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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL
STATION: Kwikila
VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CENTRAL DISTRICT REPORTS

1969-1970

KWIKILA

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KWIKILA</u>		
1-69-70	K. MEMAFU	Part Ormond C/D and Part Rigo L.G. Council Area
2-69-70	G.J. WILLIAMS	MT. Brown and MT. Obree C.D.
3-69-70	P.R. RYAN	Imairu Road
5-69-70	P.R. RYAN	KOIARI C/D.
6-69-70	K. MEMAFU	ORMOND C/D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. RNGO No. 5 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by PAUL R. RYAN ASSISTANT PATROL CHEIF

Area Patrolled KOLARI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives CONSUL. SOBI JAVA No. 2164

Duration—From 2/2/1970 to 20/2/1970

Number of Days 18 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25/12/1968

Medical/...../1968

Map Reference RNGO SUB-DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, AREA STUDY AND CENSUS.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

Paul R. Ryan

Pop

MR
in Child
Birth
M

HRD/J.T.

67-1-55

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,

13th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
FORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. 5 - 69/70.

Your reference 67-2-2 of 9th March, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special/
Annual Study/Situation Report by Mr. P.R. Ryan, Assis-
tant Patrol Officer, of the Keiari Census Division.

An informative and well presented report. I would
like to be advised of the source of Mr. Graham's per-
centage reference paragraph 2. page 2 of his comments,
and know what positive action is being taken to keep the
people in the census division fully informed. Further
comments in due course will be of interest to the Poli-
tical Education Committee.

Please let me have a full report immediately re-
garding allegations of dumping D.D.T. in the Masgrave
River, resulting in cattle dying and children becoming
sick.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-55
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Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby.

9th March, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUBU.

RIGO PATROL NO. 5 OF 1969/1970
KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION

Area study and situation reports in respect of above census division completed by Mr. P. R. Ryan Assistant Patrol Officer are forwarded herewith in duplicate.

2. Comments by the Assistant District Commissioner adequately cover most aspects of the report but I do not entirely agree with opinions expressed under the Political section.

3. All patrols now have the added responsibility of preparing the people with at least a rudimentary knowledge of the implications of government outside their immediate area. This and other reports from the Central District indicate that current methods in political education are not achieving a good deal of success. The training of two officers in each district is no doubt aimed at a standard approach to particular situations.

4. Mr. Ryan's report gives a very good picture of people who are advancing in the right direction primarily by their own industry. The fact that they keep good villages, maintain their roads, have a respect for law and order and are raising their cash income is surely an indication of the desire for good government.

5. The Rigo Council has been unfortunate in being without a permanent advisor for some time with the result that it has not been possible to carry out a survey of villages desirous of joining. An officer is expected to take up duty at the end of this month. Similarly there has been no S.I.G.O for overall supervision and this has been rectified with posting of Mr. Dunn to District Office.

6. The dumping of D.D.T in the Musgrave River by a Malaria Control Unit needs further investigation before being referred to P.H.D. I will ask Assistant District Commissioner for more details.

7. I am pleased to note that the Koiari is listed for future Rural Development funds.

8. Mr. Ryan prepares excellent maps. 6 copies of each would be appreciated please.

9. The reports are neatly and well written: Mr. Ryan is commended on his work.

R. T. Galloway
(R. T. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

(54)

All that can be done at present is to continue to encourage the planting of coconuts and rubber. The report does not mention if the land is suitable for cattle raising though I would assume that fairly extensive areas are suitable.

POLITICAL

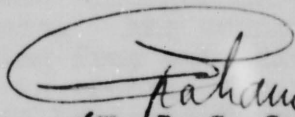
The level of knowledge of political matters is as usual very low. The people are simply not interested in knowing anything about politics or government which is not immediately relevant to day to day life in the village. This lack of interest is common to 98% of the Territories population.

Lack of knowledge can be overcome. To overcome lack of interest is much more difficult, and is a necessary first step before tackling the lack of knowledge. Mr Ryan's attempts at political education are indicative of what those employed in political education can expect, namely a respectful and disinterested audience who have allowed their minds to go blank.

These are the realities of the situation and should be faced up to. Large numbers of kiaps, experienced or inexperienced, will not make a change in the level of knowledge, or interest which would anywhere near compensate for the loss of their services from general duties.

GENERAL

This small isolated group seem to have managed to order their lives to get the best of both worlds. Until such time as we can do something for them we should leave them alone to continue the slow but steady progress they have been making in the past.



(W. J. S. Graham)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-2/403

WJSG/jam

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

4th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.5 of 1969/70 KOIARI

This patrol was conducted by Mr Ryan Assistant Patrol Officer. It is brief, factual and written in a matter of fact style.

2. This is understandable as there is not much that can be written about this area. It is isolated and law abiding. The standard of living, health and housing is very high. The people make few demands upon the government and vice versa. They are happy with their present existence and with the exception of two access roads there is not much else the government has to offer them.

3. The first of these roads is from Gobuia to Lonidairi and Lagume. The second is from Gea to Iaudobu. These two projects will be put on the Rural Development Programme for 70/71.

4. Whilst it is desirable to have as many villages as possible participating in local government these villages have nothing to gain by joining, at least for two more years. The council is over extended at the moment and would gain nothing from extending its area of influence until it has put its house in order. The people will have their roads by that time and will then be content to join. A delay of two years will also enable the locations of the Koiari villages to stabilize. The trend appears to be that they are gradually moving closer to the Sirinumu Dam area. If this movement is continued these villages will be easier to administer from the Port Moresby Sub-District. Their affinities be with the Koiari people of the Sogeri plateau.

The remainder of the people are Kwali speakers and their affinities lie with the Rigo people. It is inevitable that these people will join the Rigo Council and will be assimilated easily. The Koiari people, on the other hand, would be a very small minority group.

ECONOMY

For an area with a population of only 453 people this area seems to be quite progressive. They are making an effort to grow cash crops, and as communities have been saving money to build roads to market their produce. This unusual showing of initiative is pleasing and if maintained in augers well for the future. Mr Ryan's figures in para. 153 may be false in that the \$2000 for tradestores, and the \$900 for the truck, are simply redistribution of monies earned as wages and from cash crops. The \$5000 shown as wages would, for most part, have been earned and spent else where. Most of the income must then have been derived from the sale of food to Koki. Production of this food would have been aided by the fact that there are only seven pigs in the whole area. The immaculate condition of the villages is no doubt also due to the absence of pigs.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. WJSG/jam


Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

2nd February, 1970.

Mr P. Ryan
Assistant Patrol Officer,
KWIKILA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOIARI No 4 of 1969/70

1. As per verbal instructions, you will depart on patrol of the Koiari Census Division on Monday 2nd February.
2. The following shall be attended to on the patrol.
 - (a) Revise Censuses
 - (b) Carry out a full area study as per D.D.A. Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of 21-6-68.
 - (c) Arbitrate on disputes and despatch all court cases for hearing at Kwikila.
 - (d) Take one member of the R.P. & N.G.C. with you and submit efficiency report on your return.
 - (e) Take an interpreter.
 - (f) Submit your report in accordance with S.I's as amended.


(W.J.S. Graham)
s/Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

(21)

2-2-70

Departed Sub-District Office Ndikile at 0900 for Vinigibara landing. Arrived landing at 0910 and departed by boat for Kuale at 0920. Arrived Kuale at 1045. Menari and Constable Sobi arrived at 1230. Heavy rain during afternoon. No complaints. Slept overnight at Kuale (R.L.G.C.A.)

3-2-70

Departed Kuale at 0730 and arrived at Busalamaga at 1900. Time taken includes 1/2 hour stopover at Eho (R.L.G.C.A.). Inspected village during afternoon and collected information for Area Study.

Track in very good condition from Kuale to Busalamaga but must have crossed creek at least 30 times. Adequate water supply and food at Busalamaga. Remained overnight.

4-2-70

Revised Census for Busalamaga. Gave a talk on the machinery of Government and House of Assembly. Collected further information for Area Study. No disputes or Complaints. Remained overnight Busalamaga.

5-2-70

Departed Busalamaga at 0830 and arrived at Medene at 1100. One steep climb from Busalamaga. Takes about an hour. Rest of way down-hill. Inspected village during afternoon and collected information for Area Study. Had to retain 10 carriers from Busalamaga for walk to Iaudobu on Saturday.

6-2-70

Revised Census for Medene. Collected more information for Area Study. Gave talk on the workings of Government and House of Assembly. Heard a couple of complaints. Remained overnight.

7-2-70

Departed Medene at 0730 and arrived at Iaudobu at 0830. Track in reasonable condition, only crosses the Musgrave River once. Censused for Iaudobu during afternoon and also gave talk on Government, House of Assembly and Local Government. Collected further information for Area Study. Heard two complaints. Remained overnight.

8-2-70

Sunday observed Iaudobu. Remained overnight.

9-2-70

Departed Iaudobu at 0745 and arrived at Iovei at 1015. Track in fair condition, narrow in parts and very slippery when wet. Set up camp in afternoon. Remained overnight.

10-2-70

Revised census in morning. Gave talk on Government, House of Assembly and Local Government. Collected further information for Area Study. A couple of minor complaints were heard. Inspected village. Remained overnight.

- 11-2-70 Departed Iovei at 0745 and arrived at Borebere at 1245. Track in fair condition, majority of it is very narrow and all of it slippery. The Musgrave River is crossed so many times it becomes monotonous. A couple of steep climbs are encountered en route but nothing very strenuous. Paid carriers. Some Iovei carriers had to be retained for walk to Agitana on Friday. Set up camp in afternoon. Remained overnight.

- 12-2-70 Revised census for Borebere and Maiana village. Gave talk on House of Assembly, Government and Local Government and collected further information for Area Study. No complaints or disputes. In afternoon walked to Maiana village only 20 minutes from Borebere. Inspected village and returned to Borebere. Remained overnight.

- 13-2-70 Departed Borebere at 0745 and arrived at Agitana at 0915. Track is just one long, steep climb from Borebere and is very slippery. Revised census during afternoon. One complaint heard. Remained overnight.

- 14-2-70 Saturday observed Agitana. Remained overnight.

- 15-2-70 Had talk with people during the morning about the Government and House of Assembly. Also collected further information for Area Study. Sunday afternoon observed. Remained overnight.

- 16-2-70 Departed Agitana at 0730 and arrived at Lonidairi at 1100. Carriers arrived at 1230. Track commences with an hour long climb, from then on it's mostly a descent criss-crossing the Hunter River numerous times. Set up camp during afternoon. Remained overnight.

- 17-2-70 Despatched messenger to Kwikila to arrange for truck to pick up myself and company at Gobuia. Revised census for Lonidairi and Lagune. Collected further information for Area Study. Gave talk on House of Assembly, Government and Local Government. No complaints or disputes. Remained overnight.

- 18-2-70 Treated minor cuts and scratches of village people during morning. Messenger returned from Kwikila, Transport arranged. Remained overnight.

- 19-2-70 Inspected village during afternoon. The new housing under construction is of a very high standard and extensive use is made of a pit-saw. Remained overnight.

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20-2-70

Departed Lunidairi 0715 arrived Legume 0800. Inspected village. At 0815 left for Gobiua; arrived 0915. Continued by truck to Kwikila.

End of Patrol

Situation Report

(A) Political

(a) Local Government

1. None of the villages in the Koiari Census Division belong to a Local Government Council.
2. However, because of the small number of villages (9) in this census division, it has been attempted over the past few years to interest and encourage these people to join the Rigo Local Government Council Area.
3. Again, on this patrol, the people in every village were asked what they thought of this. Feelings were mixed.
4. The Kuale people of Busalanaga, Medene, Iaudobu and Iovei villages would join the Rigo Local Government Area but are unwilling to do so until one of the other villages makes the first move. That is to say, the Busalanaga's would join if either the Medene's, Iaudobu's or Iovei's were to join first.
5. The same indecision applies to the Medene, Iaudobu and Iovei people. None are willing to be first to take the plunge.
6. The Garihe (Kuale sub-group) people of Lonidairi and Lagume are quite willing to join the Council area, provided the Rigo Council ~~building~~ them a road to their villages first.
7. The Koiari people of Borebere, Maiana and Agitana villages have no desire whatsoever to join the Rigo Local Government Area.
8. The Maiana people have migrated further north-west (see Patrol Map) and the Agitana's intend to move their village site, a further four hours walk away, within the next 12 months, in the same general direction. This will undoubtedly put them in the Port Moresby Sub-District.
9. It is also expected that the Borebere people will eventually migrate to the new Maiana village site and combine with these people to form one village.

(B) House of Assembly.

10. Short talks were given in all the villages of the census division on the objects of, the aims of and the general workings of the House of Assembly. Simple questions were then asked.

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11. The response was not particularly overwhelming. The attitude of the people is to accept anything that they are told without question. When asked if they had any queries, the usual answers were more to do with everyday basic needs and bore no relation to the topic in question.

12. This attitude of disinterest was shown quite markedly among the Koiari's of Maiana and Borebere villages, and is borne out by the fact that they had not bothered to vote in the last House of Assembly elections.

(C) House of Assembly Member/s

13. When asked, the people, of this census division, had no idea who their members were; neither their Open Electorate member nor their Regional Electorate member.

14. Again, no particular interest was shown even when they were informed as to who their members were.

(D) Political Education

15. Talks were given in every village and then simple questions were asked.

16. As stated previously the people are more interested in what is happening in their immediate sphere of life. That is, what the Government means to them in its direct bearing on actual village life.

E.G. The job of their village constable or Councillor in ensuring that, the Rest House and Barracks is kept in good repair, walking tracks are maintained and kept in condition, and bringing troublemakers to the Sub-District Office where they can be punished etc.

17. As to what the Government is trying to achieve on a much broader scale, i.e. the country as a whole, is of no concern to them whatsoever.

(E) Preferential Voting

18. This system of voting is just not understood by these people.

19. They do understand the simpler system, where the man who gains the most number of votes, either by a show of hands or where his name is written on a ballot paper, wins an election. This is the system they use themselves when a village constable or Councillor is elected in the village.

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(B) Economic.

(a) General Rural Development.

20. The people of this area are subsistence farmers.
21. However, the people of Busalamaga, Medene, Iovei and Iaudobu sell their surplus crops at Koki market, Port Moresby, on a regular monthly basis, providing them with a reasonably steady income.
22. The villages of Medene, Iovei and Iaudobu are situated next to the Musgrave River which provides an easy means of access to the roads in the Rigo Local Government Area. Their goods are rafted down river to Vinigibara landing where an all-weather vehicular road runs to Kwikila, thence to Port Moresby.
23. Busalamaga village is situated next to a fairly large creek which flows into the Kemp Welch River. It is possible for the people to raft their goods down the creek to the river, thence to Vinigibara landing.
24. It is more difficult for the Koiari's of Borebore, Maiana and Agitana however. These three villages are not situated near a major watercourse, and it is therefore not possible to make use of rafts. Any surplus crops are carried across the mountains to EILOGO, and from there by road to Port Moresby. This cuts down on the amount of produce that can be taken to Koki and be sold.
25. The Garihe and Kuale people of Lonidaira and Lagume villages have only a two hour walk to Gobuia Rigo Local Government Area. From here there is a vehicular road, recently built by the Rigo Council from Girabu (Rigo Local Government Area), to either Kwikila or Port Moresby.
26. These people own a truck, purchased some eighteen months ago, and operate it as a P.M.V. between Gobuia - Port Moresby - Gobuia - Kwikila. Even though the truck is not yet paid for, a steady income is still being received.

(b) Activities of Development Departments.

27. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has been fairly active in this area.
28. Since the Coffee Rust Eradication programme a few years ago, the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have been promoting the growing of rubber trees in the lower region of this area.

55

29. This has been successful so far in Iaudobu and Iovei where, although only by the efforts of a couple of individuals in each of these villages, some 1210 trees have been planted. 650 rubber trees at Iaudobu and 560 at Iovei.

(c) Village Cash Crop Extension.

30. There is no village cash crop extension at present. However the individual efforts of growing rubber trees in Iaudobu and Iovei will eventually become a communal project and, when the trees reach maturity, will provide a fairly large income for the people of both villages.

31. At Medene village, one man and his family have planted some 200 coconut palms with the intention of producing copra.

32. The people of this village own about 500 mature coconut palms and, although only used for domestic purposes at present, could with supervision from Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries produce a reasonable amount of copra. This would then provide them with a means for increasing their income.

(C) SOCIAL

(a) Education.

33. There are no Government schools in the area. There is a United Church mission school at Busalamaga but this serves only Busalamaga village and Gegofi village (Rigo Local Government Council Area.)

34. The children go to school at either DOA (S.D.A. Mission), Iarawari P.T.S., Javarere (S.D.A. Mission) or Itiki P.T.S. in the Port Moresby Sub-District or at the S.D.A. mission school at Popondetta. (See Appendix of Area Study).

35. There are a few adults who have had some mission education. Some are able to speak a little English and profess to be able to read and write a little.

36. The majority of the people in this area, however, have had no education and are illiterate.

(b) Health.

37. The general health of the people in the area is very good. However, in the villages of Busalamaga and Medene the incidence of Sipona is high. At least 70% of the people in both these villages have contracted this disease.

34

38. The last P.H.D. patrol in this area was carried out by E.K. Stevenson R.M.A. in 1962. Since then only Malaria Control Units have been through the area.

39. There are no Aid-Posts, neither Government nor Mission, in the area.

(c) Law and Order.

40. The people of this area are a very happy and contented crowd. There were few disputes brought before this patrol, and of those, all were of a minor nature and easily settled by arbitration.

41. The task of keeping law and order is mainly carried out by the village officials. Any problem which they are unable to solve is usually brought before the patrol. If there is no patrol in the area the parties involved present their complaint or dispute at the Sub-District Office at Kwikila.

42. It was brought to my attention, during the course of this patrol, that the conduct of the Malaria Control Units which passed through the area last year (October 1969) was not what it should have been.

43. Large quantities of D.D.T. were dumped into the Musgrave River killing large quantities of fish.

44. Many of the livestock, owned by the people of this area, died as a result of eating the poisoned fish.

45. There were also reported cases of people, especially the children, of becoming very sick after having eaten these fish.

46. It should be pointed out to the department controlling these Malaria Control Units that part of the villagers livelihood is dependant upon the fish caught in the river.

47. More important, it should be noted that this river is the main source of the villages water supply; not only in this census division but in the Rigo Local Government Area as well. The Musgrave River flows into the Hunter River then into the Kemp Welch River, which serves a large number of villages in the Rigo Sub-District.

(d) Services provided by Government and Government Agencies.

48. The only frequent services that have been provided are those of D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. As stated earlier, the last full medical patrol by P.H.D. was carried out in 1962.

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There have been Malaria Control Units through this area since; in 1967 and in October, 1969.

(e) Missions.

49. There are two Missions operating in the area, the Seventh Day Adventist and the United Church. The former is apparently the more active of the two.

50. Those villages under S.P.A. influence are Iovei, Agitana and Lonidairi.

51. Those under United Church influence are Busulamaga, Medene, Iaudobu, Maiana, Borebere and Lagume.

52. There is no friction between the members of these two denominations and all the people live in harmony.

(f) Cults and Unrest.

53. There are no cultist activities or unrest in the area.

(g) Community Education.

54. No community education programmes have been carried out, in the area, by such organisations as Welfare, Red - Cross etc.

(D) Miscellaneous.

55. Army Units frequently pass through the area on training exercises from Sogeri to Rigo.

56. These occurrences are favourably accepted by the people who regard them as enhancing their status in the community.

P. Ryan

(Paul R. Ryan)
Assistant Patrol Officer

32

Report on Member of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

No. 2164 Constable SOBI JAWA.

57. This officer proved himself to be very competent. He performed all duties asked of him conscientiously and efficiently.

P. Ryan

(Paul R. Ryan)

Assistant Patrol Officer.

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Area Study.

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) 58. The area patrolled was the Koiari Census Division which is situated in the North-West corner of the Rigo Sub-District. It lies between the Rigo Local Government Council Area, the Mount Obrae Census Division and the Port Moresby Sub-District.

59. The topography of the area varies from undulating low hills in the South-East section, to the higher, more rugged mountains in the upper reaches of the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers.

60. These two rivers are the main drainage systems of the area. The Musgrave River flowing into the Hunter River, near Kofogere, which in turn flows into the Kemp Welch River.

61. Dense tropical rainforest is the predominant vegetation in the higher mountain areas interspersed with small patches of Kunai grasslands. The lower section is undulating savannah grasslands scattered with gum trees found mainly along or near the many creeks in the area.

62. For about eight months of the year the climate is usually one of dry days with a high humidity. The remainder of the year is subject to torrential downpours in the late afternoon, usually causing the creeks and the rivers to flood.

(b) 63. The only means of access to the Koiari Census Division is by walking tracks. However it is possible, when the rivers are high, to take a motorised dinghy up the Musgrave River as far as Iaudobu.

(c) 64. Patrols into this area have been infrequent. Although records, since the war, show that patrols have been conducted annually, usually only part of the census division, not the whole, was covered at any one time.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) 65. See village Population Register form attached.

66. The population of this area is 453 which is an increase of 28 over that of the 1968 Census. There were only 4 deaths recorded. A large number of births, thirty, 14 males and 16 females, were also recorded.

67. The Birth and Death rates respectively are 6.6% and 0.9% showing a Natural Increase Rate of 5.7%.

30

(b) 68. There are no vehicular roads in the Koiari Census Division. The villages are linked by walking track only. See section J, Appendix C and the Patrol Map for further details.

69. The approximate distance between the villages are as follows:-

- (i) Kuale to Busalamaga 6 miles
- (ii) Busalamaga to Medene 7 miles
- (iii) Medene to Iaudobu 3 miles
- (iv) Iaudobu to Iovei 6 miles
- (v) Iovei to Borebere 10 miles
- (vi) Borebere to Maiana 4 mile
- (vii) Borebere to Agitana 2 miles
- (viii) Agitana to Lonidairi 12 miles
- (ix) Lonidairi to Lagune 3 miles
- (x) Lagune to Gobuia 3 miles

70. There is approximately 17 miles of vehicular road from Gobuia to Kwikila.

(c) 71. The percentage of outflow of absentees including workers, their families and students is relatively high, 22.3%, but the actual percentage outflow of absentee workers is low, only 7.1%. No further comment is necessary as Appendices D and E illustrate this quite adequately.

(c) SOCIAL GROUPS

(a) 72. There are two distinctive social groups in this area. Firstly, the Kuale linguistic group encompassing the people of Busalamaga, Medene, Iaudobu, Iovei, Lonidairi and Lagune villages. Secondly, the Koiari linguistic group encompassing the people of Borebere, Maiana and Agitana (now incorporating Serejewa) villages.

(b) 73. These two groups can be broken up into many major clans which, over the years, have been subdivided to form sub-clans or lineages with different names than the original clans.

74. The operational social unit is the simple family unit with further clan ties, either through hereditary or from inter-clan marriages. See Appendix B for the different clan groups of the area.

(c) 75. The two main linguistic groups in the region are the Kuale and Koiari. The villages which make up these two groups are stated above in para. 72, sub-section (a) of section J of Area Study.

