumentalities and departments, and to actually see in action these almost mythical arms of the government. A similar suggestion was made by the village constable at UDCWA that all the Kaberope village officials come to Kerema and hold a "round table conference" to bring together in discussion their fears, wishes and opinions.

N. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Strictly speaking, this section does not apply to the Kaberope. Although there are an estimated 500 mature coconut trees at SORI village and probably a dozen or so small trees at both IWAIYU and IAWANGENI, none of the trees are producing on an economic basis. The trees at SORI are used solely for direct consumption of the nuts or possibly a few are sold at Kerema market, and the trees at IWAIYU and IAWANGENI do not and will not produce nuts, being too high up and in an area not suitable for the growing and maturing of coconuts. The trees that do grow there are short and stunted and have grown from the odd nuts brought up from Kerema Bay area.

(b) Not applicable - see above.

(c) Not applicable as these are not economic producing trees and are used for subsistence only.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The following figures for the total yearly cash earnings for the Kaberope should be taken as an indication rather than an accurate assessment. Money is not used within the Kaberope and is only used on the infrequent visits to Kerema, Kansahea or Kaintiba.

(Estimated Figures Only)

Earnings from wages:	\$2500
Payments to village officials:	66
Payments to carriers for patrols:	500
Purchase of patrol foods in villages:	400
Income from sale of produce at Kerema market:	<u>200</u>
	<u>\$3666</u>

(f) Not applicable.

(g) Not applicable.

(h) Not applicable.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Working on the figures in sub-paragraph (e) above, the average per capita income figure for the census division would be \$2.35. This is obviously an unrealistic figure in that the people from the villages of IWAIYU, IAWANGENI and SORI alone would earn 99% of the figure shown as income from sales at Kerema market and also it is difficult to calculate earnings for patrol carriers for the census division as so often patrols set out from Kaintiba with a carrier line which stays with the patrol right through to Kerema.

(k) Strictly speaking this section also is not applicable to the Kaberope as the only produce brought out for sale is local garden produce - and then in only very small quantities, for sale in the Kerema market. It is brought down by canoe from CORI and IAWANGENI. However, with the introduction of chillies as a trial cash-crop, the harvested chillies will have to be carried on the back either to Kerema or Kaintiba where the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has promised a market for the dried chillies at 22¢ per pound (currently). This is one reason why chillies were chosen - because of the suitable weight/volume/value ratio of the harvested crop.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Contrary to what Mr. Mundell intimated in his report of 1969 - which, by the way, was written previous to D.A.S.F.'s survey of the area - D.A.S.F. advise that cardamoms would not be a suitable crop for this area. Although there is the right type of tree cover, the slopes are steep and the soils are leached, and the valley floors are too closed and narrow. However, D.A.S.F. recommend that coffee be planted as a most suitable cash-crop. D.A.S.F. are at present carrying out a vigorous coffee expansion programme and the Kaintiba and WENNA valley areas are being considered first priority basis.

The Kaberope people have expressed interest in planting coffee and there is little doubt that when coffee is introduced into the neighbouring WENNA valley there will be some direct action in the Kaberope as a result of this programme. Coffee is a suitable crop for the Kaberope but marketing will present a problem due to the lack of access.

(b) There is very little scope for the introduction of market gardening, basically due to lack of access, though Kerema could probably take all the produce from the area.

(c) The Manager of Epo Plantation (Steamships Trading Company's big rubber estate near Kerema) has expressed an interest in employing a line of Kameas from the Kaintiba/Kaberope areas to train as rubber tappers. At present contract labour from the Southern Highlands is being used for rubber tapping but some difficulties have been experienced and it is hoped that sufficient numbers of Kamea men can be trained in rubber tapping and encouraged to stay in employment for at least a year. This move would go a long way in helping the economy of the Kaberope, and, moreover, provides employment and would help to show the people that they are not being ignored as they so strongly feel.

(d) The only other feasible possibility of expanding the economy of the area would be to introduce cattle into the Kaberope. The climate and the soil are both quite suitable but at present there is no pasture whatsoever - the entire area is covered with rain forest. The introduction of cattle would require substantial clearing of the bush and possibly the planting of suitable grasses. Any scheme involving the extensive clearing of the bush should be viewed with extreme caution as, without proper grass management and soil husbandry, this in the long term leads to soil erosion and leaching, and ends up in large areas of kunai grassland which is pretty useless

for anything. Cattle projects are currently being established in the HAWAKAMKA and KANABEA areas and these are likely to prove quite successful. From these projects a lead can be given to other areas such as the Kaberope.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The people of the Kaberope have not yet reached the stage in their political development where they are ready for local government, and, moreover, they are not interested in it and at the moment do not want it.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Although the Kameas of the Kaberope have scant knowledge or understanding of the workings of the central government, they nevertheless have some very definite ideas as to the way they would like the country to be run. Without exception the people in every Kaberope village visited by the patrol expressed the opinion that they do not want self-government or independence - at least not yet - and they express an acute distrust of localisation. Despite assurances that localisation has come and is working as a fact, the Kamea people state quite openly and plainly that they do not wish to be administered by local officers, that they distrust them and will not heed them, and that they want the white man to stay and give to them the instruction and learning that the coastal people and the New Guinea people have had over the past years.