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76. The Fuala languages of Busalamaga, Medene and Iaudobu have the same accent, but differ from that spoken in Iovei, Lonidairi and Lagune in both accent and intonation.

77. The spoken language of the Iovei people also differs in accent and intonation from that spoken in Lonidairi and Lagune villages.

78. The Lagune version of the Kuale language is the same as that of the Lonidairi people and is known as Garile.

79. The Koiari language spoken by the Borebere and Maiana people is called Tahovoto and is slightly different in accent to that spoken by the Agitana people. They speak a version called Gotomara.

80. Both the Tahovoto and Gotomara versions are slightly different from the language of the Koiari's in the Sogeri area.

(d) 81. The relationship between the various component groups is one of peaceful co-existence. This is due to intermarriages between, migrations into and out of, and the amalgamation of different villages.

82. This is evident from the fact of the recent amalgamation of the Agitana and Seropewatei villages. Now known as Agitana village.

83. There is also some indication that the Borebere and Maiana villages will eventually combine. Recent migrations out of, and into the other indicate this. The new combined village will probably be situated on the site of the present Maiana village.

84. The relationship between these various groups and the major groups outside and adjacent to the area is very good.

85. The Kuale people have close ties, either clan or by intermarriage, with the adjacent villages in the Rigo Local Government area.

86. The same applies to the Koiari people who have similar ties with the Koiari's in the Sogeri area of the Fort Moresby Sub-District.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) 87. There are a few instances where younger men have been elected, either as Councillors or as Village Constables, but the real power

(A)

in the villages is held by the old hereditary clan leaders.

(b) 88. See Appendices B and C for further details.

(c) 89. The change from the traditional pattern of leadership has not changed to any significant degree.

90. These younger Councillors and Village Constables elected, will eventually be clan leaders by hereditary.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) 91. The land is the sole property of the many different clans in the area. The leader of each clan usually controlling the lands of his respective clan. The right of inheritance of clan land is patrilineal. The woman having usufructory rights only.

92. There are some exceptions where the clan leader does not control the land. (See Appendix B.)

93. In Medene, the Councillor Kalimo Wanaro, although he is not an hereditary clan leader, controls both the Tuaru and Sovai'i clan lands.

94. In Lonidairi, the hereditary leader of the Ibena clan, Wodu Buana, controls not only his own clan lands but that of the Mareva and Vancum clans as well.

95. In Lagune the hereditary leader of the Bonou clan, Alau U'una, also the councillor, controls both the Bonou and Vancum clan lands.

96. Even though each village has many different clans, each with their own section of land, use of the land is on a communal basis irrespective of clan.

(b) 97. There are no individuals in the area who hold land on lease from the Administration or the Crown.

(c) 98. Cash cropping has commenced in three villages in the area. At Iaudobu and Iovei two men have planted large numbers of rubber trees, and at Medene village one man has planted coconuts. Although these are only individual efforts at present, if they intend to increase their plantings, a communal effort will be needed to maintain these small plantations. See Appendix I.

(F) LITERACY

(a) 99. See Appendix D of Area Study.

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(b) 100. There are very few adults who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, Motu or English. Those who have had some schooling, either Mission or Government, have left their villages and obtained jobs in Port Moresby or in other areas in the District. See Appendix E for details.

(c) 101. There are only three people in this census division that are receiving or have received a higher education. They are

(i) Vetali Manana of Iaudobu village who is studying Carpentry at a Technical School in Rabaul.

(ii) Pulu Ageva of Jovei village who is in Form I at Sogeri High School.

and (iii) Sara'a Manana of Medene village who is now working as a carpenter at Napa Napa. He obtained Form 4 standard at Kwikila High School. (See Appendices D and E).

(d) 102. There are no students receiving a higher education in Australia but there is one student who is in Form 4 at a Mission High School in Goroka. He is Evari Kakira of Lagume village.

(e) 103. The only interest shown in newspapers is for making cigarettes.

104. There is only one radio in the area. It is in Medene village and is used for entertainment purposes only.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) 105. The standard of housing in this area is excellent, and is far better than that in the Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree census division, and would be on a par with the more sophisticated sections of the Rigo Local Government Area.

106. The general construction is a European style of housing of mainly native materials. A large number have incorporated more permanent materials in the construction, such as using corrugated iron for roofing.

107. The village areas are exceptionally clean. At Medene and Jovei there are lawns throughout, and the people have planted numerous coconut palms, in the village area, which provide plenty of shade.

108. All villages have an adequate number of latrines though I doubt very much whether they use them.

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109. There is extensive use of European artefacts in every village. Pots, pans, plates, cups and cutlery in the houses. Saws, hammers and nails are used in the construction of the houses.

110. Every person in this area wears European style clothing. The traditional grass-skirts and other adornments only being used on special occasions; Sing-Sings etc.

(b) 111. The staple diet is still mainly taro's, yams and some sweet potatoes. However this is now supplemented with tomatoes, sweet-corn, pumpkin, cucumbers, beans, chalottes and some meat, when a bird or wallaby is killed.

112. There are plenty of fruits in the area. Paw-paw's, banana's pineapples and watermelons.

113. The people of the villages closest to the Rigo Local Government Area, and which have tradestores available, do buy some canned foodstuffs. Mainly tinned fish. This would average about 2 or 3 tins per week per family.

(c) 114. There are no Community Centres or organizations such as the Red-Cross, Guides or Scouts in the area.

115. The people are very interested in sport, and in every village, there is an area set aside for such purposes.

116. The men and younger boys are all very keen soccer players. The younger girls play basketball.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) 117. There are two mission denominations active in the area, the Seventh Day Adventists and the United Church.

118. The Iovai, Agitana and Lonidairi people identify themselves with the S.D.A. mission.

119. The Busalamaga, Medene, Iaudobu, Maiana, Borebere and Lagume people identify themselves with the United Church mission.

120. There is no tension or conflict between the people of either denomination. People, staying at other villages not their own, do attend the church services of that village, even though the service may be given by a different denomination, and are readily accepted without prejudice.

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(b) 121. There is one indigenous pastor, of the United Church, now residing at Busalamaga. He provides regular services not only in this village, but to those in the Rigo Local Government Area bordering this census division as well. Since his arrival he has started a school at Busalamaga (Preps. to Std.2) which serves both this village and Gegofi (Rigo Local Government Area).

122. The three villages under S.D.A. influence have a resident indigenous pastor in each. He provides them with regular church services.

(c) 123. The general attitude of the people towards the missions is very good as they are all very church minded.

124. The Seventh Day Adventists are the more active in the area but the United Church mission is more influential.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(c) 125. There are no non-indigenous activities in the Koiari Census Division.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads

126. All villages in this area are connected by walking tracks only. There are vehicular roads to four points very close to this census division; at Gobuia, Girabu, Gea and Kodogere. (See Patrol Map). These roads are feeder roads which are linked to the main road of the Rigo Sub-District; the Port Moresby - Kwikila secondary road.

127. The feeder roads to Gobuia and Gea could easily be extended to, respectively, the villages of Lagume and Lonidairi and Iaudobu. This would open up two-thirds of the Census Division and help pave the way for inclusion of these villages into the Rigo Local Government Area.

(b) River

128. The villages of Medene, Iaudobu and Iovci are on the Musgrave River. It is possible to raft down this river into the Kemp Welch and then down to Vinigibara landing where a very good vehicular road links with the main road, to Port Moresby, at Kwikila.

129. The village of Busalamaga, though not on a river, is situated near a very large creek which flows into the Kemp Welch River near Kvale (Rigo Local Government Area).

(2+)

130. It is possible for the people to raft down this creek to the Kemp Welch River and then to Vinigibara landing.

131. The Hunter River is too shallow to use rafts on and only when this river floods can the Lonidairi people use it.

(c) Air

132. There are no aerodromes in this area. The closest being Jacksons aerodrome, Port Moresby.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

133. There are very few technically skilled people in this area. The majority of these are working in either Port Moresby or have obtained jobs in other districts.

See Appendix E for more detailed information.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

134. Throughout the area talks were given in all villages on the machinery of the present form of Government. The people were then asked to question that which they did not understand.

135. All villages have a very good idea as to what the Government means to them at the village level but, as to what the Government is trying to achieve in the country and how it goes about doing this is apparently of no concern to them.

136. This is probably due to the fact that very few people in this region ever leave their villages. On the occasions that they do, it is usually for a very brief period of time; one or two days a month to transport their produce to markets in Kwikila and Port Moresby.

137. If these people are to have a chance of expanding their knowledge, the area will have to be opened up. That means the extension of roads into it, providing the people with an easier and quicker means of access to the larger more developed centres.

138. The inclusion of most of these villages into the Rigo Local Government Council area would eventually involve them in more activities in the community. Thereby increasing their knowledge and broadening their outlook.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) 139. At Iaudobu and Iovei villages there have been planted a total of 1210 rubber trees. The trees are of about three years maturity.

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140. In Medene village there are 180 coconut plantings of between 4 months to 5 years maturity. There are also about 600 mature coconut palms in and around the village area.

See Appendix I for further details.

(b) 141. There is no production as yet from the abovementioned tree crops. In time and with help these cash crops will provide a steady income for the people of Iaudobu, Iovei and Medene villages.

(c) 142. As (b) above it will not be relevant for some time yet.

(d) 143. The people of this area are subsistence farmers however if there is a surplus, of the crop yields, it is sold at the markets in either Kwikila or Koki, Port Moresby.

144. The villages in the lower section of the census division have a relatively easy means of carting their produce to Port Moresby or Kwikila (See Section J sub-section (b) para 128 - 130) as compared with the Koiari villages in the upper part. These people, because of the high mountains over which they carry their goods to the road at Bilogo, have to cut down on the amount of produce they can sell in Moresby.

145. The sale of this produce would net the people of the area about \$8000 per annum.

(e) 146. As there are only a small number of people earning wages, the total cash earnings will be small. The total cash earnings would be approximately \$5000 per annum.

147. Using the average monthly income figures shown in Appendix F, the total income for Tradestores in the area would be approximately \$2000 per annum.

148. Using the figure computed in Appendix G of \$75-00 per month, the total income from P.M.V. trucks would be \$900.

(f) 149. There are no Co-operatives functioning in the area.

150. The only group effort of any significance is that of Lonidairi and Lagume villages, where the people pooled their money and bought a truck. This is now operating as a P.M.V. between Kwikila, Gobuia and Port Moresby and nets them about \$900 per annum.

(g) 151. The only outstanding entrepreneurs are those at Medene, Iaudobu and Iovei.

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152. Iovina Kalimo of Kedene village has planted about 150 coconuts. He intends, with the help of his family, to increase the number of plantings and eventually produce copra.

153. Ibo Mamana of Iaudobu village has planted about 500 rubber trees and with the help of I.A.S.F. he intends to produce rubber.

154. Ewa Ruana of Iovei village has planted about 150 rubber trees and also intends to produce rubber.

155. Although the men mentioned above are not yet earning any money from their efforts, they will, if given the help and guidance needed by them to make a success of their enterprises.

(h) 156. There are no banks in the area. Only 7 people in this census divisions have bank accounts. See Appendix J of Area Study.

(i) 157. As this Census Division does not have a Council they are not under any obligation to pay tax. The only exceptions to this may be those tradesman who have regular jobs in the large centres but this would still depend on the amount they earned annually.

(j) 158. The average per capita income figure has been calculated from the information given in sub-sections (d) and (e) of this section.

(k)	159.	Cash Crops	\$8000	per annum.
		Wage Earnings	\$5000	per annum
		Tradestores	\$2000	per annum
		P.M.V.trucks	\$ 900	per annum
			<u>Total</u>	<u>\$15900</u> per annum

Total Population:- 453

Average income per capita per annum : \$35.10

159. As stated above this figure of \$35.10 per capita per annum is only an average, and is totally unrealistic with the level of the cash economy of Agitana, Borebere and Maiana villages. The average income per capita per annum for the people of these three villages would be closer to \$10 or \$12.

160. The remainder of the people of the villages in the lower portion of this division would accordingly have higher incomes per capita per annum.

(k) 161. See Section B sub-section (b) para. 68-70 (B1.), Section J sub-section (a) and (b) para 126 to 130 (B.1.) and the Patrol Map for more detailed information of the facilities available to markets.

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) 162. The area of this census division is approximately 150,000 acres of which there is about 15,000 to 20,000 acres of arable land available for further development.

(b) 163. There are very fertile lands along the Musgrave and Hunter River valleys. Market gardening could be increased on a communal basis rather than on an individual one. Sale of surplus yields over the past few years has increased the income of the people considerably. No trouble has been encountered by them in selling their goods at the markets in Port Moresby and Kwikila.

164. Over the next few years, with the steady influx of wage earners in the larger centres, the demand for fresh vegetables and other produce will increase accordingly. This will mean an equally large demand for the supply of such goods.

165. The people of this area can help to meet this demand. They have the land to extend their gardens; they are close to the markets in Moresby; the majority already have a means of access to these markets; and the cost of cartage to Moresby is relatively low compared with shipping goods in by air and sea from other centres.

(c) 166. The number of wage earners from this census division is small and I very much doubt if this state of affairs will change to any significant degree.

167. The population of the area is only 425 and a larger drain of manpower than that already would seriously affect any substantial increase in the plantings of cash crops and in the extension of market gardening.

(d) 168. As stated earlier, there are several projects being undertaken in establishing new cash crops in the area.

169. There is an increase, in the plantings of coconuts in Medene village with the eventual intention of producing copra, and in the plantings of large numbers of rubber trees in Iovei and Laudobu for the eventual production of rubber.

(e) 170. The people do have an appreciation of the work involved when changes are to be made in the community.

171. The Medene, Iovei and Laudobu people realise the necessity for a road if they are to market their produce successfully. These people have saved over \$600 towards this project and intend to start building the road themselves.

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172. They are requesting assistance with this undertaking and, if possible, provision should be made in the 1970/71 Rural Development estimates for an allocation of funds to aid them.

173. The road will be an extension of the one to Gea (See Patrol Map) and will go as far as Iudobu. If built, this road would open up 50% of the census division.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

174. As yet none of the villages of the census division belong to a local government council.

175. The people of this area have been questioned over a number of years about their inclusion into the Rigo Local Government Council Area.

176. Only the Koiari's of Maiana, Agitana and Borebere villages emphatically stated that they had no desire to join the Rigo Local Government Area. As this group is migrating further and further into the Port Moresby Sub-District it is probable that their inclusion into this sub-district will be inevitable.

177. The remainder of the people of the census division have certain reservations about joining the Council area, payment of tax etc, but no real objections to doing so. They fully realize that their inclusion into the Council is inevitable and have been adjusting their outlook towards this, over the past few years.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

178. The people of the area do not comprehend that which does not affect them directly at the village level.

179. This topic and others relating to it have been more fully covered in the Situation Report, Section A, sub-sections (b), (c) and (d), para. 10-17 (B.I.) and also in Section L, para. 134 to 138 (B.I.) of the Area Study.

180. No further comment is thought necessary than that stated above in paragraph 178.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

181. There are no Hotels, Guest Houses, Service stations or other services and facilities, other than a few locally owned trade stores in the area.

P. Ryan

(Paul R. Ryan)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX

SHOTGUNS TOTAL NO. 16.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	OWNER	MAKE	NO.	CONDITION
1. BUSILANAGA	34	INAPA VIRI (COP)	Topper (H/R) Mod 158 12 gauge single shot (S.S)	V30624	Good
2. BEDENE	34	KAIMO WAWAPA	Cooley. 12 gauge, S.S.	38525	Good
3. LAUDOBU	54	EVA MANAVA (V.C)	Topper (H/R) Model 158 12 Gauge, S.S.	V31550	Good
4. IOVEI	66	MAIVA VETALI	Astra. 12G. S.S.	29674	Fair
5. POPEBERE	23	VETALI MARA	Astra. 12G. Double Barrel.	39349	Good
6. MATANA	35	LIMA MATRI (C'or)	Astra. 12G. S.S.	6510	Moresby for repair
7. AGITANA	112	KORI INARA (C'or)	H & R. 12G. S.S.	10075	Good
8. LONIDAIRI	54	SAURA-IUBENE (V.C)	Adler. 12G. S.S.	7967	Good
9. LAGUME	41	-	-	-	-
		IMARA DODO (C'or)	Stevens (Savage) 12G. S.S.	50.2.	Good
		ADAIA AVANA	Cooley. 12G. S.S.	06028	Good
		INEA ADEA	WINCHESTER Model. 37 12G.S.S.	141349	Good
		VERE MUMOI (V.C)	CEGADO 12G.S.S.	24762	Good
		VAICA IOVE	WINCHESTER 12G.S.S.	058943	Good
		BODU BUANA	S&S 12G. S.S.	4260	Good
		ALAU U'UEA (C'or)	AST A 12G.S.S.	20868	Good
		GOGIA BORE (C'or)	ASTRA 12G. S.S.	52114	Good

APPENDIX B.

CLANS AND CLAN LEADERS

VILLAGE	CLANS	CLAN LEADERS	COMMENTS
1. BUSALAMAGA	U'URA GANAI	INARA VIRI (C'OR) XXXXX EWA KAIANA	Second in power to Ewa Mamana (V.C.) of Iaudobu village, but does control both U'URU and Gantai lands in Busalamaga. Second in power to Vetari Ruana (C'OR) of Iaudobu Village.
2. MEDENE	TUARU SOVAI'I	INARA MBERIGA IAGURU KOIKO	Neither of these leaders have control of their respective clan lands. Lands under control of KALIMO WANARO (C'OR)
3. IAUDOBU	U'URA GANAI	EWA MAMANA (V.C.) VETARI RUANA (C'OR)	Controls of land of U'Ura clan in this village. Very much doubt if this blocke could control anything. Controls his clan land as well as village
4. IOVEI	U'RURI BOGDRO O'OBA	IOVEI BOI'OI XXXXXX MARA INARA(V.C.) MAIVA WARILA	Control of his clan lands only Control of his clan lands only Control of his clan lands only
5. BOREBERE	BOREBERE	SARUA IUBENE (V.C.)	Control of clan land
6. MAIANA	NERORE MAIANA	KIDU BOBORO MANUKA KARATA	He is working at NapaNapa. The councillor Muni Boboro is in control of clan lands in his absence. Controls his clan lands only.
7. AGITANA	MOPIDE GAVARE WAGIRARE UMIDORE SENEVARE	AVANA VERE (C'OR) UBURE DONA INEA ADEA INARA DODO (C'OR) MADAHU MOHI	Each respectively controls his clan lands.
8. LONIDAIRI	UBENA MAREVA VANOMU	WODU BUANA MURUKA KOMAU XXXXX BOGEA INARA	Wodu Buana controls the land of all the clans in this village.
9. LAGUME	BONOU VANOMU	ALAU U'UNA (C'OR) GOGOIA BORE	Alau U'Una controls both clans lands

APPENDIX C.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES AND COUNCILLORS

VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	TERMS SERVED	Education	Comments	Prison Record (if any)
1. Busalamaga	Inara Viri (C'or)	45 yers	12 years	Std.1.Mission school	Influential in his village. he is interested in progress and supports the Administration Worked as labourer on Sivigolo Plantation. His father was the councillor previously, and although the people say he was elected for his ability, he probably gained his position through hereditary.	Nil
2. Medene	Kalimo Wanara (c'or)	50 years	about 4 years	Nil	hHas worked for Sivigolo and Loloria plantations as a labourer. Was employed by P.W.D. at Kwikila as a labourer. His grandfather was the councillor before him. Voted in by the people for his ability.	Served one month for assault at Kwikila Corrective Institution
3. IAUDOBU	Ewa Mamana (V.C)	46 years	App. 1953	Nil	Not a very strong personality has little influence. He probably was elected as V.C. as he is an hereditary clan leader. Has worked on Sivigolo, Eilogo and Gobaragere plantations as a labourer.	Served two months for riotous behaviour back around 1950.
4. IAUDOBU	VETARI RUANA (C'OR)	57 years	About 12 years	Nil	Worked as a cook in Moresby also as a labourer on Doa and Kanosia plantations. Definetly the driving force in this village. Commands the respect of the people and is favourably disposed towards the Administration.	Nil

APPENDIX C.

VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	TERMS SERVED	EDUCATION	COMMENTS	PRISON RECORD (if any)
4. Iovei	Mara-Inara (V.C)	56 yrs	Approx 1.8.41	Nil	Worked at Gobaragere Pltn as a cock at Old Rigo and as a labourer in Moresby before the war. He is a clan leader but does not command a lot of respect from the people and has little influence.	Six months for assault back in the 1930's.
4. Iovei	Linua Mairi (C'OR)	48 yrs	About 10 yrs	Nil	Worked as a rubber-tapper on Doa plantation for a year. Has little influence with the people. Not very impressive.	One month for disobeying a lawful Order in 1954
4. Iovei	Koroi Inara (C'OR)	60 yrs	About 15 yrs	Nil	Worked as a labourer on Doa plantation for two years and on Eilogo plantation for six months. Has a little more influence than the other two officials in this village & commands a great deal more respect.	Five years for murder back in 1940.
5. BOREBERE	SARUA IUBENE (V.C.)	50 Yrs	App. 15.6.54	Nil	Worked as a plantation labourer for three years. Acquired his position through hereditary. Does not seem to bright. Not a very progressive type.	Nil
	Borobo Toina (C'OR)	28 yrs	1 year	Nil	Worked as a plantation labourer for two years. Very vague and unsure about progress. Does not seem very capable.	Nil
6. MAIANA	Munu Zerobo (C'OR)	31 yrs	App. 8 yrs	Nil	Worked as a plantation labourer for about eight years. Helpful type. Interested in progress but not sure how to go about it. Not particularly impressive	Nil

APPENDIX C.

VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	TERMS SERVED	EDUCATION	COMMENTS	PRISON RECORD (if any)
7. AGITANA	DARAGI DONA (V.C)	31 Yrs	App.19.4.62	St.1.Mission school at Bisiatabu	Worked as a stockman on Bilogo plantation for a year, and as a labourer in Pt. Moresby for four months. Very little influence. A nonentity.	Nil
	INARA DODO	47 yrs	App.4.2.60	Nil	Worked as a labourer on Bilogo plantation for eighteen months. Attitude towards the Administration is good.	Nil
	AVANA VERE (C'OR)	59 yrs	Approx 12 years	Nil	Worked as a rubber tapper on a plantation for 2½ years. Commends a lot of respect from the people and is very influential. Supports the Administration. A very helpful person.	Served one month.
8. LONIDAIRI	VERE MUMOI (V.C)	55 yrs	App. 28.2.58	Nil	Worked as a labourer on Kanosia plantation for 4 years also as a labourer in Pt. Moresby and at the saw-mill at Bisiatabu. No real influence and does not command much respect from the people.	Served one month.
	VILI BOGIDA (C'OR)	28 yrs	1 Yr	St.2.Mission Sch at Bisiatabu	Has had no outside employment. Took over from Wodu Mumu who still has the control of the people. He has potential.	Nil
9. LAGUME	ALAU U'UNA (C'OR)	44 yrs	Approx. 11 years	Nil	Worked as a labourer on a plantation for eighteen months. Not very impressive.	Nil
	GUNINA KORO (C'OR)	45 yrs	Approx. 3 years	Nil	Worked as a labourer on Naro plantation for a year. Very helpful type.	Served two months at Kwikila C.I. 5

APPENDIX .C.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

VILLAGE	Popu- lation	Name of School	Gov't Mission	BOYS												GIRLS																													
				Prep.	St.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Form 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Prep.	St.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Form 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.														
1. Busalamaga	34	Busalamaga	United Church	7	6	6																																							
2. Medene	34	-	-																																										
3. Iaudobu	54	Rabaul Teacher	Gov't																							1																			
4. Iovei	66	Bisiatabu Doa Iarawara Sogeri High	Mission (S.D.A) Mission Mission Gov't		1																																								
5. Borebere	23	Iarowari P.T.S. Itiki P.T.S.	Gov't Gov't				1	1																																					
6. Maiana	35	Doa Iarowari P.T.S. Itiki P.T.S. Bisiatabu	Mission (S.D.A) Gov't Gov't Mission				1																																						
7. Agitana	112	Bautema Bisiatabu Popondetta Iarowari P.T.S.	Mission Mission Mission Gov't		1																																								

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APPENDIX D.
NUMBER OF STUDENTS

VILLAGE	POPULATION.	NAME OF SCHOOL	GOV'T MISSION	BOYS												GIRLS																															
				Preps.	St.1.	2	3	4	5	6	Form 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Form 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.																									
8. LONIDAIRI	54	GIRABU	Mission	1													1																														
		BAUTAMA	Mission																																												
		KORELA	Mission				1																																								
9. LAGUME	41	BAUTAMA	Mission					1																																							
		GOROKA HIGH	Mission												1																																
TOTAL				8	12	11	5	4	2	1			1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(5)

APPENDIX . E.
ABSENTEE WORKERS.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	NAME	SCHOOLING	TYPE OF WORK	EMPLOYED BY	LOCATION
1. Busalamaga	34	-	-	-	-	-
2. Medene	34	Sara'a Mamana	Kwikila High Form.4.	Carpenter	Administration	NapaNapa
3. Iaudobu	54	Vetali Mamana	Dagona Mission St.6.	Carpenter	P.I.R.	Port Moresby
		Mirigi Baba'a	Dagona Mission St.5.	Cook	G.D.W.	Rabaul
		Viri Vetari	Dagona Mission St.7.	Garage Owner	Himself	Port Moresby
		Luluva Waiba	St.2. Mission	Baker	P.M.F.Bakery	Port Moresby
4. Iovei	66	"	-	-	-	-
5. Borebere	23	Waiako Sarika	Nil	Cook	Mess at 7 Mile	Port Moresby
6. Maiana	35	Kidu Borboro	St.3. Mission	Labourer	Plantation	NapaNapa
7. Agitana	112	Davera Adea	St.6. Mission	Carpenter	-	Port Moresby
		Ailoma Dona	Nil	Labourer	-	Sirinomu Dam
		Garame Madaho	Nil	Driver	Eilogo Pltn	P.M. S.D.
		Ubure Inea	Nil	Driver	Lonidairi Village	Gobuia
		Doveka Ovea	Nil	Labourer	Eilogo Pltn	P.M. S.D.
		Kobua Ovea	S.D.A.Mission	Pastor	S.D.A.	Tufi N.D.
		Madanu Mohi	St.6. Mission	Aid Post Orderly	S.D.A.	Tufi N.D.
8. Lonidairi	54	Avaro Gugu	-	Painter	C.D.W.	Port Moresby
		Ahiva Gugu	-	Clerk	Murray Barracks	Port Moresby
		Mare Inara	-	Driver	Lagume Village	Lagume
		Avana Lebo	-	Cook	-	Morobe
		Bemui Maruka	Mission	Pastor	S.D.A.	Marshall Lagoon
9. Lagume	41	Tau Daiva	Mission	Teacher	S.D.A.	Efogi
		Vaiabu Daiva	Mission	Pastor	S.D.A.	Efogi

2

APPENDIX .F.

TRADE STORES.

VILLAGE	No. of Stores	Owner (s)	Type of Building	Av. Monthly Income
1. Busalamaga	1	Inara Viri (C'OR)	Native Material	\$30.00
2. Medene	1	Inara Ganai	Native Material	Not operating at present
3. Iaudobu	1	Ewa Ruana	Solid construction- Flat Iron Walls & Corrugated Iron roof	Not operating
4. Iove	1	Maiva Warika Vetari Mara Vetari Kone	Native material with corrugated iron roof	\$50.00
5. Borebere	Nil	-	-	-
6. Maiana	Nil	-	-	-
7. Agitana	3	Kakoia Wagama Daragi Doveka(V.C) Inea Inara	All - Native material with corrugated iron roof.	These are run for prestige with corrugated purposes only. \$2.00
8. Lonidairi	2	Dodoma Gugu Vaita Iove	Native material Native material	Not operating \$25.00
9. Lagume	2	Alau U'Una (C'OR) Tau Daiva	Native material Native material	\$20.00 \$25.00

Appendix G.

VEHICLES.

VILLAGE	OWNERS (S)	TYPE	CAPACITY	LICENCE NUMBER	USAGE	NUMBER TRUCK TO MORESBY PER ANNUM	INCOME ESTIMATES
1. Busalamaga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Medene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Iaudobu	Viri Vetari	Utility	-	-	Private	-	-
4. Iovei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Borebere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Maiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Agitana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ionidairi and 9. Lagume	Group Transport Known as IONIDAIRI TRANSPORT	Isusu Truck	2 Tons	NGV037	P.M.V.	Runs weekly service 6 days a week between Kwikila-Gobuia - Port Moresby.	Cost of Truck. \$2984 Deposit. \$ 900 Bal. \$2084 Interest. \$ 611 Bal. \$2695 Payments. \$1386 Balance. \$1309 Payments of monthly. \$ 77.00 Av. Weekly earning. \$ 50.00 Weekly running costs. \$ 12.00 Av/Week. \$ 38.00 Av/Month. \$152.00 Pay/Month. \$ 77.00 Income Month. \$ 75.00

10

APPENDIX.H.

LIVESTOCK OWNED.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	PIGS	FOWL	CASSOWARY
1. Busalanga	34	3	15	-
2. Medene	34	2	6	-
3. Iaudobu	54	Nil	5	2
4. Iovei	66	Nil	22	2
5. Borebere	23	2	2	-
6. Maiana	35	Nil	4	-
7. Agitana	112	Nil	25	2
8. Lonidairi	54	Nil	49	1
9. Lagume	41	Nil	30	Nil
	TOTAL	7	158	7

(2)

VILLAGE	POPULATION	USAGE OF COCONUT PALMS	IMMATURE NOS.	MATURE	USAGE OF RUBBER TREES	IMMATURE NOS.	MATURE
1. Busalamaga	34	Village Purposes only	30	150	-	-	-
2. Medene	34	Village Purposes only at present, but people wish to produce copra	180	600	-	-	-
3. Iaudobu	54	Village purposes only	62	131	Nil at present intention is to produce rubber	650 (3 years old)	-
4. Iovei	66	Village purposes only	63	117	As above	560 (3 years old)	-
5. Borebere	23	As above	21	10	-	-	-
6. Maiana	35	As above	2	9	-	-	-
7. Agitana	112	Poor area, Palms rarely bare fruit.	-	10	-	-	-
8. Lonidairi	54	Village purposes only	270	314	-	-	-
9. Lagume	41	As above	118	65	-	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER			746	1406	TOTAL NUMBER	1210	-

VILLAGE	POPULATION	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	ACCOUNT (TOTAL)
1. Busalamaga	34	-	-
2. Medene	34	1	\$0.65
3. Iaudobu	54	3	\$3.02
4. Iovei	66	3	\$128.00
5. Borebere	23	-	-
6. Maiana	35	-	-
7. Agitana	112	=	=
8. Ionidairi	54		
9. Lagume	41		
TOTALS	453	7	\$131.67

APPENDIX K.

FIJIS.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	NUMBER	USE
1. Busalamaga	34	Nil	-
2. Medene	34	1	Entertainment purposes only
3. Iaudobu	54	Nil	-
4. Iovei	66	Nil	-
5. Borebere	23	Nil	-
6. Maiana	35	Nil	-
7. Agitana	112	Nil	-
8. Ionidairi	54	1	U/S
9. Lagume	41	Nil	-
TOTAL	453	2	

VILLAGE	POPULATION	ABSENTEES	DWELLINGS	CHURCHES	SCHOOLS	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER DWELLING.
1. Busalamaga	34	Nil	14	Nil	1	3
2. Medene	34	2	8	-	-	4
3. Iaudobu	54	21	10	-	-	3
4. Iovei	66	9	15	-	-	4
5. Borebere	23	10	7	1 S.D.A.	-	5
6. Maiana	35	10	4	-	-	5 Some of these people are still living in Borebere
7. Agitana	112	21	17	1 S.D.A.	-	5
8. Ionidairi	54	16	9	1 S.D.A.	-	4
9. Legume	41	12	6	-	-	4

APPENDIX M.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	EXISTING FACILITIES	SUPPLY (AMPLE, INSUFFICIENT, ETC)
1. Basalamaga	34	Village situated near fast flowing creek. Good water AVAILABLE ALL YEAR AROUND.	Ample
2. Medene	34	Village situated near the Musgrave River. Good water available all year but very muddy during rainy season. Good clean water can be obtained from a small creek flowing near village. Recommended instead of River water.	Ample
3. Iaudobu	54	Village near Musgrave River. Water o.k. if river is not in flood.	Ample
4. Iovei	66	As above	Ample
5. Borebere	23	Village situated near Iumei creek. Good water available all year.	Ample
6. Maiana	35	Village situated near Iaro creek. Good water available all year.	Ample
7. Agitana	112	Village situated on ridge above I'iro creek. Good water available all year.	Ample
8. Ionideiri	54	Village situated near Hunter River but use water from creek nearby. Good water.	Ample
9. Lagume	41	Village situated near creek. Good water available all year.	Ample

APPENDIX N.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

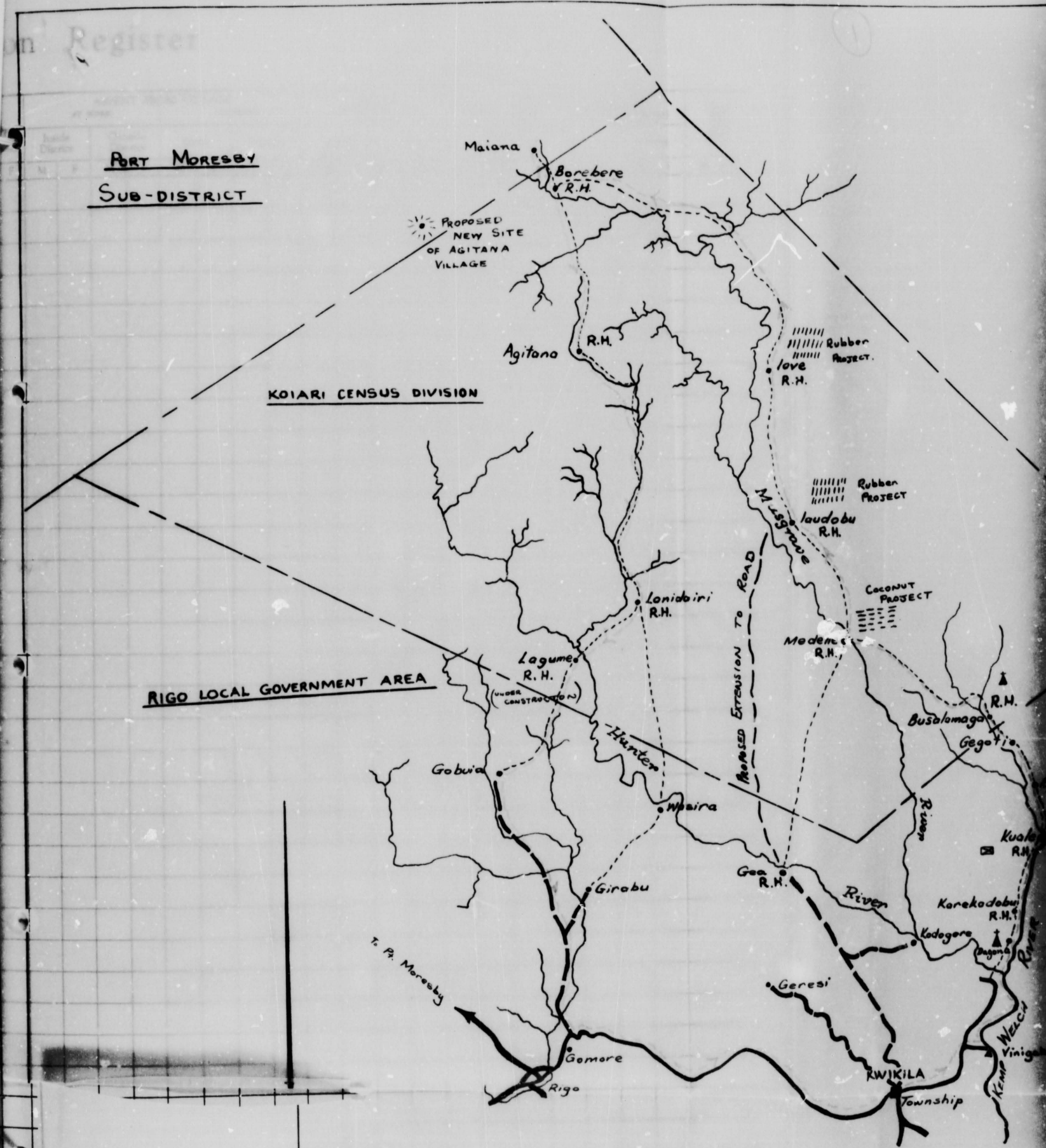
VILLAGE	CONDITION	COMMENTS
1. Busalamaga	Both R.H. and Barracks in excellent condition.	The Rest House and Barracks are small but more than adequate.
2. Medene	Both Rest House and Barracks in very good condition.	As above. Both are situated near Musgrave River about 5 minutes walk from village.
3. Laudobu	R.H. and Barracks in very good condition.	Rest House is a little larger than previous ones. This is the best situated Rest House in the Census Division.
4. Iovei	R.H. and Barracks in very good condition.	By far the largest Rest House in the area.
5. Borebere	R.H. and Barracks in fair condition	The barracks were incomplete. Still under construction
6. Maiana	-	No Rest House or barracks. This village only 30 minute walk from Borebere.
7. Agitana	R.H. in good condition	There are no barracks at this village. Should be built before next patrol.
8. Lonidairi	R.H. and barracks in good condition	Rest House large but the barracks are very small.
9. Lagume	=	The Rest House and barracks are still under construction.

VILLAGE	APPROX DISTANCE	CONDITION
1. Kuala to Busalamaga	6 miles	Very good but crosses creek at least 20 times
2. Busalamaga to Medene	7 miles	Good. Involve one steep climb from Busalamaga takes about an hours walk. Track then descends the rest of the way to Musgrave River. Punt required to cross river. From there only 10 minute walk to Medene.
3. Medene to Iaudobu	3 miles	Good. Fairly dry walk this time as regards crossing creeks however, 20 minute walk from Medene the Musgrave River has to be crossed. Water is about waist deep when not in flood. Strong current.
4. Iaudobu to Iovei	6 miles	Fair. Follows the Musgrave River mainly. A few small climbs, nothing strenuous. Track is narrow in parts and very slippery when wet.
5. Iovei to Borebere	10 miles	Fair. Roughly follows the Musgrave River. However a couple of steep climbs are encountered enroute. The river and numerous creeks are crossed from old Maiana site to Borebere. Track is very narrow and slippery.
6. Borebere to Maiana	1 mile	Fair. Follows Iumei creek then across mountain down to Maiana village near Iaro creek. Track is steep and slippery.
7. Borebere to Agitana	2 miles	Fair. Track is a steep climb from Borebere all the way to Agitana. Narrow and slippery.
8. Agitana to Lonidairi	12 miles	Fair. Track climbs steeply at first then descends. Crosses the Hunter River at least 40 times. Narrow in parts and very slippery.
9. Lonidairi to Lagume	3 miles	Good. Track crosses very few creeks.
10. Lagume to Gobuia	3 miles	Good. Track, very steep climbing for most of way. Very little shade.
10. Gobuia to Kwikila	20 miles	Vehicle Road

PORT MORESBY
SUB-DISTRICT

KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION

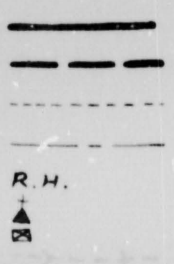
RIGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA



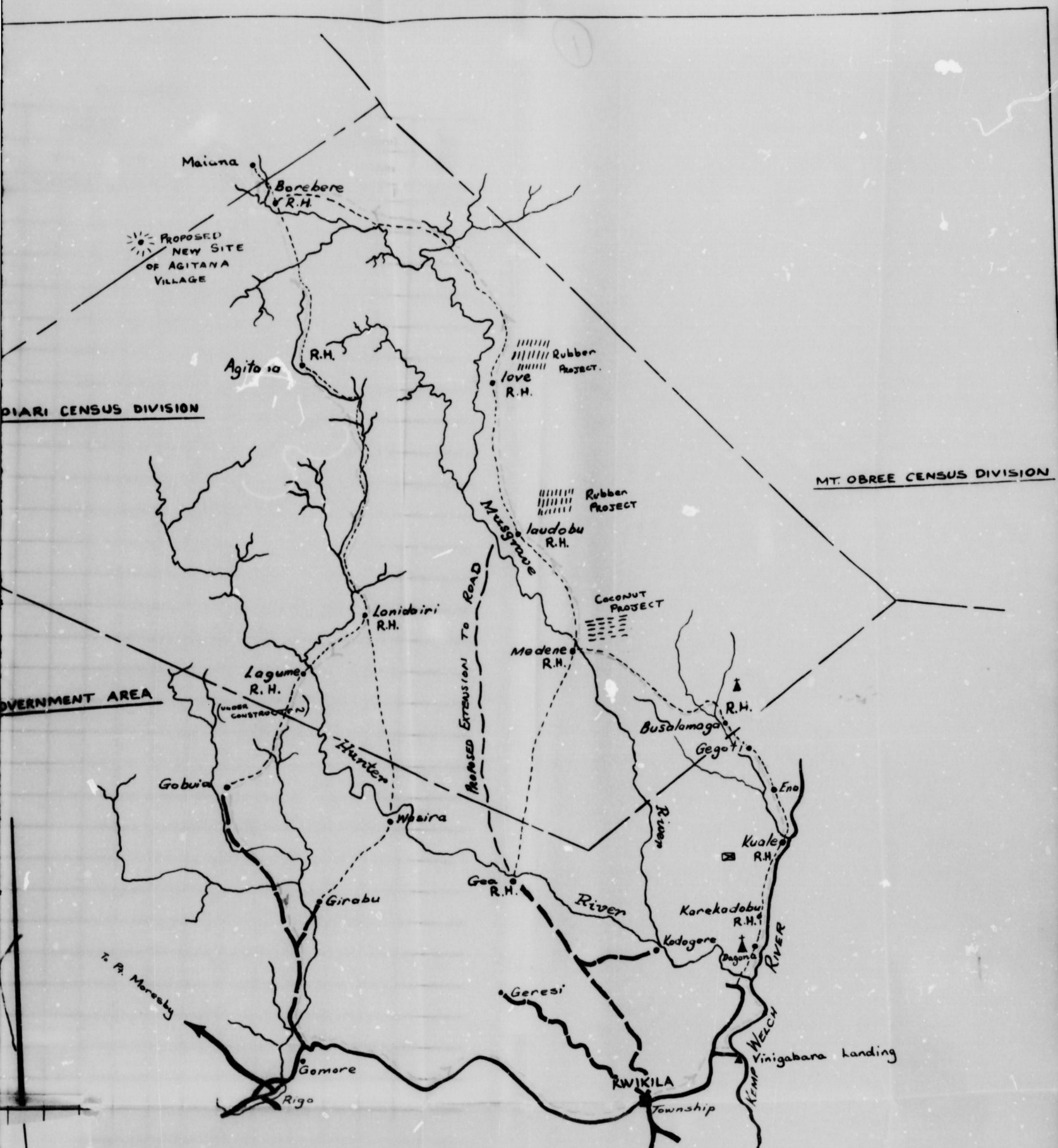
SCALE: 2 miles to 1 inch

KEY:

- All weather roads
- Dry weather roads
- Walking tracks
- Census Division Boundaries
- Rest House
- Mission School
- Aid Post
- Patrol Route



Koiari Census
Rigo Sub-District



Koiari Census Division

Rigo Sub-District

0 1/2 miles to 1 inch

- Boundaries
- -
 - - - - -
 -
- R.H.
- ▲
 -

maps at the back of
Patrol Report

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

3 of 69/70

District of GENERAL Report No. GENERAL PATROL NO. 11-2000

Patrol Conducted by PAUL H. NEAN ACCIDENT PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled IMAIKU ROAD

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives HERANI HADJUS INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 28 / 5 / 19 69 to 13 / 12 / 19 69 (WORKING DAYS)

Number of Days 73

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / - / 19 -

Medical - / - / 19 -

Map Reference (NIL) SEE ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol ORGANISING AND SUPERVISING VOLUNTARY LOCAL LABOUR WORKING

ON THE IMAIKU ROAD.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwadded, please.

 / / 19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

.....

.....

.....

Age Popu

GFB/BT

67-1-32

Division of District Administration,

KONEDORU. PAPUA.

27th January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. KWIKILA 3/69-70

Your reference 67-2-2 of 12th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P. R. Ryan, Assistant Patrol Officer, to part RIGC Local Government Council Area.

The report contains a detailed account of progress on this road project. No other comment is necessary.

Copies of the patrol map will be forwarded under separate cover.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. P. R. Ryan,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA. Central District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.1.22

17

Telephone-2891

Our Reference..... 67-2-2

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby,
Central District.

12th January, 1970



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

KWIKILA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70

Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Ryan, Assistant Patrol Officer for the purpose of supervising a Rural Development project is forwarded for your information.

2. It would have been more convenient if two reports were submitted to cover 1968/69 and 1969/70.
3. The information will be useful to District Co-ordinating Committee.
4. Could six copies of map be made please.

R. T. Galloway
(R. T. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

16

C7-2-2

12th January, 1970

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KWIKIA

KWIKIA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70

Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Ryan, Assistant Patrol Officer for the purpose of supervising a Rural Development project is forwarded for your information.

- 2. It would have been more convenient if two reports were submitted to cover 1968/69 and 1969/70.
- 3. The information will be useful to District Co-ordinating Committee.
- 4. Could six copies of map be made please.

R. T. Gallaway
(R. T. GALLAWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.B.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
KWIKIA

c.c. Mr. Ryan,
KWIKIA

15

67-1-1/426.

PRR/P.Tauna.

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

28th May, 1969.

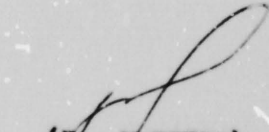
Mr. P. R. Ryan,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KWIKILA.