The overriding fear of the Kamea people is that when independence comes and the reins of government are at last solely in the control of Papua New Guineans then the white man will be "kicked out" and they, the Kameas, will be forgotten and ignored, and allowed to slip back into the ways that prevailed before the coming of the white-man: scattered bush houses and fighting as of old. Despite assurances that the indigenous officers who have stepped into positions of decision making and responsibility under the localisation policy will be fully able to give the Kaberope the development and learning that the people want the Kameas maintain that they will get nowhere unless the whiteman comes to help them. They are prepared to accept the position of indigenous officers and expatriate officers working together but, at the moment, they are strongly opposed to being administered solely by their own people whom they do not trust.

Although many of them have heard the name Michael Somare it meant nothing to them and they were not particularly impressed that he was the Chief Minister. They did not know, save in one instance, who Tom Koraea was or what he stood for.

They are backward people, politically, socially and economically, and they realise this; they do not understand and have not much interest in the abstract complexities of government but they want to be given the chance to catch up with their coastal neighbours and to see some concrete results in the struggle for development.

9. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Apart from village rest-houses at all but two (ONDA and NOTAPAIYU) of the Kaberope villages and a medical Aid Post at PAINGOBA, there are no services or facilities available in the Kaberope.

The village rest-houses are generally of a fair standard and are maintained by the village people under the supervision of the village constable when such maintenance is brought to their notice by patrols. The village people are usually quite ready to supply fresh food for purchase or trade by the visiting patrols, and the current rate of purchase is 2¢ per pound (approximately), though salt, stick tobacco, newspaper and beads are still quite popular as trade items. However, the trend is definitely towards a straight-out purchase for money.

The Aid Post at PAINGOBA seems to operate on a "stop-go" basis, as it is unstaffed as often as there is a medical orderly there. Mr. Wright's patrol in March/April of this year noted that the Aid Post was then unmanned. A notation was made in the PAINGOBA Village Book in August by the Health Extension Officer at Kaintiba to the effect that he had just brought down a medical orderly to re-staff the Aid Post, but when the patrol led by the reporting officer reached PAINGOBA in November, the Aid Post was again deserted and it was a blessing that a medical orderly from Kerema accompanied the patrol as the village people had not received medical attention round the villages for some considerable time.

APPENDIX "A"

CENSUS FIGURES FOR ALL KABEROPE VILLAGES

1969	October-November	1,249
1970	October-November	1,210*
1971	No census	
1972	June-July	1,238*
1973	April.. .. .	1,256*
1973	October	1,477

*Sori village not censused as Kaberope village.

APPENDIX "B"

WALKING TIMES BETWEEN NEIGHBOURING FABSROPE VILLAGES

		<u>Return Journey:</u>
FUTAIA-TOVIA	1 hr. 40 mins	2 hrs.
TOVIA-UDOWA	1 hr. 40 mins	2 hrs.
TOVIA-PAINGOBA	50 mins	1 hr. (?)
UDOWA-PAINGOBA	1 hr. 30 mins	1 hr. 35 mins.
PAINGOBA-WOTAPAIYU	45 mins	45 mins.
WOTAPAIYU-YAWAIMUNGO	1 hr. 10 mins	1 hr. 50 mins.
YAWAIMUNGO-PUTAIA	1 hr. 45 mins	1 hr. 30 mins. (?)
YAWAIMUNGO-TIMBAINGAUWA	1 hr.	1 hr.
TIMBAINGAUWA-M'BAUYA	1 hr. 30 mins	1 hr. 30 mins.
M'BAUYA-ONDA	50 mins	30 mins.
M'BAUYA-WAMDE	2 hrs.	3 hrs.
WAMDE-WAIYA	1 hr. 30 mins	1 hr. 30 mins.
WAMDE-IWAIYU	2 hrs 55 mins	4 hrs 10 mins.
WAIYA-IAWANGENI	4 hrs 35 mins	7 hrs.
IWAIYU-IAWANGENI	1 hr. 45 mins	3 hrs.
IAWANGENI-MAMURO	1 hr.	1 hr. 30 mins.

APPENDIX "G"

LIST OF EUROPEAN-STYLE UTILITIES PER VILLAGE

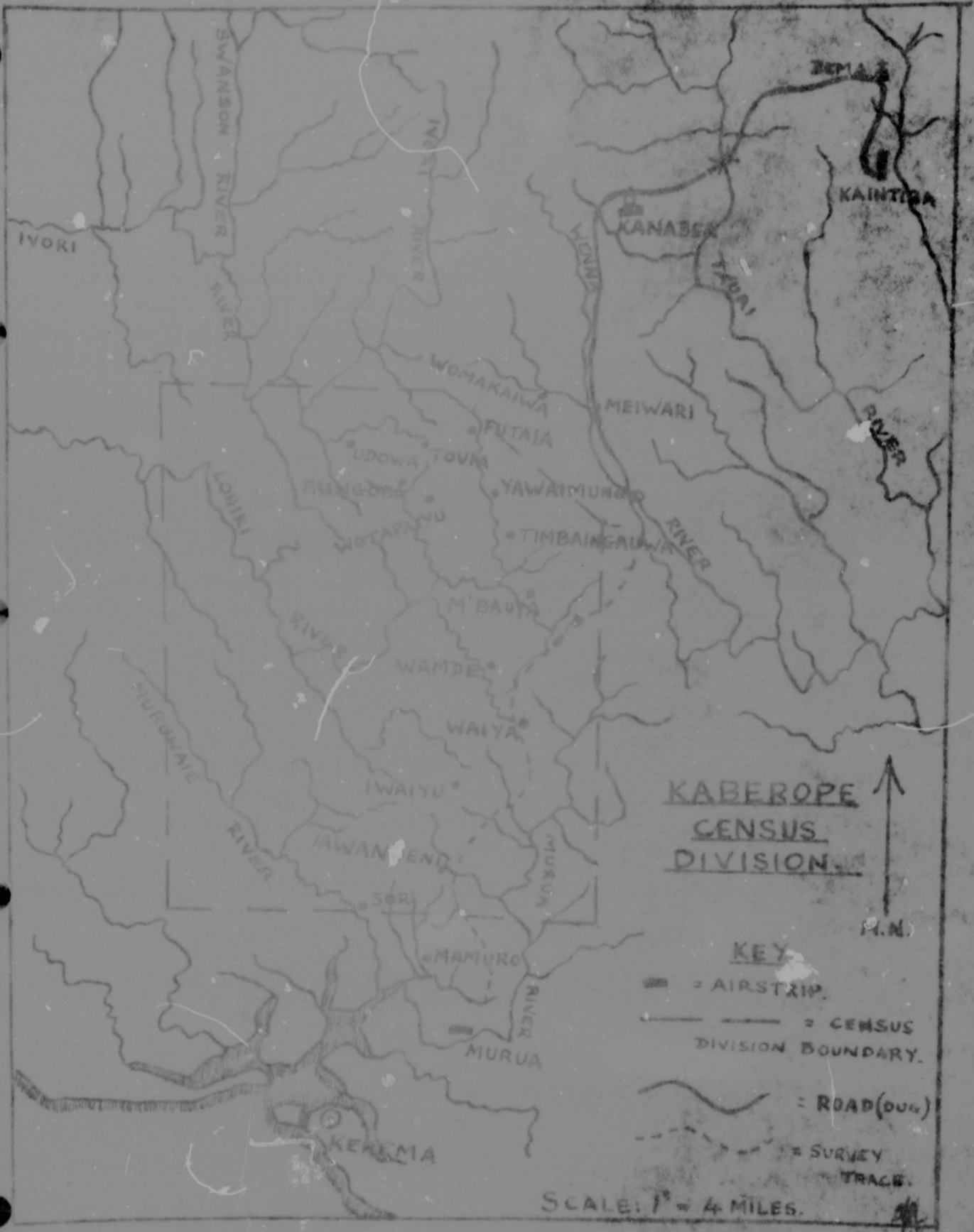
<u>Village:</u>	<u>Saucepan or pot:</u>	<u>Hurricane lantern:</u>	<u>Battery torch:</u>	<u>Radio:</u>	<u>Shotgun:</u>	<u>Pressure lamp:</u>	<u>Cup plate etc:</u>	<u>European-style clothing:</u>
Futata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tovia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udowa	-	-	1	1*	-	-	-	9
Feingoba	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	23
Kotapaiyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Yawaiungo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Timbaingawa	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	2
H'bauya	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Onda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wande	-	-	-	1*	2	-	-	1
Iwaiyu	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Maiya	-	-	-	1*	1	-	-	-
Iawangeni	5	2	-	1*	3	-	5	11
Sori	Several	Several	-	3	5	-	Several	Several

* Issued by F.I.E.S. Radio Kerema

APPENDIX "D"

NAVIGABLE RIVERS

Nil report.