3-6/70

PATROL NO. 11-68-69 IMAIRU ROAD

As per my verbal advice you will depart Kwikila for Matairuka Village in the Rigo Local Government Council Area. You will carry out the following instructions:-

- (a) Organize and supervise voluntary local labour working on the Imairu Road.
- (b) Supervise the working of the two machines rented from the Rigo Council.
- (c) Submit a progress report every two weeks.
- (d) Prepare a special patrol report on your activities.
- (e) Attend to any routine matters in the area.


(E. McBRIDE)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc 2/1

(14)

PATROL DIARY

- 28-5-69 Inspected new section of Imairu road in the company of J.W. Scutt C.F.O. Returned to Kwikila.
- 29-5-69 Departed Kwikila to Imairu road. Inspected work being done and proceeded along proposed route to Lebogolo. Met Mr David Hughes, Engineer from Regional Local Government Officer; paid his carriers. Remained overnight Lebogolo.
- 30-5-69 Departed Lebogolo, in the company Mr D. Hughes, and returned to Kwikila.
- 31-5-69 Saturday observed Kwikila.
- 1-6-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 2-6-69 Departed Kwikila for Matairuka. Arranged further labour and ensured Grader was working on road. Inspected road and progress being made.
- 3-6-69 Rain during night made road slippery and waddy. Matairuka people installed culvert across the creek near their village. Vehicles can now proceed to village.
- 4-6-69 Heavy rain during night, further works halted until road dries out. Mechanic from Port Moresby arrived to repair Bulldozer(D.4).
- 5-6-69 Further work commenced on culvert near Matairuka village. Dozer now operable thus able to complete culvert. Grader continued work on road. Potuna people worked on swampy sections of road.
- 6-6-69 Dozer commenced working on road. Labour continuing. Grader temporarily inoperable. Inspected road and progress being made. Returned to Kwikila.
- 7-6-69 Saturday observed Kwikila.
- 8-6-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 9-6-69 Monday observed (Queens Birthday)

(13)

- 10-6-69 Departed Kwikila for Matairuka. Dozer grading and widening sections of road between Kwikila and Matairuka. Dozer returned to Matairuka. Now working on Inairu section of road.
- 11-6-69 Checked progress being made on road. Dozer now through second tree-line and completed initial work to 1st Camp across grasslands towards Lebogole.
- 12-6-69 Worked continued on new stretch, widening and upgrading road, to Camp No.1
- 13-6-69 Grader now operating but Dozer temporarily inoperable, broken fuel line very little, progress made today. Returned to Kwikila.
- 14-6-69 Saturday observed Kwikila.
- 15-6-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 16-6-69
17-6-69
18-6-69
19-6-69
20-6-69 Worked in Sub-District Office.
- 21-6-69 Saturday observed.
- 22-6-69 Sunday observed.
- 23-6-69 Returned to Matairuka thence to Lebogole. Modra's Dozer now working on contract. Initial cut made to Lebogole creek, 5 minutes walk from Lebogole village. Report of P.M.V. overturning. Returned to Matairuka and transported injured to Kwikila.
- 24-6-69 Returned to Lebogole. Work continued on road. Progressing slowly.
- 25-6-69 Road opened to Lebogole creek but work continuing on this section, widening and upgrading road.
- 26-6-69 Grader and two Dozer now working. Labour continue to remove trees, scrub and undergrowth along proposed route. Road now completed past creek. If is possible to drive to Lebogole village.

- 27-6-69 Dozer continue work. Grader broken down. Intermittent showers of rain slowing work down. Labour returned to their village however Jeff Modra continued to work and intends to work tomorrow (Saturday).
- 28-6-69 Heavy rain during night and early morning has made the road into a bog. Further work halted for day. Returned to Kwikila.
- 29-6-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 30-6-69 Returned to Lebogolo. Grader inoperable and to be taken off the job. Council Dozer being serviced; only Modra's dozer operating; but heavy rain has made road almost impossible to work on. Returned to Kwikila.
- 1-7-69 Returned to Lebogolo. Both Dosers operating on road. Culverts to be installed where needed however now cutting through solid gravel.
- 2-7-69 Work continuing into hilly terrain South-East of Lebogolo. Labour upgrading completed sections of road.
- 3-7-69 Dozer continue work. Labour install a culvert across small creek past Lebogolo. Inspected proposed route of road and made some changes.
- 4-7-69 Council dozer worked during morning. Modra's dozer continued all day.
- 5-7-69 Modra's dozer continued working during morning. Returned to Kwikila.
- 6-7-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 7-7-69 During this period I was required, at frequent
to intervals, in Port Moresby for Committal Proceedings.
- 21-7-69
- 22-7-69 Departed for Matairuka. Inspected road and progress made. Swamp sections of road badly need further upgrading.
- 23-7-69 Labour commenced digging drains on either side of 1st Corduroy. Modra's dozer being serviced.

- 24-7-69 Labour continue to work on 1st corduroy. Very little work done.
- 25-7-69 Work continuing on corduroy section of road. Returned to Kwikila.
- 26-7-69 Saturday observed.
- 27-7-69 Sunday observed.
- 28-7-69 Departed for Matairuka to arrange for Labour on Inairu Road. Returned to Kwikila.
- 29-7-69 Worked in Sub-District Office in morning. Had to inspect condition of Hula Road in afternoon.
- 30-7-69 Returned to Matairuka to check on progress being made. Remained overnight.
- 31-7-69 Inspected corduroy sections of Inairu road and other overflow sections of road. Returned to Kwikila.
- 1-8-69 Arrived Matairuka inspected road and progress being made. Returned to Kwikila.
- 2-8-69 Saturday observed.
- 3-8-69 Sunday observed.
- 4-8-69 Returned to Matairuka. Inspected road and progress being made. Gravel has been heaped on side of road. Returned to Kwikila.
- 5-8-69 Duties temporarily halted on road owing to commitments in Port Moresby (Supreme Court Witness) and lack of funds for Inairu Road works.

A further \$3500.00 allocated to Inairu Road Project, Sub-Project Number 89-03-020/2, for the 1969/70 financial year.

- 23-10-69 Departed Kwikila for Lebogole to arrange for labour on Inairu road. Returned to Kwikila.
- 27-10-69 Returned to Matairuka to commence work again on Inairu road. Have use of tractor and trailer only at present. Remained overnight.

- 28-10-69 Labourers hired from surrounding villages to work on road. Graveling and general upgrading of road from Matairuka to Lebogolo commenced. Remained overnight.
- 29-10-69 Tractor inoperable (high oil pressure), reported matter to Assistant District Commissioner Kwikila. Inspected progress being made on road and re-pegged one section through swamp. Lebogolo man bitten by snake; arranged to have him taken to Kwikila hospital. Returned to Kwikila. Remained overnight.
- 30-10-69 Most of road cleared of debris as far as Lebogolo. Construction of drains proceeding. Without the use of the tractor and trailer graveling of the road has ceased.
- 31-10-69 Checked that labour were working. Walked along proposed route of road from Lebogolo to Inairu. Re-routing sections where necessary. Returned to Kwikila. Remained overnight.
- 1-11-69 Returned to Matairuka to check on progress. Labour worked during morning. Labourers were paid. Returned to Kwikila. Saturday afternoon observed Kwikila.
- 2-11-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 3-11-69 Sent truck to Matairuka to deliver more equipment (axes, shovels and wheelbarrows) and also to tow tractor back to Kwikila. Went to Lebogolo to arrange for labour. Remained overnight at Matairuka.
- 4-11-69 Gave instructions to Constable Yewai to have labour cut enough timber for the construction of a bridge. Timber cut. Returned to Kwikila to order supplies of hammers, crow-bars, saws and decking - spikes. Remained overnight at Kwikila.
- 5-11-69 Returned to Matairuka. Labour commenced construction of bridge. Actual site cleaned up, ground levelled and bedding sites dug. Returned to Kwikila. Bruce Dunn District Officer Training arranged to send about twelve Assistant Patrol Officers out to help build the bridge. Remained overnight Kwikila.

(9)

- 6-11-69 Returned Matairuka. Labour nearly finished drains on one side of second corduroy. Building up of this section of road is continuing. Assistant Patrol Officers arrived and spent remainder of day helping with the construction of the bridge. Bedding logs laid and one bearer in place. Remained overnight Matairuka.
- 7-11-69 Work continues on bridge. More bearers out and dragged to bridge site. Three bearers now placed. Two more required. Returned to Kwikila to arrange pay. Remained overnight Kwikila.
- 8-11-69 Arrived at Matairuka and continued on to bridge site. One more bearer in place, one further required. Labour paid. Returned to Kwikila. Saturday afternoon observed Kwikila.
- 9-11-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 10-11-69 Truck sent to Matairuka with Henari and Yowai. Both given instructions to hire labour. Made further enquiries about tractor. No yet ready. Discussed with Assistant District Commissioner further requirements (materials etc) needed. Remained overnight Kwikila.
- 11-11-69 Returned to Matairuka. Bearers of bridge have to be levelled before decking can be placed. Labour commenced doing this today. Also cutting and shaping of decking timber started. Returned to Kwikila. Remained overnight.
- 12-11-69 Returned to Matairuka. Two of the bridge bearers were found to be unsuitable and will have to be replaced. Assistant Patrol Officers arrived and installed a culvert about a quarter of a mile past the first corduroy. Returned to Kwikila. Remained overnight.
- 13-11-69 Arrived at Matairuka. The two bridge bearers were replaced and levelled. Bracing for the bedding logs was commenced. Levelling and shaping of decking continues. More logs for decking yet to be cut. Remained overnight Matairuka.
- 14-11-69 Arrived bridge site. Supervised laying of decking. More timber still required and some still to be levelled. Returned to Kwikila.

(8)

- 15-11-69 Arrived Matairuka continued on to bridge site. Decking still being laid. More timber required. Paid labourers and then returned to Kwikila.
- 16-11-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 17-11-69 Despatched truck to Matairuka arrived shortly afterwards. Supervised construction bridge decking nearly completed. Returned to Kwikila.
- 18-11-69 Arrived Matairuka. Cadets arrived later. All left for Lebogole to install culvert. Culvert completed by afternoon. On returning to bridge site found that labourers had completed decking. Only running planks, herb runners and facing now to be done. Returned to Kwikila.
- 19-11-69 Heavy rain overnight in the Matairuka area made sections of the road impassable. In the afternoon road had dried out sufficiently to get through. Tractor again inoperable starter motor not functioning. Returned to Kwikila.
- 20-11-69 More rain during night, unable to reach Matairuka. General duties on station.
- 21-11-69 Further heavy rain during night has turned sections of the Kwikila - Matairuka road into a quagmire. Unable to reach Matairuka. General duties on station.
- 22-11-69 Attempted to reach Matairuka again on motorcycle, not possible. Returned to Kwikila. Later returned in Toyota with Assistant District Commissioner. Arrived second bridge site. Bedding logs in place plus two bearers. Paid labourers. Returned to Kwikila.
- 23-11-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 24-11-69 Despatched truck to Matairuka arrived a short while after myself. No labour had showed and not expected now until tomorrow. Returned to Kwikila.
- 25-11-69 Arrived Matairuka. Inspected work being done on second bridge site. Construction being slowed by continuing rainfall throughout the day. Returned to Kwikila.
- 26-11-69 General duties on station.

(7)

- 27-11-69 General duties on station.
- 28-11-69 Departed Kwikila, arrived second bridge site. All the bearers are in place. Timber for decking is now being cut. Returned to Kwikila.
- 29-11-69 Departed for Matairuka, arrived second bridge site. Decking has commenced, but more timber still required. Paid labourers. Returned to Kwikila.
- 30-11-69 Sunday observed.
- 1-12-69 Despatched truck to Matairuka. General station duties rest of day.
- 2-12-69 General station duties.
- 3-12-69 General station duties.
- 4-12-69 Collected a truck load of marden-matting and delivered it to the second bridge site. On arrival found that bridge is nearly completed.
- 5-12-69 Arrived second bridge site. Instructed labourers to use the marden matting for running planks as required. Paid labourers. Returned to Kwikila.
- 6-12-69 Saturday observed Kwikila.
- 7-12-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.
- 8-12-69 Heavy rains during weekend have again made roads impossible for motorcycle. However sent truck with another load of marden-matting earlier this morning.
- 9-12-69
to
11-12-69 General station duties.
- 12-12-69 Arrived Matairuka thence to bridge site. Running planks laid. Both bridges, apart from kerb-runners are now completed. Approaches to second bridge still to be completed. Paid labourers. Returned to Kwikila.
- 13-12-69 Saturday observed Kwikila.
- 14-12-69 Sunday observed Kwikila.

(6)

15-12-69

Despatched truck to Matairuka with Tau Lakani Trainee Patrol Officer and Henari Reuben. General office duties for remainder of day.

16-12-69

General office duties.

18-12-69

Returned to Matairuka. Informed by Tau Lakani that no labourers have turned up. I have, therefore, closed down any further work on the Imairu Road until next month. Reported this to Assistant District Commissioner Ewikila.

(5)

PATROL No. 11 - 68/69 IMAIRU ROAD - PROGRESS REPORT

1. Costing to 27/6/69.

Balance carried forward from 2/6/69	\$3352
Council Dozer D.4 118 hrs @ \$8.00 per hrs	\$ 944
Council Grader 87 hrs @ \$8.00 per hrs	\$ 696
Total Cost -	<u>\$4640</u>
	<u>\$3352</u>
	<u>\$1640</u>
Balance of Funds available as at 27/6/69	<u>\$1712</u>
Modra's Dozer (D4) commenced operating on 16/6/69 at a cost of \$9.00 per hour.	
Funds available for Modra	\$2000
Modra's Dozer 66 hrs @ \$9.00 per hrs	<u>\$ 594</u>
Balance of Funds available as at 27/6/69	<u>\$1406</u>

Equipment

Two D4 Dozer are now operating but the Council Grader has broken down.

3. Labour

Continuing on the system devised by J.W.Scutt of "one village works one week".

4. Drainage

Temporary culverts have been built where absolutely necessary. However no adequate forms of drainage (i.e. culverts bridges and drains) have been constructed on the Matairuka-Lebogolo section of road.

5. Progress

The road has been completed to the Lebogolo village.

Due to heavy rain over the past week working conditions have been made very difficult. Heavy black soil and clay are being encountered and any further rain brings operations to a halt.

5. Estimates: Lebogolo - Imairu Section

(i) Topography

The terrain between Lebogolo and Imairu is extremely hilly. Numerous creeks and treelines will have to be crossed on this section of road.

(ii) Future Progress

Provide the weather remains fine, and at the present rate of progress, Imairu village should be reached by the end of August.

(iii) Future Costing

Funds will be expended by the end of July.

(4)

Rural Development.

1968/69.

PROJECT 3 - 1

IMAIRU ROAD.

Nov. 25	Total Allocation	\$7000.00	
	T/A 7000.00	Expend	Balance
Dec. 17	Payment of Labour to R.L.G.C.	16.00	7000.00 6984.00
Feb. 25	Road Equipment (Spades Picks etc.)	6.84 101.00 109.48	6977.16 6876.16 6766.68
Feb. 27	\$4000 withdrawn and transferred to A.D.C. KUPIANO. Project 3-15 Kelerakwa-Lawani Road	1000.00	5766.68
Apr. 15	Hire of Dozer D.4 and cat 212 on Imairu Road for period 18/2/69-2/4/69 162 hrs at \$8 per hr.	1296.00	4470.68
May 5	Hire of D.4 and Cat 212 for period 10/4/69- 24/4/69)	496.00	3974.68
May. 5	Hire of Council Tractor 18/4/69-25/4/69.	138.00	3836.68
May. 5	Hire of D.4 from R.L.G.C. for period 23/4/69-24/4/69 and 7/5/69.	172.00	3664.68
June 16	Hire of Cat. 212 Grader from R.L.G.C.	312.00	3352.68
	Further Grant of \$2000 from P.W.D.	T/A 9000.00	+ 2000.68
June 27	Hire of D.4 and Cat. 212 from R.L.G.C. period 2/6/69-27/6/69.	1640.00	3712.68
July 31	Hire of D.4 and D.6 from Modra. Period 16/6/69-31/7/69.	2000.00	1712.68
August 27	Hire of Council D.4 and Tractor	751.00	961.68

(3)

IMAIRU ROAD.

Local labour has been contributed voluntarily on the basis of "one village works one week." Approximately 20 to 30 local labourers per week have been working on the Imairu Road since work was commenced on 20th March 1969.

1969/70 Allocation \$3500.

Once further funds are received local labour will be hired at a rate of 30c per day per man. This should increase the work force to about 200 to 300.

The balance of the funds, \$961.68, are fully committed to the Rigo Local Government Council for the hire of the Council Tipper and Tractor. The equipment is required for gravelling the completed sections of the Imairu road.

Also on receipt of further funds, the Council Cat. D.4. Dozer will be hired to complete the remaining 3 miles of the Imairu Road and the Council Grader for up-grading the entire Matairuka - Imairu section of road.

J.

3 4/70 (2)

Patrol No. 11-68/69 IMAIRU ROAD - PATROL REPORT

PROJECT : 39-03-02D/2

1. COSTING TO 5/12/69.

	EXPEND.	BALANCE.
Oct. 27 TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR 69/70	\$3500.00	
Nov. 1 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$77.70	\$3422.30
Nov. 8 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$57.60	\$3364.70
Nov. 13 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$76.20	\$3288.50
Nov. 18 ROAD EQUIPMENT SPIKES, HAND TOOLS, AND CEMENT.	\$22.00	\$3266.50
	\$72.08	\$3194.42
	\$19.36	\$3175.06
	\$31.00	\$3144.06
	\$22.00	\$3122.06
Nov. 22 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$75.15	\$3046.91
Nov. 29 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$63.90	\$2983.01
Dec. 5 PAYMENT OF LABOURERS	\$24.30	\$2958.71
BALANCE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE AS AT 5/12/69		\$2958.71

2. EQUIPMENT

The only equipment being used are spades, picks and axes.

The tractor and tipper, if working, (most improbable) are used for gravelling the completed sections of the road.

3. LABOUR

Labourers are being hired at the rate of 30s per day per man.

Response from the surrounding villages has been exceptional considering the small amount of man - power available in the area.

4. DRAINAGE

Temporary culverts and permanent culverts (if materials i.e. pipes; are available) are being built where necessary.

The two corduroy sections of road are gradually being built up and deep side - drains are being dug along these sections.

5. BRIDGES

Two bridges have been constructed. The first being three miles from Matairuka half a mile past the 1st corduroy, the second is another half mile further on.

Both bridges have a span of approximately 45 feet and are constructed totally from local material available; each taking about three weeks to complete.

6. FUTURE PROGRESS.

This will depend entirely on the equipment available.

It is intended to build all bridges and/or fords necessary, along the Lebogolo - Imairu section of road, even though the road does not as yet extend that far.

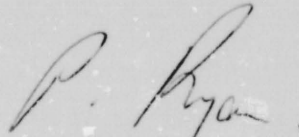
7. TOPOGRAPHY : LEBOGOLO - IMAIRU SECTION.

The Lebogolo - Imairu section has been re-surveyed by me and some sections have been re-routed. (See map attached.) This was done to avoid swampy sections and to take advantage of the natural form of the land for maximum natural drainage. The last mile and a half follows a ridge into Imairu village. Thus providing maximum drainage for the least amount of effort and expense.

However, from the present road-head (1 mile past Lebogolo) to the commencement of this ridge, the road will have to cross numerous creeks, a small swamp, two heavily wooded tree-lines and traverse slopes of 50 to 60 degrees. Though not impossible this first mile and a half section will take months to complete (with the present available equipment).

8. CONCLUSION.

With the rainy season about to commence, from now until the middle of May 1970, progress will depend entirely on the whims of Mother Nature.



(Paul R. Ryan)
Assistant Patrol Officer

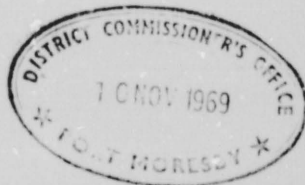
Number of Canoes	Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-2

PATROL REPORT



District of CENTRAL RIGO Report No. 2 OF 1969/70
Patrol Conducted by G.J. WILLIAMS PATROL OFFICER.
Area Patrolled MT. BROWN and MT. OBREE CENSUS DIVISIONS
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.R. RYAN ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.
Natives HENARI RUBENS, INTERPRETER.
CONSTABLE STOMA R.P. & N.G.C.
Duration--From 2/9/1969 to 16/10/1969
Number of Days 45
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
Last Patrol to Area by--District Services / /19 68
Medical / /19 60
Map Reference RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.
Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, AREA STUDY AND CENSUS.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

19/10
Dina S. M. O. D. J.

Village Population

9-13		Over 13		Total in Child Births
M	F	M	F	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU PAPUA.

67 - 1 - 18

..... 27th December, 1966

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT / ~~AREA STUDY~~

The following information has been extracted
from Patrol Report / ~~Area Study~~ No. 2 66/70

covering Mt Brown and Mt Obres Census Divisions,
Rigo Sub-District, Central District
Patrolling Officer G.J. Williams, Patrol Officers.....
2/9/66 to 16/10/66

The period of patrol :

Extract/Press.

Stage of Political Development.

The whole of both Census Divisions are under the direct control of administration appointed Village Committees. The only contact the villages have with the administration is the annual patrol by District Administration Officers.

The people's attitude is parochial to the extremes. Most of the people care little of the village troubles away, let alone care what is happening in the rest of the country, or that happen the rest of the sub District.

Not even a candidate for the House of Assembly, let alone the sitting member, has ever visited the area.

As such matters as the Territory's standing with ourselves, the United Nations, or even independence is not likely to have any direct effect on their villages or their gardens, they are not particularly interested.

(T.W. SMITH)

SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

GPB:SK

67-1-18
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.
2nd December, 1969

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 1/69-70.

Your reference 67-2-2 of 14/11/69.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. G. J. Williams, Patrol Officer, to Mount Brown and Mount Obree Census Divisions.
3. I am pleased that Amuraika, Aremaika and Taburaika Villages are keen to join the Rigo Council.
4. On Page 2 of the report Mr. Williams raised a query regarding the Nagoro Village in the Maria Census Division. What is your recommendation?
5. I note and fully agree with your remarks on the criticism of other departments. The matters mentioned by Mr. Williams should have been covered in separate correspondence. There does appear to be a need for action by the Departments concerned.
6. The report is well written, well presented and highly informative. It provides a sound, detailed picture of the area. A good report of a valuable patrol.

(T. W. Ellis)
Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

enc. Mr. G. J. Williams,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA, Central District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-1-18
(55)

the spelling and changes?

10. Generally, the attitude of the people towards the Administration appears to be good.

(K.A. BROWN)
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

67-2-2
Mr. Williams,
Sub District Office,
Iwilila.

Except for your criticism of other departments this was an excellent report. In future, consider carefully before putting such remarks to paper.



(K.A. BROWN)
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.
14.11.69.

→ 67-2-2
The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

Two copies of the report for your information and comment, please.

I have commented on "Attitude to Mining" by separate memorandum.

Mr. Williams has a good sense of humour as indicated by his anecdote on page 38 but I have advised him that criticisms of other departments are not to be made.

Other than this he has done a good job.

(Signature)
(K.A. BROWN)
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.
14.11.69.

67-2-2

14th November, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Kwikila.

PATROL REPORT RIGO NO. 2
OF 1969/70

Mr. Williams has submitted a well presented report containing much valuable information. It is a pity that, contrary to instructions, he used the report to criticise other departments. He will be advised that such remarks are not well taken.

2. The question of bringing more villages into the Rigo Council has been referred to the Senior Local Officer who will be visiting Kwikila when he returns from a current trip to Tapini.
3. Where roads are feasible such as through the Wiga Group, you should give consideration to preparation of a submission for Rural Development funds on the 1970/71 programme.
4. Mr. Williams seems to be confusing Exploration Enterprises with A.S.G. Minerals Pty. Ltd (PA53). The miner referred to is probably Mr. R. R. Richter who holds prospecting authority PA34. I will deal with this question by separate memorandum.
5. The census registers have been very neatly prepared but the information required by Circular 14-2-0 of 14.10.69 has not been followed. Please let me have an addendum.
6. The use of photographs to illustrate points in the report is commended.
7. I would appreciate further background information on the airstrip near SOMRE with your comments. Mr. Williams showed commonsense in "allowing sleeping dogs be" as he puts it.
8. The walking times between villages and the associated guidance notes will be very useful.
9. You made no recommendation on Mr. Williams' revision of Village Directory. Do you support the

/cont.

(55)

67-1-2/219

GJW/jam

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

10th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL No.2 1969/70 - G.J.WILLIAMS.

Enclosed herewith please find three copies of the above Situation Report and Area Study submitted by Patrol Officer Mr. G. J. Williams. Also enclosed are two copies of patrol map and claim for Camping Allowance.

2. The reports are comprehensive and informative. Reference Appendix I. Action is currently being taken to have compensation paid to those concerned.

3. Reference villages to join Council. The Council Administrative Adviser, Mr J. Humfrey, will conduct a special patrol of the areas mentioned in order to prepare these people for inclusion in the Rigo Council. It is anticipated that this patrol will proceed from Kwikila in January 1970. It would appear that the villages will have to wait until the next general elections of the Rigo Council, due March 1971.

4. For your information please.



(T. J. Downes)
s/Assistant District Commissioner

ENC. 3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

52

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 87-1-2/203
If calling ask for
Mr. GJW/jam

Department of District Administration
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

29th October, 1969.

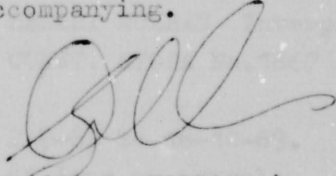
The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

KWIKILA PATROL 2-68/69

Herewith find Situation Report and Area Study for the abovementioned patrol, for your perusal, edification and on-forwarding in due course, please.

2. A slight delay in submission was incurred owing to my involvement in the recent Influenza vaccination programme, and also with activities of Exploration Enterprises in the Ormond area.

3. Also attached are claims for Camping Allowance on behalf of myself and personnel accompanying.


(G. J. Williams)
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

51

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference. 67-1-1/
If calling ask for
Mr. GJW/jam

~~Department of District Administration~~
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

31st October, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

RIGO PATROL REPORT 2-1969/70

Patrol Conducted by : G. J. WILLIAMS Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: P. R. RYAN Asst. Patrol Officer.
HENARI RUEBAN Interpreter.
CONST. SIOMA No.1867 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 2-9-69 to 16-10-69.
45 days on patrol.

Objects of Patrol : As per attached Instructions.

(G. J. Williams)
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

50

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-1/75
If calling ask for
Mr. ND/jan

Department of District Administration,
KWIKILA.
Central District.
20th August, 1969.

Mr. G.J. Williams,
Patrol Officer
KWIKILA.

PATROL No. 11-1968/69
CENSUS AND AREA STUDY
MOUNT BROWN AND MOUNT OBREE.

As already discussed, please make arrangements to depart on patrol to cover the above two census divisions. Objects of the patrol are

- (1) Conduct Area Study of both divisions (Refer D.D.A. Circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 - our file 67-1-1) and Departmental Standing Instructions Chapter xvii).
- (2) Conduct Census and compile new census registers on appropriate forms.
- (3) Convene Local Court where necessary to settle disputes and arbitrate on other disputes as required.
- (4) Carry on with furtherance of Political Education in all villages.

As also discussed, Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Patrol Officer will accompany you and is to be given as much training and instruction in field work as you deem that circumstances permit.

As you are aware, Exploration Enterprises are currently active in the area on the south-eastern boundary of the Mt Brown division. Please take care when discussing their activities with village people and try to engender an attitude of acceptance of this company purely for what they are - exploration and not exploitation. The best policy at this stage where nothing is definitely known is to "play down" the importance of their presence and try to impart to the people the fact that nothing need necessarily eventuate from the present situation. On your return I require an Appendix to your report outlining fully what the existing attitude is in relation to this company and their activities.

You will submit a Situation Report and Area Study as required upon completion of your patrol. Mr Ryan is to submit a Situation Report, regardless of whether information is solicited.

Should you find that 6 to 8 weeks is insufficient to complete the patrol, do not accordingly rush through the last stages but rather, return to Kwikila, re-equip if necessary and then proceed to complete the job.

I wish you well.

P. J. Downes
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. P. Ryan
KWIKILA.

(47)

14-9-69

Departed Kwikila by Toyota 1330 hrs. Heavy rain-mining road very greasy. Vehicle unable to get up one gradient. Walked to LIBUNAKOMANA village, where assistance was readily given and vehicle manhandled up hill. Thence continued by vehicle to WIGA Rest House, arriving 1730 hrs. Overnighted WIGA.

15-9-69

Discussions with WIGA, BOBOGORO, GAIGORO, MUIAMAGORO and DIDIGA people and Officials on general matters and activities, of Exploration Enterprises in the area. Inspected above villages. Thence departed WIGA Rest House 1100 hrs. Arrived ONEMAGORO village 1145. Inspection of village thence to BUMEGORO village and mission arriving 1330 hrs. Thence to UBUREGORO Rest House, arriving 1345. Easy walking all the way. General discussions with Assistant Patrol Officer Ryan on aspects of earlier portion of the patrol. Overnighted at UBUREGORO Rest House.

16-9-69

Departed UBUREGORO Rest House 0810 hrs. Inspected UBUREGORO village and thence continued on to SENEMAKA village, arriving 0945. Inspected the village and thence continued on to MARANOM Rest House. Had discussions with the people and Village Officials. Obtained information for Area Study. Thence censused AMURAM, SENEMAKA, GOROGORU and KARAIVORO villages. Inspected GORUGORU and KARAIVORO Villages. Both these villages in fact form one village, with the rest house in the middle. Thence inspected AID POST. Overnighted at MARANOM Rest House.

17-9-69

To AMURAM village for inspection. Thence back to MARANOM Rest House. Further discussions with, and instructions to, village Officials. Departed rest house 0950 arrived UNUNOM Rest House 1210. Routine discussions with Officials from surrounding villages-inspected village water supply. Overnighted UNUNOM Rest House.

48

18-9-69

Censused UWAIA and IGUIA Villages. Then inspected both villages. These two villages now form one village, with the UNUNOM Rest House just outside the village. Then inspected gardens, discussions with, and instructions to, village Officials and people. Overnighed UNUNOM Rest House.

19-9-69

Departed UNUNOM Rest House 0945 hrs. Arrived HOMEMOM Village and Rest House 1030 hrs. Census for SANOM and MARANOMU No.1 village conducted. Attended to routine complaints, including one Local Court hearing. Arbitrated on numerous disputes. Overnighed HOMEMOM Village.

20-9-69

Census held for HOMEMOM and GUNAIA Villages. Further attention to complaints brought forward. Overnighed HOMEMOM Rest House.

21-9-69

Sunday. Working on census figure. Also, several more complaints brought forward. Overnighed HOMEMOM Rest House.

22-9-69

Inspection HOMEMOM and GUNAIA villages-issuing of general instructions. Departed HOMEMOM village 0850. Arrived AIRIAUKA village 0950. Census held for AIRIAUKA and HIMAI'IA villages. Inspection of villages. Discussions with village Officials and people. Overnighed at AIRIAUKA Rest House.

23-9-69

Departed AIRIAUKA village 0815. Downhill descent practically all of the way to WABURAIKA village, arriving 0915. Inspected village. Thence a further one hour's walk to BULIDOBURU Rest House. Inspected village water facilities. Discussions with Village Officials and people. Overnighed BULIDOBURU Rest House.

24-9-69

Census conducted for BULIDOBURU, WABURAIKA, and MARANOM 2 villages. Walked to BULIDOBURU village - approx 15 minutes and inspected same. Inspected abandoned village site. Gave medical attention to 10 - 15 people. Night spent at BULIDOBURU Rest House.

(47)

25-9-69

Departed BULIDOBURU Rest House 0855. An easy 1 hour 20 minute walk to KAIKANOMU Village and Rest House. Conducted Census for village. Inspected village. Attended to minor complaints. Discussions with Village Officials and people. Overnighted KAIKANOMU Rest House.

26-9-69

Departed KAIKANOMU Village 0855, leaving half of patrol gear at village. 1½ hours ~~time~~^{time} to AMURAIKA Village. Inspected AMURAIKA, ARAMAIKA, and TABUROIKA Villages (in fact, one extended village). Two years since last visit to village. Told people the patrol would stop over the weekend at the village, owing to this. Discussions with village people - mainly on Local Government. Overnighted AMURAIKA Rest House.

27-9-69

Morning spent working on Census figures. Census conducted for the three villages. Further discussions with village people. Overnighted AMURAIKA Rest House.

28-9-69

Sunday observed. Further discussions with village people. Attended to several complaints brought to the patrol.

29-9-69

Departed AMURAIKA Village 0700 hrs. Thence to KAIKANOMU Village, arriving 0815. Organized carriers for the patrol cargo which had been left at KAIKANOMU on 26th. Continued on to TOMOROVANUA Village, arriving 2½ hours later. Foolishly took the mountain road. Inspected several deserted villages en route. The river road to TOMOROVANUA would probably be at least one hour shorter. Census conducted for TOMOROVANUA and LOFAIKA Villages. Attended to several complaints. One Local Court (Adultery). Discussions with village officials and people. Attended singsing in the evening. Overnighted TOMOROVANUA Rest House.

- 30-9-69 Departed TOMOROVANUA village 0845 hrs.
Arrived BADAIKA village 1000 hrs. Inspected
BADAIKA, ERENAIKA, and ADARAIKA villages (in
fact one extended village). Inspected Mission
Aid Post and School. Discussions with village
people. Overnighed BADAIKA Rest House.
- 1-10-69 The three villages censused. Attended to
routine complaints. Overnighed BADAIKA Rest
House.
- 2-10-69 Departed BADAIKA village 0735 hrs. Arrived
TABU village 1040 hrs. Walking through cloud
most of the way. Passed over the highest point
of the patrol somewhere en route. Census conducted
for TABU, IMIDIRU and IBARADOKU villages. Election
conducted for Councillor. Attended to routine
complaints. Explained to IBARADOKU people the
advantages of having a fixed village over their
current semi-nomadic practices. Overnighed at
TABU rest house, watching cloud waft through the
bedroom.
- 3-10-69 Departed TABU Rest House 0820, arrived Old
TABU village 0830. Inspected village and thence
continued on to IGONOMU village, 1 hour 20 minute
further on. Inspected IGONOMU village. Thence
continued on to DOROBISORO village, a further
15 minutes on. Census conducted for IGONOMU and
DOROBISORO villages. Attended to numerous
complaints. Discussions with village officials
and people. Overnighed DOROBISORO Rest House.
- 4-10-69 Attended to several complaints. Work on
Census figures. Inspected DOROBISORO and IGONOMU
2 villages. Overnighed DOROBISORO Rest House.
- 5-10-69 Sunday Observed. Couple of complaints
brought forward. Inspected village water supply.
Overnighed DOROBISORO Rest House.
- 6-10-69 Departed DOROBISORO village 0800 hrs.
Arrived ABCOWANA village 0830 hrs. Censused
ABCOWANA village. Inspected village. Thence
walked to LAROMI village. Census conducted for
LAROMI, MIMAI, and IPOIDUBURU villages.

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Inspected LAROMI village. Discussions with village officials and people. Inspected village water supply. Overnighed LAROMI Rest House.

7-10-69 Departed LAROMI 0830. Inspected MIMAI and IPOIN villages en route to DOROBISORO village. Thence continued to SOMORE village and ABARO Rest House; a total of 2½ walking hours from LAROMI. Inspected village water supply. Inspected ABARO village. Observed local people prawn gathering. Overnighed ABARO Rest House.

8-10-69 Census conducted for SOMORE, ABARO, IDAGIGOLO, HUAVORO, DODI and BORO villages. Attended to minor complaints. Election held for Councillor for ABARO village. Discussions with village officials and people. Overnighed ABARO Rest House.

9-10-69 Departed ABARO Rest House 0700 hrs. Arrived BORO/DODI villages 0745. Spent ¼ hour inspecting villages. Thence continued on to SORI village, arriving 1105. Census conducted for SORI and GURUNOMU villages. Discussions with village officials and people. Warned them over condition of their walking tracks. Inspected village water supply. Overnighed SORI Rest House.

10-10-69 Departed SORI Rest House 0715. Thence to BARATAKA Rest House, arriving at 1100 hours; including time taken for some hunting with Village Constables en route. Inspected Village water supply. Census conducted for BARATAKA village. Attended to routine complaints, including one court (Divorce/Maintenance). Overnighed BARATAKA Rest House.

11-10-69 Departed BARATAKA Rest House 0725 hrs. Thence to SIRUM 2 village, arriving 0825, fast walking. Inspected village. Continued on to SIRUM 1 village, a further hour steep walking, on. Inspected village water supply, and village environs. Overnighed SIRUM 1 Rest House.

12-10-69 Sunday observed hunting with local people.

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13-10-69

Census conducted ^{for} both SIRUM villages. Discussed with village people the construction of rafts for the patrol. Thence to work on Census figures. Overnighed SIRUM Rest House.

14-10-69

Work on Patrol Report and Census figures. Discussions with village officials and people. Inspected inoperative outboard motor belonging to village people. Got it operative. Advised them on general maintenance of outboard motors. Overnighed SIRUM Rest House.

15-10-69

Departed by raft 0715. Total of ten rafts on a fairly low river. Called in to various Rigo Council Villages on the river. Arrived GAUNOMU village 1315 hrs and overnighed there.

16-10-69

Departed GAUNOMU village by raft 0730. Arrived KAPOGERE Crossing 1100 hrs. Walked to KAPOGERE Agricultural Station and contacted KWIKILA by radio and organized transport to collect the patrol. Arrived back at KWIKILA 1445 hrs by Administration Truck.

END OF PATROL.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

(i) Local Government.

Neither the Mt Brown nor the Mt Obree Census Divisions have any villages in the Rigo Local Government Council. However, there is one group of villages in the Mt Brown Census Division which is desperately eager to join the Rigo Local Government Council. The group comprises of AMURAIKA, AREMAIKA and TABUROIKA villages.

The total population of this group is 181.

The people are of a different linguistic group to the rest of the Mt Brown people, and do not, in fact, regard themselves as "true Mt Browns". The people are linguistically aligned with the people of EFAIKA village, who are in the Rigo Local Government Council. A one hour easy walk separates this group of villages from EFAIKA, with the group of villages situated on a ridge overlooking EFAIKA village, further down the valley.

The people were under the impression that moves were well under way for their villages to join the Rigo Council. Apparently, the villages (in fact the group forms one extended village) were visited by the Council Administrative Adviser eighteen months to two years ago, and discussions were held to ascertain the people's attitude to joining the Rigo Council. The Adviser reported in the Village Book that the people were very keen to join the Council, even though he pointed out to them that there would be few initial advantages to offset their Council Tax payments. The people were still adamant to join.

The villages were not visited during the last census of the Mt Brown area, and this further convinced the people that they were on the verge of being included in the Rigo Local Government Council area. The people were mildly surprised when I informed them that no moves were afoot to join their villages with the Council.

It is recommended that a move be made to investigate the possibility of including these villages in the Rigo Council. The people are exceptionally keen, and the villages are no more remote than other villages in the upper reaches of the Council area. In fact, with the construction of a mining road to the ORMOND River, the villages are within one day's travel to Kwikila.

No other villages expressed any desire to join the Rigo Council, however, there are several villages where it is recommended that overtures be made to the villagers concerned, for them to give consideration to joining the Council, and where necessary, to commence a programme of pro-Council propaganda to these villages.

Currently, MUKUNAROKO village (population 176) has almost completed a dry-weather road to SIVITATANA village (which is connected by road to KWIKILA). The Mt Brown Council Area boundary line at the moment makes a sharp turn to exclude MUKUNAROKO village from the Council Area. The people are of the same linguistic group as the SIVITATANA people, and the only reason they give for not wishing to join the Council is that they are not keen to pay Council Tax. The people are currently in a position to afford to pay Tax without any hardship.

Also, if the road constructed by Exploration Enterprises is maintained, the WIGA group of villages (BOBOGORO - DIDIGA total population 229) could easily be included in the Council Area. When an opinion was solicited as to the people's feelings on joining the Council Area, their only comment was that they did not like the idea of paying Council Tax. If the mining road is kept open, this will stimulate economic development to the extent that little difficulty could be envisaged in the people obtaining money for Council Tax.

MUIANOMU village (SIRUM No.1) has no reason whatsoever for not joining the Rigo Council. The village is accessible to KWIKILA via the KEMP WALSH River, and is no less accessible than other Council villages on the River. The village has quite a reasonable income through the sale of fresh foods at KWIKILA and MORESBY.

(ii) Local Government Councillors

As the Census Divisions patrolled were non-Local Government Council, there are no Local Government Councillors in the villages.

For general information on Village Constables and Village Councillors, refer to the Area Study section of this Patrol Report.

(iii) House of Assembly

Most of the people in both Census Divisions were aware of the existence of the House of Assembly. Some had a vague idea of the functions of the House.

Not one person knew the name of the Member for Rigo-Abau Open Electorate - Scotty Uroe. None were aware of the existence of a Regional Electorate, let alone their Member's name.

However, some did volunteer the information that the previous member of the House was a Rigo man - Dirona Abe. Most indicated that they voted for him in the 1968 elections, and that he was unsuccessful.

(iv) House of Assembly Members

As mentioned in the previous sub-section, nobody knew anything about the Open Member, nor knew of the existence of a Regional Member.

(v) Political Education

A limited form only of political education was undertaken on the patrol. The people show a strictly parochial attitude - anything outside their own small area, they are not particularly interested in, and anything beyond the Rigo area, they are definitely not interested in.

Accordingly, what was emphasised were the functions of their own village officials in relation to the Administration at Kwikila, and in turn, where the Sub-District Office fitted into the overall Administration picture.

ECONOMIC

(i) General Rural Development

Because of the limited access to both Census Divisions, the degree of economic development is strictly limited.

There are only two small areas where any economic development whatsoever is being undertaken, and this is strictly limited. The first of these is MUIANOMU village (SIRUM No.1). The people raft vegetables and fruit down the KEMP WALSH River

for sale in Kwikila and Port Moresby. The bulk of the produce consists of bananas and sweet potatoes.

SIRUM village owns two dinghies (a John 12 and a large Topper) and two outboard motors (6 H.P. Evinrude and a 20 H.P. Mercury), for carrying produce and passengers to KWIKILA, and carrying passengers and cargo for trade stores on the return trip. The smaller unit is owned privately, and the larger is owned communally.

The other area where there are the beginnings of any economic development is in the WIGA area. Within one month of the construction of the mining road to the Ormond River, one of the villagers had purchased a four-wheel drive vehicle (long wheel base Land Rover). The vehicle was purchased by one BABONA LAI of MUIMAGORO village from Administration Transport at one of its auctions for \$650. The vehicle was formerly stationed at Kwikila Sub-District Office.

The vehicle is used to carry produce down to KWIKILA for sale. The owner states that he is going to obtain a P.M.V. Licence, and transport passengers to and from WIGA villages.

When the road from MUKUNAROKO village to SIVITATANA village is completed, and increase in the carriage of produce from MUKUNAROKO to KWIKILA can be expected.

Other than these isolated instances, the entire area is restricted through lack of outlets to the "outside world".

(ii) Activities of Development Departments

The activities, or rather the absence of activity by development Departments, or for that matter, any other Department in both the Mt Brown and Mt Obree Census Divisions is verging on criminal neglect by the Departments concerned.

The last time these people saw a medical patrol was 1960. Just think - a whole generation of children who possibly have not been visited by a representative of the Public Health Department. Admittedly, there are three Aid Posts in Mt Brown which adequately cover the area. Mt Obree is not quite so well served with only one Administration Aid Post and one Mission Aid Post. However, with the sparsity of population, little could be done to improve the Aid Post Situation. But then, some indication of the degree to which the people are starved of

medical aid was shown whenever I produced a medical kit to attend to minor repairs on myself; I would be usually called upon to attend to between ten and twenty "patients". Several of these were considered so severe that they were advised to accompany the patrol for a few days, to the nearest Aid Post, and in one case advised to report to KWIKILA Hospital.

As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, they have a much better record - it is only five years since their last patrol to the area. This patrol was to burn coffee trees on a coffee-rust eradication programme. The patrolling officer concerned complained in many instance in the Village Books of the lack of co-operation of the local people in assisting to destroy their own coffee!

A coffee census was carried out by helicopter in mid-1968, and as this report is being written, and agriculture "patrol" is underway for a whirlwind coffee census of the Mt. Obree area. The patrol is being carried out by helicopter in order, no doubt, to give the local people ample opportunity to discuss any agricultural problems with the "patrolling" officer. I have no doubt that the serious drought of 1967 in the BADAIKA area will be fully discussed during the officer's "visit" to the village, and lengthy discussions will be held as to how best prevent a repetition of the near famine conditions of two years ago. I also have no doubt, that in his spare time, he will fully investigate the current minimal day-to-day subsistence level of food availability at BADAIKA village. I am sure he will spend several days with the \$130 an hour helicopter at BADAIKA, inspecting village gardens, and giving lengthy, considered advice as how to remedy the current position, and ensure a year round availability of food; or at least ensure that the village has sufficient food at this time of the year, next year, so that some of the families are not so short of food that some of the people don't have to be excused from Census in order to go to their gardens in order that the village may eat that evening.

"What food shortage?" "What drought?" "All I know is that there are 127% coffee trees at BADAIKA!"

I am absolutely disgusted with the neglect of this area and these people by the Administration.

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(iii) Processing and Marketing

As mentioned previously, the only three areas which market produce are MUKUNAROKO, WIGA, and SIRUM. The former two areas transport the goods to KWIKILA and MORESBY by road, and the last via the KEMP WALSH RIVER, and then road.

The only two marketing points are at KWIKILA and PORT MORESBY. The bulk of the produce is taken to MORESBY; the reason for this being that from all three areas it is necessary to use vehicular transport to even get to KWIKILA. Therefore, it costs little more to take the produce to MORESBY, where there is a more ready market, and a better price can be obtained.