POPULATION

Govt. Print.—6280/10,000.—8.73.

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	
NOTE:	<p>Births/deaths worked out on overall figure for the RAS/ROPN Census Division are as follows:</p> <p>Total population: 1477</p> <p>Births: 32 = 2.16%</p> <p>Deaths: 10 = .68%</p> <p>/ natural increase: = 1.48%</p> <p>However to show a true percentage figure census figure for SOI should be excluded therefore working figure for population total reads:</p> <p>1350</p> <p>Births: 32 = 2.35%</p> <p>Deaths: 10 = .73%</p> <p>/ natural increase: = 1.58%</p>									

District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

31st October, 1973.
67-2-17
B.J. Mauss
District Officer (Projects)

KAINTEBA PATROL NO. 3B OF 1973/74:

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of KAMBEI Census Division as submitted by W. AMANTI.

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

67-2-79.

D.C. ~~KEREMA~~
H.Q. KONE

PATROL REPORT

Station: KEREMA
 Subdistrict: KEREMA
 District: GULF
 Report No: KEREMA NO. 4 OF 1973-74.
 Conducted by: P GAMOGAB.
 Designation: A. D. O
 Duration: 26/6/74 - 6/7/74.
 No. of Days: 14 DAYS.
 Census Division: KEREMA BAY.

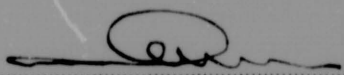
Population: 6325
 Council Area: KEREMA BAY.
 House of Assembly Electorate: KEREMA.
 Map Reference: WAU 1:120,000.
 Last Patrol: NO. 1 OF 1973-74 (AUGUST).
 Objects of Patrol: CONDUCT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The District Commissioner,
 GULF District,
 KEREMA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 21 To 25 (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 7 / 8 / 1974.


 Assistant District Commissioner

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



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
- Patrol Report Copy ()
- ()

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

Above average

Average

Below average

DATE: 13 / 8 / 1974

A. J. Pegg
 District Commissioner

67-2-79.

D.C. ~~ISSUE~~
H.Q. KONE

PATROL REPORT

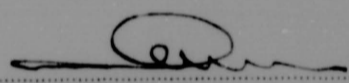
Station: KEREMA
 Subdistrict: KEREMA
 District: GULF
 Report No: KEREMA NO 4 OF 1973-74.
 Conducted by: P. GAMOGAB.
 Designation: A.D.O
 Duration: 26/6/74 - 6/7/74
 No. of Days: 14 DAYS.
 Census Division: KEREMA BAY.

Population: 6325
 Council Area: KEREMA BAY.
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 Objects of Patrol: CONDUCT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

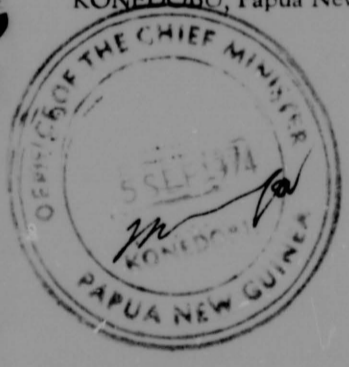
The District Commissioner,
GULF District,
KEREMA

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 121 To 125 (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 7 / 8 / 1974 .


 Assistant District Commissioner

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



- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
 - Patrol Report Copy* ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report: *Average*

Above average
 Average
 Below average

DATE: 13 / 8 / 1974

A. J. Pegg
 District Commissioner

DDA 67-2.79 HA. Konedobu

PATROL REPORT

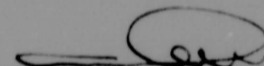
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 Census Division: KEREMA BAY.

The District Commissioner,
 GULF District,
 KEREMA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 121 To 125,	(/)
Patrol Instructions,	(/)
The Report and my comments,	(/)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 7/8/1974.

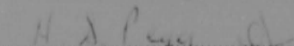

 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	()
<i>Patrol Report</i>	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report. <i>average</i>	Average
	Below average

DATE: 13/8/1974.


 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDCUBU

Ref. : 67-2-79

Date : 20/8/74.

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

RE : KEREMA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1973/74.....
CONDUCTED BY MR. P. GAMOGAB.....
TO : KEREMA BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOURAGA
Secretary

District Commissioner