(iv) Village Cash Crop Extension.

As Department of Agriculture activity is nil in this area, the extent of cash crop extension is proportionate.

(v) Non-Indigenous Development

There is no non-indigenous development in either Census Division. However, the activities of Exploration Enterprises in the Ormond Area to the east of the southern section of the Mt. Brown Census Division have, by virtue of the road built by the company to the site of their operations, through this area of Mt Brown, has tended to open up this area.

Prior to the advent of Exploration Enterprises to the area, the road ended at KOKOROGORO village, in the Rigo Local Government Council Area. The company has taken to road almost due east from that point, through the WIGA group of villages, and thence across and down into the Ormond Census Division.

The road is strictly dry weather even for four-wheel drive vehicles, unless fitted with chains. In wet weather, the road becomes exceptionally treacherous, and in a few sections, where it is cut in red clay, undrained, fairly narrow, and the slope, I estimate exceeds 1 in 2; almost suicidal.

For further comments on the reaction of the WIGA people to the activities of the mining company, refer to the Appendix section of this patrol Report.

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There is one prospector also working in the SIRUM area. He was in MORESBY at the time of the patrol's visit to the area. I was unable to obtain any information about him. It is not even known if he is in possession of a Prospecting Authority, or for that matter, what he is prospecting for, in the area.

(vi) Preferential Voting.

This form of voting is completely beyond the comprehension of these people. They cannot understand why a candidate who gets more votes than another can eventually be defeated by that candidate. Perhaps they have a point!

SOCIAL

(i) Education

There are no Administration schools in either Census Division. However, there are numerous mission schools - a total of thirteen for both Divisions, plus one which, though in the Council Area, served several villages in the Mt. Brown Area.

Eight of the schools were in the Mt. Brown area, all run by the United Church. The remainder, in the Mt. Obree area, except one run by the Seventh Day Adventists, were also run by the United Church.

The school in the Council Area which serves three of the Mt. Brown villages as a "village" school, is run by the Roman Catholics.

Most of the schools cater for Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2. However, several of them only cater for Preps.

For full details of the individual schools, refer to the attached Area Study.

(ii) Health

The 4,000 people are covered as adequately as possible, considering the scattered population, by four Administration Aid Posts, and one Mission Aid Post.

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There are several villages which are a full day's walk for a healthy person to the nearest Aid Post, and accordingly several days' walk for a sick or injured person; but this could hardly be avoided owing to the scattered population.

As mentioned earlier, with the tenth anniversary of the last Medical Patrol to the area coming up, perhaps a medical patrol in the near future would not go astray. (Wooden Anniversary Jubilee Patrol?)

The health of the people as a whole appears satisfactory. Death rate of 2.1% per annum was spread fairly evenly throughout the region, with an expected increase in the higher, colder, damper villages.

A few villages had an incidence of sipoma of over 50%. The incidence of goitre would only be 0.1%.

The usual number of minor cuts and cores were observed and treated by the patrol, with only one case being considered serious enough to send down to KWIKILA.

(iii) Law and Order

All Village Constables appear to be performing their duties reasonably well, and there were no instances of people being brought before the patrol on complaint, which should have been taken down to KWIKILA for attention at an earlier date.

Three Local Courts were held. One involving a minor theft, and the others involving divorces and maintenance of children of the marriages.

On an average, two or three minor complaints or queries were brought before the patrol at each stopover. These were attended to without the necessity of having to convene a court.

There were no complaints of Village Constables exploiting their authority, or conversely of the people usurping the Village Constable's authority.

Elections were held where necessary for Village Councillors, where the position had become vacant through the death of the previous office bearer.

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(iv) Services Provided by Government and Government Agencies

As mentioned previously, there are four Administration Aid Posts, and no Administration schools in the two Census Divisions.

For fuller details refer to Area Study Section of this report.

(v) Missions

There are three missions in the area. In order of influence they are the United Church, Seventh Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic.

There is only one small pocket of Seventh Day Adventist villages, in the SOMORE area, and even in these villages, not everybody is of this faith.

The Roman Catholic mission is not active in the area, but has an area of influence from TOMOROVANUA village to TABUROIKA village. The reason for this influence is that the closest school to these villages is at EPAIKA village, in the Rigo Council Area, run by the Roman Catholic Mission. From this school the children can progress to the Boregaina Catholic Mission school, which caters up to Standard 6. The people have obviously seen the advantages of this, and accordingly call themselves nominally Roman Catholics.

They were formerly adherents of the United Church, and when the United Church Mission school was transferred from Bulidoburu they changed to the religion of the nearest Mission School - Roman Catholic. Judging by the ease of which they appeared to change their religion, it is probable that they would equally as easily change to any religion which bothered to build a school in their area. This attitude is most probably little more than skin deep in the remainder of the area.

Most of the pastors/teachers have a fairly high degree of influence in the villages. The average "rectory" (constructed by the village people) was four to six times larger than the other houses in the village, complete with huge, well tended gardens.

(vi) Cults and Unrest

No indication of cult activity or unrest was apparent in the area.

(vii) Community Education, Women's Clubs, Youth Activities, etc.

There is one Women's Club in the area, at WIGA. It is run by the United Church. The impression was gained that it was more a means of mission extension rather than a Women's Club in the usual sense of the word.

No other welfare activities as far as is know, have ever been undertaken in either Census Division.

The only suggestion which comes to mind in the field of Community Education is a course in Infant and Child Welfare. However, owing to the rugged terrain, and the scattered population, even this would be rather impractical to organize.

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was the Mt Brown and Mt Obree Census Divisions, situated in in the Northern and North Eastern sections of the Rigo Sub-District, in the Owen Stanley Ranges.

The Mt Brown Census Division is in the shape of a wedge, reaching down from the Southern border of the Northern District, between the Maria and Mt Obree Census Divisions. The Mt Obree Census Division is similar, extending down from the Northern District, between the Mt Brown and Koiari Census Divisions. There is a common boundary between the South Eastern Mt Obree, and the North Western Mt Brown areas. The Southern boundaries of both Census Divisions adjoin the Rigo Local Government Council Area.

The area has been under contact since prior to 1920. However, regular contact was not established until after the Second World War, and it has not been until the 1950s that anything approaching annual contact has been made with these people.

The Mt Brown Census Division covers an area of approximately 230 square miles, and the Mt Obree Census Division approximately 510 square miles. With a population of just on 4,000, this leaves a rather scattered population density of between five and six persons per square mile, with some villages perched on high, precipitous ridges, and others lying in deep valleys, beside fast-flowing streams.

The only access to the Mt Obree Census Division is by foot, or by nursing a shallow draught dinghy/outboard motor up the Kemp Walsh River. There are two major access routes to the Mt Brown Census Division. The easiest is via the newly constructed mining road which cuts through the Southern portion of the area, to the Ormond River, where Exploration Enterprises are carrying out exploratory work. The other route of access is by road from Kwikila as far as SIVITATANA village, and thence by foot to the Southern portion of the Census Division.

Except for the extreme Southern portions of the Mt Brown Census Division, where the topography could be described as "hilly", the remainder is of a rugged, mountainous terrain. Both the mountains, OBRREE and BROWN are merely high points on an extended mountain range. Mt Obree is 10,264 feet high, and Mt Brown 7,947 feet. This range was crossed in the course of the patrol before reaching the broader valleys of the upper reaches of the patrol area.

All the rivers encountered were little more than mountain streams and no difficulty was encountered in traversing them. In times of flood, communications would probably be temporarily disrupted. By the time the patrol reached the higher altitudes, almost at the water table, the streams were a mere few feet wide. In fact, the ORMOND River which has a flow exceeding six million gallons a day in its lower reaches, commences as a waterfall, falling approximately one thousand feet out the side of Mt Brown.

The area is completely rain forest, broken only by the scars of gardens, old garden sites which have reverted to Kunai, and old village sites. The soil appears to be of a heavy gravel composition, broken in the occasional area with outcrops of red clay.

The rainfall in the KWIKILA area averages at approximately 60 inches per annum. The area visited would probably average out at least two to three times as heavy, probably between 150 and

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200 inches per year as a rough approximation. Rain was experienced most afternoons of the patrol. In the BADAIKA - TABU area of Mt Obree, the patrol was in heavy cloud for almost four days without respite. If one was unfortunate enough to visit the area in the middle of the wet season, movement from one village to the next would be virtually impossible in some spots.

From KWIKILA, it is 10 miles as the crow flies to the nearest point in the Mt Brown Census Division, and 12 miles to the Mt Obree Division. The furthest point from the station would be approximately 32 miles, in the upper reaches of Mt Obree.

In most instances the people were the most friendly the writer has met. Carriers for the patrol would sing, even whilst climbing the steepest track. The opportunity of receiving an echo off a nearby mountain face would be reason enough to set off the whole carrier line in a non-stop chorus of yodels, yells and yahoos. The amount of decoration carried on each patrol box, in the forms of flowers, shrubs and even banners gave the patrol more the appearance of a Moomba Festival, rather than an Administration patrol.

For the purpose of fluency and readability, rather than have vast numbers of facts and figures in the form of Appendices attached to the rear of the report, I have included some sundry facts and figures in the bulk of the report.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

The total population of the Mt Brown area is 2542, and of Mt Obree 1450, making a total population of the areas visited of 3992. A copy of the village Population Register is attached.

As no note of pregnancies were made during the last census to the areas, an accurate neo-natal mortality rate could not be ascertained. However, it would be well under 1%. The infant mortality rate would be a similar figure.

The majority of villages have an average of 40 or perhaps 50 people living in them. There is an increasing trend for two or three villages from the one area to form themselves into an extended village - ~~sometimes~~ sometimes with the houses of one village

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adjoining and intermingling with the villages of the next, as is the case with AMURAIKA, ARAMAIIKA, and TABUROIIKA villages; or sometimes a village will move down virtually next door to another village with only a small stream, or some other natural boundary separating it from the other village - as is the case with AMURAM village.

The general village track pattern follows the Patrol Route (see attached) between groups of villages, and each group of villages has its own network of interlocking tracks. There are occasional tracks which act as "short cuts" between villages a large distance apart - however, these are rarely used - the people preferring to make a walk via the Patrol Route in easy stages, calling in to see relatives and friends en route, rather than make a straight nine hour walk, as in the case for example WABURAIKA to BADAIIKA village.

There appears to be a continual transfer of villages from one site to another. Some villages have made as many as three or four moves in the last decade. The reasons for moving are many and varied. If a particular village site has a higher than usual death rate (no matter what the underlying cause of the death rate is), the people will more than likely move their village site. Perhaps one man will marry into another village, and move to his wife's village, and his extended family will follow him, and eventually the rest of the village will move also. From each current village site, usually two or three old village sites can be seen.

For the convenience of the next patrolling officer, I have attached a complete list of walking and carrying times from village to village. Also attached is a completely revised list of villages for both Census Divisions, to bring the Village Directory up to date. Also attached is a list of villages which have amalgamated, and for all intents and purpose the people are living as one village.

The men of the Mt Brown and Mt Obree Census Divisions have been the main source of labour for plantations in the Rigo Area for at least the last 20 years. A total of 310 adult males were absent from their villages in the Mt Brown Census Division, working at plantations in the Central District. These men were accompanied by 110 adult females, and 215 children. Added to this are 28 men working outside the District, accompanied by 6 adult females and 11 children. In other words, 57% of the male population in the 16 to 45 age group is absent from the village, working. These men are accompanied by 13% of the total population.

The situation in Mt Obree is approximately half the above figures, with 118 adult males absent from their village, working inside the District, and a further 5 working outside the district. These 123 men are accompanied by 29 adult females and 58 children; which means that 34% of the men in the 16 to 45 age group are absent from the village, working, and they are accompanied by 6% of the total population.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The basic social unit is the family, or rather, the extended family. From this, the broader social group of the clan is formed. The number of clans per village varies - but the average was two or three clans in each village. In several (but surprisingly few) instances, a particular clan would be in several villages.

An impression was gained that in many ways the "clan" as such, is dying. Time after time, when information was elicited from the people on details of clans in their village, an argument would ensue as to how many clans were in the village, and the clans' names, etc. Usually, a recognised authority (usually a clan leader) would be called upon to supply the information.

Five separate languages are spoken in the area visited. Separate languages are spoken (i) from WIGA southwards (ii) the remainder of Mt Brown except (iii) the AMURAIKA group of villages in the Mt Brown, KAIKANOMU village in Mt Obree (iv) all of Mt Obree, except (v) from SORI southwards. Police Motu is spoken freely throughout the area, and in the northernmost areas of Mt Obree, half of the males speak Pidgin.

There is no friction whatsoever between any of the language groups, and even if Police Motu would not suffice, adjoining languages are described as "a little bit the same".

As mentioned in the Situation Report, the people of the AMURAIKA group of villages do not regard themselves as "true Mt Browns", and the people of KAIKANOMU village do not regard themselves as "true Mt Obrees". Both these group of villages are linguistically aligned with the people of the North Western section of the Rigo Council area. However, they do accept the fact that a line has been made on a map, and for administrative purposes, they are Mt Browns or Mt Obrees, as the case may be.

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The people of OMANAGORO village, marked on the attached map, made a request to the patrol that they be included in the Mt Brown Census Division. They are currently in the MARIA Census Division.

It is several years since they have been visited by any MARIA Patrol, and they are closer to Mt Brown Villages than to the nearest MARIA village (Mamatagoro village), where they usually "line" for census, etc. At present, these people carry for both Mt Brown and Maria patrols.

Several years ago, OMANAGORO was apparently included in the Mt Brown Census Division, but were then transferred to the Maria Census Division.

Whatever the result, it is strongly recommended that the next MARIA patrol visit this village, to show that the Administration has not lost interest in them.

LEADERSHIP

There are no true influential leaders whose influence extend beyond their own village, or perhaps small group of villages. Each village has several leaders. At the time of the visit of the patrol, the Village Constable and Councillors are the undisputed leaders in the village. However, even at this time it is obvious that the village pastor/teacher exerts considerable influence. Also, should a question of clan land or custom arise during the visit, there will be no hesitation in calling on the clan leader in question. On this subject he is the ultimate authority.

It is obvious, however, that even after the patrol passes on, the Village Constable and Councillors are men of considerable influence. All Village Councillors elected during the course of the patrol were elected unopposed. This is the usual pattern, with the people having no hesitation in electing the "obvious" successor to the previous Councillor, who had invariably either passed away, or resigned through old age. If the people came forward with the request for the issue of a Permit to Purchase a Shotgun, almost without fail it was a village Official who was nominated to receive the Permit if the request was granted.

The position of Village Constable or Councillor is usually inherited through the patri-line. The previous Constable or

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Councillor was usually found to be the (true) brother of the current official, or if not, his father.

However, it has been noticed that if a visit is made to a village without any prior warning, and not during the course of a patrol, the village official is more of a background man.

I consider the man with the most overall influence in the village would be the mission pastor/teacher. In everyday matters he usually has a high degree of influence. Invariably the "rectory" is a magnificent edifice, several times as large as any other dwelling in the village. The pastor's or teacher's house is built by the village people for him. The pastor's/teachers' garden (also tended and maintained by the village people) is also usually large, well tended, abundant, and occupying a choice site not too far from the village.

There are few signs of any change in the traditional leadership pattern, and quite frankly there is every indication that the status quo will be maintained for many years to come yet. There is no sign of any younger, more highly educated men taking over the reigns of leadership. The upper limits of any form of education received, or wider travelling undertaken is the odd instance where a child is attending a Primary "T" School outside the area, or the young man goes to "serve his term" as a labourer on one of the plantations in either Rigo or Sogeri.

The "one child in a million" who is attending high school is not likely to return to such a backward area and "challenge the traditional and hereditary leadership pattern of the village".

As details of Village Constables have been collated by each patrol, year after year, little point was seen on re-collating the same information on the same officials, for submission.

However, each Village Constable falls into a rather narrow descriptive spectrum. The average Village Constable is aged in his forties, has had practically no formal education, if any, and cannot speak English. He inherited his position from his brother, or perhaps his father. Even without his Government appointment, he would have some influence in the village. There is a possibility that he has served a prison sentence at some time during his life. If he himself hasn't served a term of imprisonment, almost certainly one of the two Village Constables living closest to him have done so.

However, whilst on the subject of Village Constables, I would like to take the opportunity to express my thoughts on the Village Constable salary system. Currently, Village Constables get paid at the rate of six dollars - per year! For the princely sum of 50 cents a month, or a little over ten cents a week, he is expected to maintain law and order in the village, bring law-breakers down to Kwikila (which could be anything up to a four-day walk), take the brunt of criticism from patrolling officers for unsanitary villages, poorly maintained walking tracks etc., visit the Government Station a minimum of twice a year, accompany patrols from the village preceding to the village following his village, and numerous other sundry tasks that arise from time to time. For this, he is paid less than two cents a day! For this he is earning less than a casual labourer earns in two weeks cutting grass! To my knowledge there has been no increase in the salaries of Village Constables Post World War II.

At the same time, Land Demarcation Committee Members, some of whom are still to resolve the ownership of their first block of land, are regularly receiving their regular cheques of five dollars per month.

I consider that as a very minimum, a Village Constable, as the representative of the Administration, and law and order in his village should receive a minimum annual salary of between ten and twenty dollars, depending upon the remoteness of his duties, and the calibre of the performance of his duties. Consideration could also be given to the payment of Village Councillors for their services, which are currently carried out gratis.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

In most areas, gardens are constructed on near-vertical mountain sides, with the local people utilising a form of limited terracing which I have not seen used before. In the clearing of the mountainside, the felled trees are let remain where they fall, and after the slope is cleared of all minor vegetation, the logs are manipulated until they are lying horizontal, straight across the slope, and are held in place by resting against the original stumps. The ground is then broken above the logs, and packed down so that it is reasonably level, and then left to settle.

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Garden Terracing

All land in the area is clan owned, with the various clan members having usufructuary rights over various portions of the clan land, passed on by patrilineal inheritance.

The number of clans in each village varied from seven downwards. Owing to village movements in the past few decades, some villagers' land is several hours walk from the current village site. However, this is the exception rather than the rule. Owing to the sparsity of the population, most villages have gardens in close proximity to their village, and in some instances actually adjoining the village.

Only in very few instances did any one clan name recur in successive villages, thus indicating that practically all the villages now existing have always been separate entities. On the odd occasion where a clan name does recur, the villages in question have usually combined, or if not, are in close proximity to each other. Through the translation of clan names, it was possible in one or two instances to ascertain the area of the original or one of the earliest village sites of the particular village, revealing in some instances quite large migrations over the years.

There are no leasehold blocks in either Census Division.

There are no examples of any communal effort in any cash cropping. In fact, the only form of any sort of cash cropping is the selling of surplus fruit and vegetables to Kwikila or Moresby - and even this occurs to only a limited extent in the very lower reaches of both Census Divisions.

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LITERACY

There are no Administration Schools in either Census Division. All the schools, except one run by the Seventh Day Adventists, are run by the United Church. Most of the schools cater for Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2. However, some only cater for Preps.

Full details of United Church schools were not able to be obtained, as the majority of the pastors/teachers were not in the village at the time of the patrol's visit, but were assisting in the construction of a classroom of a United Church schools, at LIBUNAKOMANA village, in the Rigo Council Area.

On an overlay to the attached patrol map, all schools are marked according to standard taught, and mission.

Listed below are details (as far as could be ascertained) of the schools. The only non-United Church school is the Seventh Day Adventist school at SOMORE village. Schools are listed in patrol order. Although all the schools claimed that English and Motu, as well as "Place" was used at the school, judging by the students' minimal (if any) knowledge of English, the impression was obtained that English was rarely used in the schools. All the pastors/teachers could converse in simple English, and a large number of them were fluent in English.

Also, what figures were supplied were the actual students enrolled. In the majority of cases not all these students could be classified as regular class goers, with any excuse sufficing for them to excuse themselves.

MUKUNAROKO:	Standard 1	6 females	1 male
	Standard 2	8 females	3 males
DAKEVOKOMANA:	Standard 1	2 females	
	Standard 2	5 females	4 males
WIGA:	Standard 1	3 females	5 males
	Standard 2	4 females	8 males
ARUO'IDU:	Preps only		
BUMEGORO:	Preps and Standard 1		

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GORUGORO: School now defunct

UWAIA: School under construction

HOMENOMU: Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2. 26 students

SANCOM: Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2.

AIRIAUKA: Preps 13
Standard 1 2
Standard 2 1

TOMOROVANUA: School under construction

BADAUKA: Preps 3 females and 2 males
Standard 1 1 female and 1 male

TABU: Preps and Standard 1

DOROBISORO: Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2.

ABOWANA: Preps, Standard 1 and Standard 2.

SOMORE: Preps only. School only just commenced.

Less than 1% (including pastors/teachers) would be literate in English. Approximately 20% are literate in Police Motu, and a further 10% in the vernacular.

Following is details of absentee students:-

	<u>Mt Brown</u>		<u>Mt Obree</u>	
	M	F	M	F
Attending Government Schools inside the District	40	17	7	1
Attending Mission Schools inside the District	91	7	10	2
Attending Government Schools outside the District	2	-	-	-
Attending Mission Schools outside the District.	-	-	3	1

Those students who were attending High School (usually at Kwikila, Sogeri, or Moresby) have lost contact with their village. In almost every instance (and there are less than 20 such students)

the parents were unable to provide the Form that their child was attending.

During the course of the patrol, I was approached by the parent of a child attending Standard 6 of a Primary "T" School, and asked to read him (the parent) a letter from his child. This I did, with the aid of an interpreter. The bulk of the letter was occupied with the child informing his father that he was now a school boy, and could no longer be expected to do any work in the village on his return during annual vacation. However, at the conclusion of the letter, the lad proceeded to caution his father on the folly of going to his garden alone, or hunting alone. The danger, apparently, is the "magic People". It seems that somebody had already read the letter to him, and he wanted to confirm its contents.

The people showed no interest in newspapers for their literary content, and whilst one village in three had a radio, no interest, other than entertainment value, was shown. The majority of radios were owned by either teacher/pastors or Aid Post Orderlies. There were only 20 radios in both Census Divisions - or one for every 200 persons.

If the Administration provided a radio for each Village Constable, the outlay would be repaid manyfold in that (i) it would provide one of the cheapest forms of (much needed) Political Education to these remote areas, (ii) keep the local people up to date on current affairs, and accordingly tend to broaden the current parochial attitude of the people, and (iii) the radios would serve to say "thank you" to many loyal Village Constables, who have received nothing other than a miserly pittance, and the proverbial "kick in the backside", from the Administration for their years of faithful service.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Housing was of three main types, plus, in the extreme lower reaches of Mt Brown, a few fibro and iron houses. The majority of houses had kunai roofs, with the occasional one in the higher regions having a woven leaf roof. The latter type did not appear as durable as the former, and would probably have a life of two or perhaps three years. Most of the houses had woven bamboo walls, except, once again in the higher regions, an apparent shortage of bamboo resulted in the construction of an inferior timber wall.

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This took one of two forms-the walls either had vertical timber slats, two to three inches wide, or horizontal slats twelve inches or more wide. The only truly satisfactory houses of this last design were seen in the northern most section of Mt Obree, where horizontal, overlapping timber slats up to three feet wide were utilised. In one small group of villages the planks were made using two crosscut saws donated by the Administration several years ago. In another village the planks were made (rather expertly) by adze. The floors in all instances were made of either split black palm, or crude planking.

The houses with the narrower vertical timber slabs were considered unsatisfactory on the grounds that the houses were invariably freezing cold, and damp, where cloud and mist wafted through the walls. However, no suggestions were made as to the alteration of dwelling design. This is in light of the fact that it was noted in one of the Village Books that several years ago a junior patrolling officer had recommended to the people of a village a more "healthy" house design. The people apparently gave the matter due consideration, and decided to put the design to the test, and reconstructed the Rest House to the specifications provided. The next patrolling officer (the Assistant District Commissioner, as it so happened) was so "healthy" during his one night stay in the village, that he reported in the Village Book that he nearly froze to death. Result - the local people retain their traditional house design.

The staple diet is best described as "traditional" yams, the various families of sweet potato, cooking bananas, pineapples, pawpaw etc. One form of food which I had not seen before involved a process of over two years. Nuts, about the size of golf balls were picked from a certain tree, and then tied in a waterproof container made out of banana leaves. The package was then put into a small man-made pond of stagnant water, and held under the water by the means of rocks and tree branches. When the numerous banana leaves on the outer wrapping started to rot through the action of the water and the fermenting nuts inside the package, the package is removed from the water, and new leaves used to replace the rotted ones. This process continues for two years or so, and the result is what has been described to me as "marmite". A type of soup is made with the resultant semi-solid.

Fortunately, no "marmite" was ready for harvesting at the time of my visit, so I am unable to report on a sampling.

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Wild game appeared plentiful, and during the course of the patrol every conceivable form of wild life was supplied by the village people. This ranged from cassowary to scrub turkey to the full spectrum of the pigeon family; from wild pig to wallaby to opossum; from mullet to fresh-water prawns.

However, the impression was obtained that few of the people availed themselves of the supply of fresh meat. There was an average of more than one shotgun to 50 people, but on all but the odd occasion the only shotgun hunting which was taking place was for the patrol, and not for the village.

In the lower reaches of the Mt Brown Area large quantities of canned foodstuffs is consumed - some families averaging almost a tin of meat or fish a day. In this area there is usually at least one trade store in each village, and as freight costs from Kwikila or Moresby are not prohibitive, the stores are reasonably stocked, and the prices are comparable to those of Kwikila.

However, as one progressed further inland, the number of trade stores dwindled, and from KAIKANOMU village up, there are no trade stores whatsoever.

~~Only~~ ^{Only} a handful of the people wore traditional clothing. The usual apparel was dresses, or just skirts on the women, and the men wore shorts and occasionally shirts. Young children were usually naked.

All families possess at least one steel or aluminium cooking pot, and knives, axes etc were in abundance.

The average family size is 5. The average number of occupants per house in each village was between 7 and 8. Four out of five houses had a separate toilet, and most appeared to have at least some degree of use.

Salt was in high demand, especially in the more remote villages, where it was traded at the rate of three dessert-spoonfuls for the equivalent of ten cents.

All the mountain villages were in the latter stages of preparation for their annual yam festival. Judging by the quantities of yams in the yam houses, the festival would be due to commence in late November.

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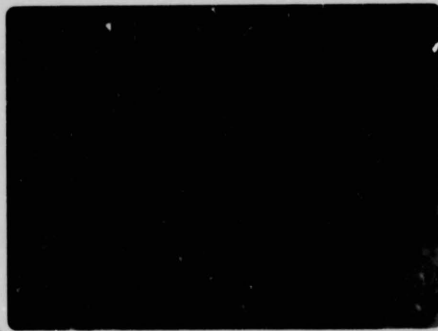
The style of yam houses was uniform for all villages in both Census Divisions - the only variable was the length - this varied from ten feet to over one hundred feet.



Mt Obree Yam House.

The yam festival is the last remaining vestige of the traditional cultural heritage of these people, and, perhaps because of this, they attach great significance to it; their gardening patterns revolve around it; their dietary habits throughout the year are dependent upon it. Once a year, even if there has been drought, hardship, and food shortage throughout the year, there is general feasting, and joie de vivre prevails.

Designs are painted on the larger yams with a white dye, and these yams are positioned in a place of prominence in the yam house.



Inside Yam House.

Throughout the year all the larger yams, and a large proportion of the smaller ones are stored in the yam house for the festival. Each member of a clan has a section in the yam house which is reserved for his yams. At the time of the yam festival, pigs are killed, all available fruit is taken from the gardens, the yam houses are opened, the contents cooked, and there is feasting and merrymaking for days on end.

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However, this storage of yams would also serve the more practical purpose of supplying the people unintentionally with an emergency food reserve in times of drought or garden failure. Apparently ~~near~~-famine conditions do periodically go through the area - the last being only two years ago when there was general crop failure in the Obree area, through drought.

MISSIONS

Both Census Divisions are predominantly of the United Church faith. There is a small pocket of Seventh Day Adventists in the northernmost reaches of the Mt Obree area, and a very small sphere of influence by the Roman Catholics in the area from AMURAIKA to BULIDOBURU village.

Most of the larger villages have their own pastor/teacher, and a small classroom, which usually operates at irregular intervals for children from Preps to Standard 2 - and occasionally for Preps only.

As mentioned under "Leadership", the mission pastor/teacher is a man of some consequence in the village, and has a fair say in the day-to-day affairs of the village.

There is no conflict between villages of different religious denominations - this, I feel, could be attributed to the fact that most of the people appear to only nominally follow their particular religious belief. If a particular village did not have a village school, and another mission offered to build a school in the village, the village would certainly welcome the mission with open arms, and nominally follow the beliefs of that mission. This actually happened in the BULIDOBURU area, (which was formerly United Church Mission area), and when the mission left the people adopted the religion of the nearest mission to which they could send their children to school - Roman Catholic. In fact, there is an interesting story behind the departure of the United Church Missionary from BULIDOBURU. Apparently the mission had not been established long at BULIDOBURU, when that village suffered quite an abnormal death rate amongst its people. Eventually, apparently the Village Constable "escorted" the missionary and his family from the village. It was not made clear whether this was for his health, or the health of the villagers. The missionary in question is now operating from LIBUNAKOMANA village, in the Rigo Council Area.

Many of the United Church missionaries/teachers were not interviewed on the patrol. Apparently a classroom is being constructed in one of the villages in the Council Area, and most of the teachers declared a holiday for a few weeks whilst they went and assisted in its construction.

The United Church, as well as staffing village schools, also mans an Aid Post at BADAIIKA village, with a qualified Medical Orderly. The people of the only Seventh Day Adventist village in the area (at SOMORE village) appear to be much more sophisticated than any other village in the mountain regions. Large numbers of them spoke English, and all had a higher standard of dress in both quality and cleanliness than people of other villages visited.

The United Church does a patrol through most of the area visited perhaps once a year - sometimes 18 months.

There can be little doubt, that if it was not for the activities of the various missions, and especially the United Church Mission, both the Mt Brown and the Mt Obree people would be virtually neglected by external interests in the Territory. If it was not for the missions; an annual visit by a District Administration Patrol, and the manning of four Aid Posts, would be the sum total of external contact and influence with these people.

NON-INDIGENES

As mentioned in the Situation Report, there are no plantations, factories etc. operated by non-indigenous (or for that matter indigenous) persons, in either Census Division.

The only form of any non-indigenous activity is in the WIGA and SIRUM areas. Both of these are related to mining activities.

The firm of EXPLORATION ENTERPRISES has built a road from the previous roadhead of KOKOROGORO village, in the Council area, to the base of their operations on the ORMOND River, through the WIGA group of village. The road in question is a strictly dry weather vehicular track. This road has definitely tended to open up the WIGA area economically, but unfortunately, in the construction of the road, the mining company has ^{CREATED} a degree of ill feeling, and even hostility which it may be able to ill-afford at a later date,

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should full-scale mining activities ever develop. For full details, refer to the attached Situation Report, and relative Appendix at the end of this report.

The other activity is being carried out by a sole prospector in the vicinity of SIRUM No.1 village, in the Mt Obree Census Division on the KEMP WALSH River. Unfortunately, the prospector in question was absent in Port Moresby at the time of the patrols' visit, and no details can be provided on his activities.

It is not known for what he is prospecting, or if he even has a Prospecting Authority.

None of the local people knew his name, and they appeared to be accepting his presence in the area with only minor interest. He is obviously not interfering with the local people, and they have no intention of interfering with him.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads: The only road in either Census Division, is the mining road constructed by EXPLORATION ENTERPRISES across the Southern section of Mt Brown, to the mining operations on the Ormond River. This is marked on the attached patrol map. This road goes to Kwikila, which is connected by all-weather road to Port Moresby.

The road in question is strictly dry-weather, and for four-wheel drive vehicles in any case. In times of rain, the road, or rather "track" is treacherous and dangerous. If there has been any recent rain, the mining company vehicle is fitted with chains, and other vehicles using the road are recommended to do likewise.

There are no other roads in either Census Division.

Owing to the sparsity of population and the rugged terrain, unless major mineral resources are discovered in the area, any form of road construction is not likely to be undertaken.

If, for some reason, there was a necessity to build roads, they would probably have to follow the line of least resistance - following the Kemp Walsh and Ormond Rivers, being cut into the mountainside where necessary.

SEA: Not applicable.

AIR: Intermittently for the past two years, the people of SOMORE and surrounding villages have been constructing an airstrip on a ridge above SOMORE village. As SOMORE village itself is on the river, it is one and a quarter hour's hard climb from the village to the airstrip site.

From the time the strip was pointed out to an Administration patrol, the difficulties and drawbacks of the project have been pointed out to the people. It was also pointed out to them that even if they did manage to complete the strip, which would be difficult, as they did not appear to have sufficient length of level ground, there would still be the difficulty of obtaining Department of Civil Aviation approval of the strip, and the continual maintenance of the strip, even if it was eventually opened.

The people continued with the construction. A patrolling officer who visited the strip last year reported in the Village Book, that apparently the Seventh Day Adventist Mission was pushing the project with the hope that if the people showed sufficient progress, then the Administration may possibly be persuaded to "come to the party" with some financial aid. The officer advised the people of the unlikelihood of this.

The airstrip site shows no signs of any recent work done on it, and judging by the number of houses already built around it, and the number under construction, the impression was gained that the people have given up the idea of an airstrip, and rather have the fruits of their labour wasted, are converting the cleared ground into a village site.

As the people did not bring up the subject of the airstrip, it was thought preferable to "allow sleeping dogs lie", rather to rekindle any interest back into the project. The length of ground cleared was virtually the sum total available, and even if major additional earthmoving was undertaken, the length of strip available would still be insufficient, even for Short Take Off - Landing aircraft.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

As the only form of education up until the past few years, that the vast majority have received, has been the bare minimum at village mission schools, the only external employment positions that

these people fill are as labourers on Rigo and Sogeri plantations. Also, there are a few working as Domestic Servants in Port Moresby.

Although the people gave the occupation of one or two absentee workers as "clerk" or "storeman", it is doubtful if any of these people actually filled any true clerical positions.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned earlier, in the Situation Report, the people of both areas are on the bottom rung of the ladder of political development. None could name their Open Member in the House of Assembly, and none knew of the existence of a Regional Member, let alone what his name is. The "Preferential" system of voting is completely beyond their comprehension.

The whole of both Census Divisions are under the direct control of Administration appointed Village Constables. The only contact the villagers have with the Administration is the annual patrol by District Administration Officers.

The people's attitude is parochial to the extreme. Most of the people care little of the village two miles away, let alone care what is happening in the rest of the Country, or for that matter, the rest of the Sub-District.

Not even a candidate for the House of Assembly, let alone the sitting Member, has ever visited the area.

As such matters as the Territory's standing with Australia, the United Nations, or even Independence is ^{not} likely to have any direct effect on their village or their gardens, they are not particularly interested.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

As a result of the lack of activity of Developmental Departments, both the Mt Brown and the Mt Obree areas are economically stagnant.

What little coffee there was and is in the area is slowly being whittled away on sporadic coffee-rust eradication programmes.

Most of the people have lost interest in what little coffee they did have growing.

The villages in the lower reaches of Mt Brown usually have coconuts growing in and around the village. However, the fifty or so coconuts serve no economic purpose other than to supplement the evening meal.

With the construction of the mining road by EXPLORATION ENTERPRISES, the people of the WIGA area are starting to transport fruit and vegetables into Kwikila and Moresby for sale.

The people of SIRUM No.1 village, in the lower reaches of Mt Obree continue, as they have always done, to carry out an active trade of fruit and vegetables being rafted down the KEMP WALSH River, and thence to Kwikila or Moresby for sale.

There are no Co-operative Societies in either Census Division.

It is difficult to accurately ascertain just how much cash earned by absentee wage labour is flowing back into the village. However, as the majority of indentured labourers are only receiving between fifty and sixty dollars per annum, the amount would hardly be excessive. Also, as the sole purpose of the men going to work on plantations appears to be to obtain sufficient money to buy a few clothes, then come back to the village, get married and settle once again into the village community, it would be reasonable to expect that not a large proportion of the small amount earned is, in fact, sent back to the village - but rather retained by the labourer until his return to the village.

In the villages of the lower Mt Brown, bank passbooks were common, but only in one village (MUKUNAROKO) was a total of more than five hundred dollars held. In the other lowland villages ^{A TOTAL} average of fifty dollars was held in passbooks, and occasionally near the one hundred dollar mark was reached. However, once the patrol progressed into the mountain regions, the number of passbooks dropped to one or two per village, and occasionally none in the village at all. Of the passbooks held, many had not been operated on recently, and most had only token amounts in them.

The following villages have Trade Stores:-

MUKUNAROKO	4. Average sales of less than \$110 per annum each.
OBAKIGOLO	1. Less than \$100 per annum.
DAKEVAKOMANA	1. Less than \$150 per annum.
SENEMAKA	1. Less than \$100 per annum.
HOMEKOMU	1. Less than \$ 50 per annum.
AMURAM	1. Less than \$ 50 per annum.
AIRIAUKA	1. Less than \$100 per annum.
AMURAIKA	1. Less than \$150 per annum.
DOROBISORO	1. Less than \$ 50 per annum.
SIRUM No.1	1. Less than \$500 per annum.

In many instances the people running the stores had no idea of basic business principles. It was pointed out at several trade stores that it was impossible for them to sell goods at the same rate as they were purchased in Kwikila. It was emphasised that it was necessary for them to cover their purchase cost, allow for freight costs, and allow for a reasonable profit margin as well. It was pointed out that it was better for the store owners to be making a profit, even an excessive one, and the village having the facility of a Trade Store, rather than the owner selling goods at a loss, the store becoming insolvent, and the village losing this facility.

The impression was gained that most store owners were in the business not for financial gain, but rather for the social status of being a "businessman".

The trade stores carried "basics" only - rice, meat, fish, tobacco, soap, navy biscuits, and occasionally kerosene. It was with surprise, ~~that~~ a tin of Schimmelpenninck "Florina" cigars being sold, singly, at the SENEMAKA trade store. They were fresh, the price comparable to that of Moresby; but the store owner reported that sales to date had been "discouraging".

There was only one person in the whole area who could be classified as an "entrepreneur". He was from SIRUM No.1 village. He owned a dinghy "De Havilland John 12" and a "Johnson" 6h.p. outboard motor. He also had a half partnership with the Village Constable in the only tradestore in the village (or for that matter, the only functioning store in the Mt Obree Census Division). He carries produce and passengers down-river to Kwikila, and carries passengers and supplies for his trade store on the return trip.

Generally speaking, all but a small amount of income, earned in three areas from selling vegetables to Moresby and Kwikila, is derived from out of the area. Even taking into account the more affluent (relatively speaking) areas in the lower reaches of Mt Brown, the total per capita income per family for the entire area could be optimistically estimated at \$10 per annum.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Even though there has been much criticism levelled at the Department of Agriculture throughout this report, for its lack of activity in both Mt Brown and Mt Obree, there is little that can actually be done for these people economically. They do need Agricultural advice; but owing to the remoteness of the area, this would only benefit them dietetically.

As roads, at this stage, would not be economically feasible, there is little point in discussing any economic potential of the area, as there would be no means of exporting the result to Kwikila or Moresby.

Of the small areas which do have reasonable access to Kwikila, the most profitable suggestion would be an expansion of their "banana economy" - the export of fresh fruit and vegetables to Kwikila and Port Moresby. There is a ready market for this commodity in both these centres.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As mentioned in the attached Situation Report, there is one group of villages, in the Mt Brown area which is anxious to join the Rigo Local Government Council. I have shaded the area in red on an overlay to the attached Patrol Map. There are also several other areas which have no other reason for not joining the Council, other than the lack of desire to pay Council Tax. These areas I have shaded in blue on the overlay. It is suggested that a programme of (for want of a better expression) pro-Council progaganda be carried out in these areas. The people are just as well off, if not better off economically than some other areas already in the Council Area, and in all instances the areas are closer to the Kwikila station than some other villages in the Council Area. On the overlay is an area shaded in blue

diagonal stripes - it is suggested that a long term view be taken to this area joining the Council Area when the adjoining blue-shaded areas eventually join the Rigo Council.

The villages which are very keen to join the Council Area are AMURAIKA, ARAMAIKA, and TABUROIKA. These were once separate villages, situated on adjacent ridges. However, they are now joined in one extended village.

The villages have a total population of 181. At the time of the visit to the villages, the people were under the impression that moves were well afoot for their villages to join the Rigo Local Government Council. They were truly surprised to learn that no such moves were afoot. Virtually the first words which the Village Constable said were that it was nearly two years since a patrol had visited their villages, and that the last Mt Brown/Mt Obree census patrol had not visited their village. The bypassing of this village definitely gave the people the impression that they were very shortly to be transferred from the Mt Brown Division to join the Council.

The Council Administrative Adviser visited the villages approximately eighteen months ago, and sounded out the people as to their attitude to joining the Council. He reported in the Village Book of their keenness to join the Council, even though he had pointed out that there would be few initial benefits to offset their Council Tax Payments after joining the Council. This was not an effort to dissuade them, but rather an effort to ensure that they were not endeavouring to join the council under any misapprehension. During discussions with the people, I also pointed out to them that if they joined the Council, they would almost certainly have to share a Councillor with EFAIKA village, which is already in the Council Area.

The people were adamant that they wanted to join the Council. I fully agree with their wishes. They are only separated from the abovementioned EFAIKA village by an easy walk, with EFAIKA village situated down below them in the valley, whilst they overlook it from a ridge. They are not linguistically aligned, or in any other way aligned with the Mt Brown or Mt Obree people; they are aligned with the people of the Northern sector of the Council Area, and speak the same language as the people from EFAIKA village.

Immediately above this AMURAIKA area, I have shaded KAIKANOMU village with blue diagonals. When AMURAIKA joins the

(11)

...vil, most probably KAIKANOMU village will start thinking along the same lines. At the moment they have no strong feelings on the matter, and have obviously given it no thought. However, they are of the same linguistic group as the AMURAIKA people, and they also are not aligned in any way with the Mt Brown and Mt Obree villages. Also, they will be the last village of their linguistic group not in the Council Area.

However, any move for these people to join the Rigo Council would most definitely belong range. Whilst KAIKANOMU appears on the Patrol Map to be close to AMURAIKA village, a high mountain separates the two, and a steep climb is involved both ways, getting from one to the other.

MUKUNAROKO village is a village which has little reason for not joining the Council, and in their case, a firm benefit could be offered to them if they did join. The villagers themselves have almost completed a road to SIVITATANA village, which is connected by road to Kwikila. If these people joined the Council, the Council would be able to offer to maintain their road to the village. At the moment the people are frankly not interested in joining the Council because it would involve the payment of Council Tax; and this is even though they are in a position where they could easily afford to do so.

It is realised that it is the policy of the Administration that the first move to join a Council must come from the people concerned. However, it is felt that these people would probably give anybody a fair hearing if the matter was fully discussed with them and the benefits of joining the Council pointed out to them.

There were reports of some Tax being collected from these villagers, and this matter is being currently investigated in order to ascertain if fraud was involved.

With the construction of the mining road by Exploration Enterprises to their camp site on the ORMOND River has greatly opened up the WIGA to DIDIGA section of Mt Brown. At the moment, these people also, are not interested in joining the Council because of Council Tax. These people would definitely benefit if they joined the Council. If Exploration Enterprises pull out of the area, the people themselves would be unable to keep the road open. The Council would be in a position to keep the road open in the Dry Season, at least. This was pointed out to them at the time of the visit of the patrol - but the people's attitude was

one of "There is a road here now - let's wait and see what happens." These people also, would face no economic hardship in joining the Rigo Council.

If both the WIGA area, and MUKUNAROKO village joined the Council, eventually the villages between will almost certainly be considering the advantages and disadvantages of becoming part of the Council.

The final area which must receive consideration is MUIANOMU (SIRUM No.1) village. The people from this village ply regularly between Kwikila and their village by raft and dinghy. There is one communally owned dinghy (a large Topper) and outboard motor (Mercury 20hp) in the village. These people are as economically well off as any of the Council Villages on the Kemp Walsh River. Again, the only reason the people have for not wishing to join the Council is the question of Tax payment. However, if they did join, perhaps the Council could consider the construction of an Aid Post at that village - this would serve all the villages in the upper Kemp Walsh region of the Council Area, as well as the lower reaches of the Obree area, which currently do not have any medical services.

CONCLUSION

Both the Mt Brown and Mt Obree Census Divisions are true backwaters. Little can be done at this stage to change this. The people are content in their way of life, but at the current rate of rapid advancement of the Territory, how long this aura of contentment will continue remains to be seen.

The arrival of the annual Administration patrol aroused the interest of the people, gave the women the opportunity to bedeck themselves in their "census" dress, and the opportunity to earn a few shillings, or some salt or tobacco, by the sale of vegetables to the patrol, and the men the opportunity to also earn a few ~~the~~ welcome shillings, or the even more welcome tobacco by carrying for the patrol. Almost without fail, the patrol was met with genuine enthusiasm with, in many instances, the patrol track leading to the village being decorated with arches of flowers at regular intervals, from anything up to two hour's walk out of village itself.

The patrol passes on - village life reverts to the norm.

(9)

APPENDIX I

Attitude to Mining

The people of the WIGA area appear to have a non-committal attitude to mining exploration activities in their general area. They have noted that most of the activity is taking place two or three miles to the east of their villages, down in the vicinity of the Ormond River.

At the present moment, the only activity of Exploration Enterprises that affects the villagers is the construction of the road which goes through BOBOGORO village, alongside MUIAMAGORO village, down below DIDIGA village, and through the edge of GAIGORO village. In fact, already (last August, in fact) an entrepreneur from MUIAMAGORO village has purchased a Long Wheel Base Land Rover from Boarded stocks of Transport Branch. (The vehicle was formerly the Kwikila vehicle).

However the villagers have shown remarkable forbearance towards Exploration Enterprises in the method whereby the company constructed the road. The whole attitude of the company appears to be high handed and irresponsible to the extreme.

It appears that the bulldozing of the road was carried out with the absolute minimum (if any) consultation with the local people.

I solicited comments on the activities of the Company from the WIGA people. The result was a list of claims for damages for various food bearing trees, bamboo, and trees used in building, being uprooted during the construction of the road. As well as this, there was a complaint of the Company's labourers raiding local coconut trees. As well as this, there was one instance of the bulldozer ploughing through a grave yard, and exhuming the remains of the father of one of the complainants. Only several leg bones were recovered by the son, the rest, presumably form part of the road.

APPENDIX I.

Such an attitude with a less easy going people would be catastrophic, to say the least. As the situation stands, the Company is rapidly overdrawing on the good will of the people.

Rapid payment of compensation to those involved would be a good investment for future mining operations in the area.

The bona fides of the claims were not checked at the time of the visit. However, there is no doubt in my mind as to the fact that there must have been some basis to the claims.

APPENDIX II

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

CONST. SIOMA (REG No. 1867) R.P & N.G.C.

The abovementioned constable was found to be completely lacking in drive and initiative. He is completely incapable in all aspects of patrolling.

Not a good patrol policeman.

HENARI REUBEN. (Interpreter)

Very capable. An asset to the patrol above and beyond interpreting duties.

APPENDIX III

LOCATION OF REST HOUSES, AND COMMENTS THEREON

MUKUNAROKA	Rest House excellent. Police Barracks only fair.
OBAKIGOLO	Rest House fair. No Police Barracks.
DAKEVOKOMANA	Rest House reasonable. No Police Barracks.
WIGA	Rest House reasonable. Police Barracks fair.
UBUREGORO	Both Rest House and Police Barracks good.
MARANOMU	Maranomu name of Aid Post Only. Rest House situated at GORUGORO village. Rest House and Police Barracks poor.
UWAIA/IGUIA	Rest House excellent. Police Barracks good.
HOMENOMU	Rest House true colonial style. Excellent. Police Barracks also exceptional.
AIRIAUKA	Rest House adequate, but unbelievably cold and drafty. Police Barracks only just adequate.
BULIDOBURU	Previous patrolling officer (who was only five foot nothing) described Rest House as "suitable for bush magani". I concur. Police Barracks also poor.
KAIKANOMU	Rest House and Barracks good.
AMURAIKA	Rest House and Barracks old, but in good condition.
TOMOROVANUA	Rest House needs new roof, otherwise satisfactory. Police Barracks good.
BADAUKA	Rest House and Barracks old, but satisfactory. There is additional bamboo matting at rear of Rest House for use in securing living area against cold and cloud.
TABU	Man's co-existence with nature. By deleting alternate slats in the wall, cloud may pass uninterrupted through the Rest House. Police Barracks satisfactory.
DOROBISORO	New Rest House. Small but excellent. Police Barracks poor.
LAROMI	Rest House and Police Barracks old but reasonable.
SOMORE	Rest House large and excellent. Police Barracks excellent.
SORI	Rest House and Police Barracks good.
SIRUM No.1	Rest House and Police Barracks satisfactory. Verandah rail and wall collapse when lent upon.

(5)

APPENDIX IV

SHOTGUNS

The number of shotguns in each village is the actual number at the time of the patrol, and excludes several recommendations for the issue of Permits to Purchase made during the patrol.

MT BROWN		MT OBREE	
MUKUNAROKO	4	KAIKANOMU	1
OBAKIGOLO	3	TOMOROVANUA/LOPAIKA	5
DAKEVAKOMANA	5	ADARAIIKA	-
DIRIKOMANA	2	ERENAIKA	1
WIGA GROUP	6	RADAIIKA	1
ICRAMAKOMANA	1	TABU	2
ARUO'IDU	1	IMIDIRU	2
BUMEGORO	1	IBARADOKU	-
UBUREGORO	1	IGONAMO	5
WIBEGORO	1	DOROBISORO	4
KEMAKOMANA	2	ABOWANA	3
SENEMAKA	1	MIMAI	1
AMURAM	1	IPOIDUBURU	1
KARAIWORO	1	LAROMI	2
GORUGORO	1	TOMORE	1
IGUIA	2	HUAVORO	1
UWAIA	2	ABARC	1
SANOUM	4	IDAKIGOLO	1
HOMENCJU	2	DODI	1
GUNAIA	1	BORO	1
MARANOMU 2	1	SORI	1
IERIKOMANA	1	GURANOMU	-
AIRIAUKA	3	BARATAKA	3
HIMAI'A	1	WAI FANOMU(SIRUM) 2	2
WABURAIKA	2	MULIANOMU(SIRUM) 1	2
BULIDOBURU	1		
AMURAIKA	4		
AREMAIIKA	2		
TABUROIIKA	1		

+ Previously 1 shotgun held, but withdrawn after strife in area. Village book endorsed by ADC that under no circumstances is Councillor to be issued with a shotgun.

(4)

APPENDIX V

WALKING AND CARRYING TIMES FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE.

The walking times are those of average walking, at times verging on a leisurely stroll. The carriers were in very poor condition.

	<u>WALKING</u>	<u>CARRYING</u>
By vehicle to SIVITATANA	20 minutes by truck from station.	
SIVITATANA to MUKUNAROKO	3 hours	3 hours 15minutes.
MUKUNAROKO to OBAKIGOLO	1 hour 20 mins.	2 hours.
OBAKIGOLO to KWAIROBU(change carriers) to DAKEVAKOMANA	1 hour	1 hour
DAKEVAKOMANA to DIRIKOMANA	1 hour	1 hour 30minutes.
DIRIKOMANA to WIGA	30 minutes	45 minutes.
WIGA to ONEMAGORO	20 minutes	30 minutes.
ONEMAGORO to BUREGORO	45 minutes	1 hour
BUREGORO to UBUREGORO	1 hour 45 minutes	1 hour 45 minutes.
UBUREGORO to SENEMAKA	15 minutes	15 minutes
SENEMAKA to MARANOU AID POST	1 hour 35 minutes	2 hours.
MARANOU AID POST to R.HOUSE	30 minutes	40 minutes
MARANOU REST HOUSE to UWAIA/IGUIA	2 minutes	2 minutes
UWAIA/IGUIA to HOMENOMU	2 hours 20 minutes	3 hours.
HOMENOMU to AIRIAUKA	45 minutes	1 hour 15minutes
AIRIAUKA to HIMAI'A	1 hour	1 hour 30 minutes.
HIMAI'A to WABURAIKA	10 minutes	10 minutes
WABURAIKA to BULIDOBURU	50 minutes	1 hour 15 minutes.
BULIDOBURU to KAIKANOMU	4 hour 10 minutes	1 hour 45 minutes.
KAIKANOMU to AMURAIKA	2 hours 20 minutes	3 hour 30 minutes.
AMURAIKA to KAIKANOMU	1 hour 30 minutes	2 hours.
KAIKANOMU to TOMOROVANUA	1 hour 15 minutes	1 hour 30 minutes.
TOMOROVANUA to BADAIKA	2 hours 30 minutes	3 hours 30minutes.
BADAIKA to TABU	1 hour 15 minutes	2 hours 15 minutes
TABU to OLD TABU	3 hours	4 hours 40minutes.
OLD TABU to IGOLOLU	10 minutes	10 minutes
IGOLOLU to DOROBISORO	1 hour 20 minutes	2 hours 10minutes.
DOROBISORO to ABOVANA	15 minutes	20 minutes
ABOVANA to LAROMI	30 minutes	30 minutes
LAROMI to SOMORE	1 hour	1 hour 45 minutes.
SOMORE to ABARO	2 hour 30 minutes	4 hours
ABARO to BORO/DODI	2 minutes	2 minutes
BORO/DODI to SORI	45 minutes	1 hour 10 minutes.
SORI to BARATAKA	3 hour 15 minutes	4 hours 30 minutes.
BARATAKA to SIRUM No.2	3 hours 30minutes	4 hours 45minutes.
SIRUM No.2 to SIRUM No.1	1 hour	1 hour
RAFT to GAUNOLU	1 hour 10 minutes	2 hours 30minutes.
RAFT to KWIKILA	6 hours including stops	3 1/2 hours.

APPENDIX VI

REVISION OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY

MT BROWN

Population: 2,542

AIRIAUKA -
AMURAIKA
ARAMAIKA
ARUO 'IDU
BOBOGORO
BULIDOBURU
BUMEGORO
DAKEVAKOMANA
DIDIGA
DIRIKOMANA
GAIGORO
GANIGIU
GORUGORO
GUNATA
HIMAI 'A
HOMENOMU
IGUIA
IOROMAKOMANA
KARAIWORO
KEMAKOMANA
MARANOM No.1
MARANOM No.2
MUIAMAGORO
MUKUNAROKO
ONEMAGOLO
OBAKIGOLO
SANOUM
SENEMAKA
TABUROIKA
UBEREGORO
UWATA
WABURAIKA
WIBEGORO

MT OBREE

Population: 1450

ABARO
ABOWANA
ADARAIKA
BADAIKA
BARATAKA
BORO
DODI
DOROBISORO
EREVAIKA
GURANOMU
HUAVORO
IBARADOKU
IDAKIGOLO
IGONAMO
IMIDIRU
IPOIDUBURU
KAIKANOMU
LAROMI (OIDOBI)
LOFAIKA
MIMAI
MUIANOMU (Sirum No.2)
SOMOKE
SORI
TABU (No.1 and 2)
TOMOROVANUA
WATFANOMU (SIRUM No.1)

APPENDIX VII

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF FUTURE PATROLS TO MT BROWN AND MT OBREE




1. It is possible to have the patrol re-supplied en route by sending runners from BULIDOBURU village to KWIKILA. The runners meet the patrol with the stores at AMURAIKA village.
2. There is a heavy demand for salt in the inland villages. Also, payment is requested in tobacco in lieu of money in many instances. Recommended to take one caddy of tobacco and 30 lbs of salt at commencement of patrol, and a further caddy of tobacco plus 30 lbs of salt to be arranged for re-supply point.
3. In addition to the above, the cost of carriers works out at between \$6 and \$7 per carrier over the complete length of the patrol.
4. There are two tracks from KAIKANOMU to TOMOROVANUA - a Mountain track and a river tracks. The latter is by far the easier, even though it involves wet feet. For some reason the Village Constable will insist on escorting you via an incredibly steep mountain road, whilst the carriers meander along a river track.
5. It is advisable to stay with the carriers from SOMORE to SORI. If you travel ahead with the Village Constable and Councillor, they will take it in turns to escort you over one mountain after the other, whilst the other follows the river and is waiting for you at the bottom of the mountain, usually having a smoke, whilst you struggle over the mountain. The story is that the track following the river is "too dangerous". If you stay with the carriers you are assured of following the shortest, easiest route.
6. Cost of rafts at SIRUM No.1 village is 5 sticks of tobacco each. It is advisable to carry cash with you on the raft, as the raftsmen changeover at successive villages.

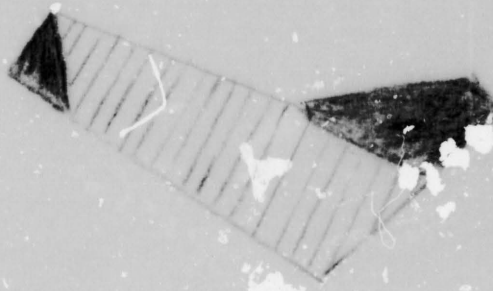
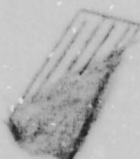
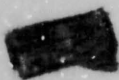
OVERLAY

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(1)

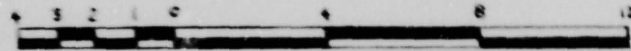
LEGEND

	People wish to join local government council.
	People to be approached to join local government council.
	Long Range view of people to join local government council.

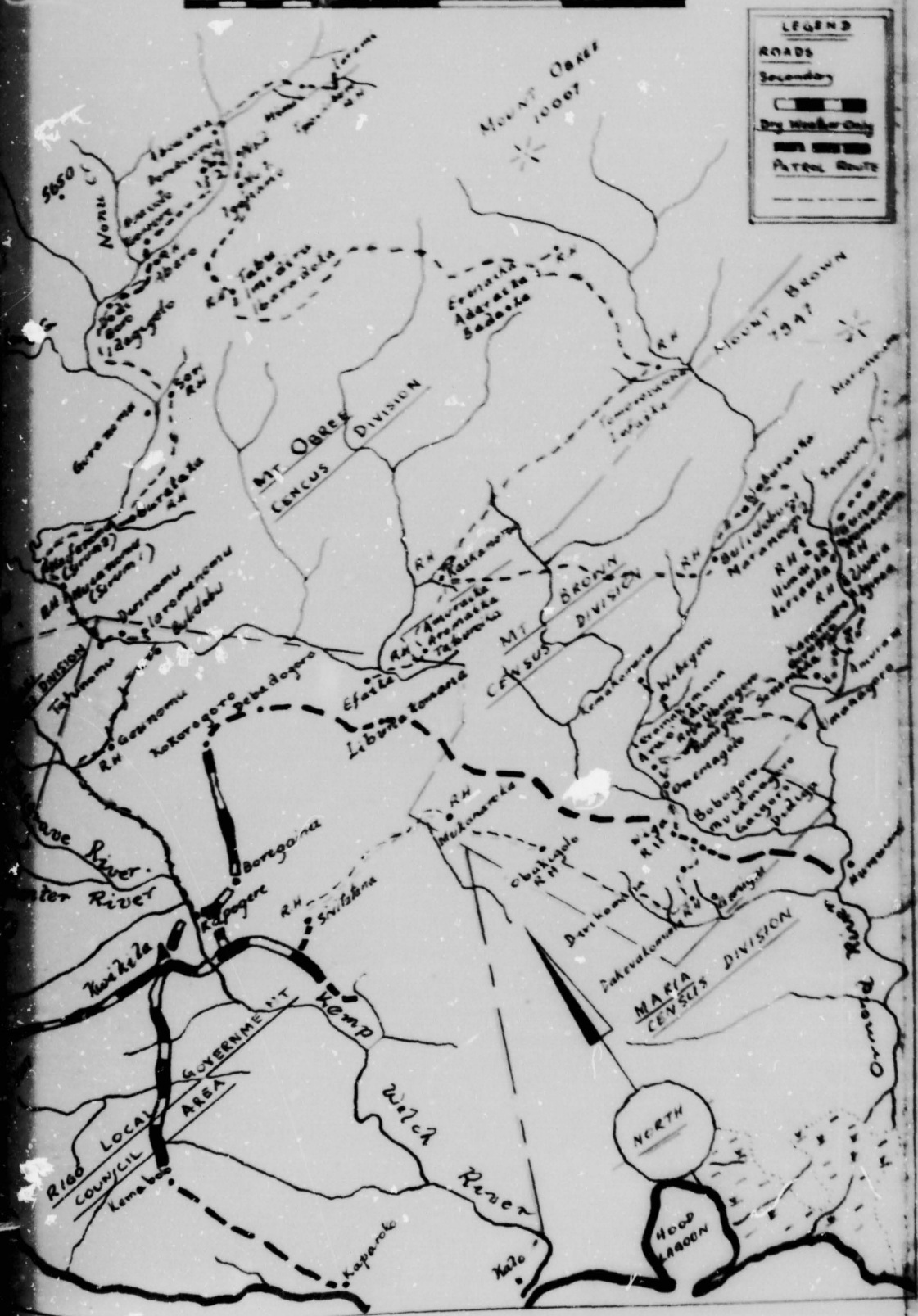


MT BROWN & MT OBREE CENSUS DIVISIONS

Scale - 1 inch = 4 miles



LEGEND	
ROADS	
	Secondary
	Dry Weather Only
	Patrol Route



VO

OVERLAY

11

LEGEND

•	Rest House
+	Admin Aid post
†	Mission Aid Post
⊙	Mission Serv.



Village Popu

14

61.13.

15

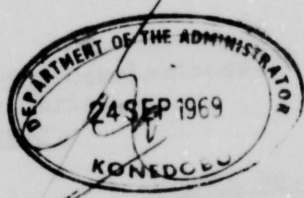


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1

Department of the Administrator,
District Commissioner,
Port Moresby, Box 776
Central District,
18th September, 1969



The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU

PATROL - KWIKILA - NO. 1 of 1969/1970

Two copies of a report on above patrol conducted by Mr. K. Memafu, Assistant District Officer for your comment, please.

2. Mr. Memafu's task was to correct inaccuracies and omissions in Land Investigation Reports on Ormond Pastoral Land.

3. These reports will be commented on by separate memorandum.

R. T. Galloway
(R. T. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

67-1-2/104

TJD/jan

KWIKILA,
Central District.

3rd September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

PATROL No.1 of 1969/70 - KWIKILA.

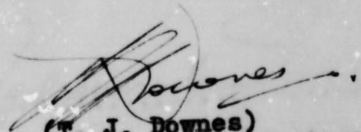
Enclosed 3 copies of the above report for your information.

This report relates to Land Purchase, the documents for which have already been received by your office.

Comments:

- (a) It would appear that certification as to the walking of boundaries will have to be obtained from officers who have actually walked boundaries with the owners - viz. D.K Robertson, O. Tubuora and P. Rofe.
- (b) Some of land names have apparently been incorrectly placed on the map.
- (c) Mr. K. Memafu's report is concise and explicit, but his English expression leaves something to be desired and I certainly hope to see improvement in his next report.

For your information please.


(T. J. Downes)

s/Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. K. Memafu
KWIKILA.

KWIKILA
.....Subdistrict HQ
Patrol Post
31/7/69.
.....

District Commissioner,
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL NO. 1/1969-70 OF KWIKILA.

I have to advise the following information in
respect of the above patrol:

Patrolling Officer: K. MEMAEU.

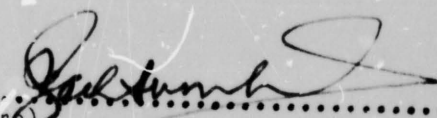
Patrol to: PART ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION 9
PART RIBO L.G. COUNCIL AREA.

Purpose: LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT.

Commenced: 16/7/69.

Completed: 30/7/69.

Any preliminary comments: Land Investigation Forms have
to be amended before final
submission.


.....
(Name)
Assistant District Commissioner.
Officer-in-Charge.

NB This advice to be forwarded to District HQ
immediately officer concludes his patrol.

67-1-1/11.
HM/P. Tauna.

12
Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

14th July, 1969.

Mr. K. Mwanafu,
Assistant District Officer,
KWIKILA.

INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL NO. I-69/70
LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT "ORMOND"

As discussed please depart Kwikila Wednesday 16th July to undertake the Ormond pastoral investigation report. This land has been surveyed by a licensed surveyor Department of Lands and comprises approximately 3800 hectares.

Messrs Gwalbo and Kila, Field Assistants, are to assist you. These two officers are to depart today to advise people in villages concerned re pending investigation.

The previous investigation report is not acceptable. Before proceeding read instructions issued to Kwikila Patrol No. 9 of 68/69; these set out fully what is required.

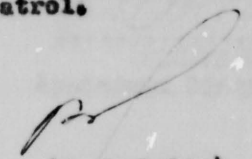
Please note: (1) All internal clan boundaries are to be checked; when you walk them ensure you are accompanied by clan leader whom own land adjacent to the land in question as well as the owners of the specific land.

(2) Declarations of Recognition and Declaration of Custom are to be completed for each area of clan land.

(3) The Kavela clan have advised that they do not wish to sell the 394 hectares of land known as Nove; check this.

If you have any further queries re investigation procedures discuss with me before you leave.

I anticipate the duration of your patrol at about three weeks. Your patrol report is to be submitted not later than a week after completion of patrol.


(B. McBride)
D/District Commissioner.

67-1-1/11

Sub-District Office,
MUKILA,
Central District,
1st August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
P.O. Box 776,
PORT MERSBY.

PATROL No. 1-69/70
LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT "ORNDI".

Patrol Conducted By	: KAIPI MEMAFU, A.D.O.
Area Patrolled	: PART ORNDI CENSUS DIVISION and PART RIGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.
Patrol Personnel	: TEK OPE GWAIBO, FIELD ASSISTANT, SOLOMON KILA, FIELD ASSISTANT, 1 MEMBER OF R.F.N.C.C.
Duration	: 21/7/69 to 30/7/69. 9 days.
Last Patrol of the Area	: July, 1968.
Map Reference	: See Attached.
Objects of Patrol	: 1. Reconcile Land Investigation Orndi. 2. Familiarisation Visit and 3. Routine Administration.
Appendices.	"A" Reconciled Land Investigation Forms. "B" Land Purchase Map. "C" R.F.N.C.C. Member's Report. "D" Camping Allowance claim. "E" Report regarding "NOVE" Land

.....
(K. MEMAFU)
Assistant District Officer.

111

10

PATROL No. 1-69/70
LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT "GEMOND".

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 21st July, 1969.

Land Investigation Forms arrived and I sorted them out. Final preparation of proposed Land Investigation Patrol. Departed Kwikila by Toyota Land Cruiser 1415, arrived Lebagolo 1520. Discovered two Field Assistants proceeded to Kwaibo Village two days before. Advised the village officials the purposes of the patrol and movement of next day of the patrol. Studied the Investigation Forms. Overnight Lebagolo Rest House.

Tuesday, 22nd July

Departed 0815 Lebagolo through Imairu and Tutamakana where the carriers were changed. Waited two hours at Tutamakana for carriers to turn up. Drizzle on the way, arrived Kwaibo 1610. Met with two Field Assistants. Paid off the carriers. Checked Field Assistants' work on land investigation. Advised the village officials of patrol purposes and discussed matter with particular clans involved with land selling. Overnight Kwaibo.

Wednesday, 23rd July

Departed Kwaibo for proposed pastoral land. Walked through the boundaries, accompanied by members of Sikana and Kulugu Clans. Sikana clan informed that their land, LILOKHA, situated North and the South. This claim was confirmed by Kulugu clan. No dispute of any nature arose. Returned to Kwaibo Rest House 1830. Compiled Land Investigation Forms. Village Constable complained about the village being untidy. Assembled the people early evening and issued the instruction. Overnight Kwaibo.

Thursday, 24th July

Departed Kwaibo 1030 (early start stopped by heavy rain), arrived Koro 1215. Awaited for change of carriers. Departed Koro 1320, arrived Kamp Welch River through pretty wet walking track 1405. Paid off the carriers from both Kwaibo and Koro villages. Departed Kamp Welch River 1720, arrived Kalo 1820 by canoes. Paid off the canoe owners. Advised the Councillors of patrol purposes. Overnight Kalo.

Friday, 25th July

Discussed the walking the internal boundaries with all the agents of the clans selling the lands. All argued that they walked the boundaries with previous investigation officers and all informed me that they knew which lands they were selling. They all confirmed the boundaries of their lands. Agents of three clans, LISO (two) and GAMOGA, claimed that their lands had been given to different clans. Kunika Clan was not recognised by these agents for having possession of land between them. This was verified by other agents of adjoining lands. No dispute of any nature arose during this discussion. Failure of walking the boundaries was also being too wet. Compiled all land investigation forms for all these clans. Overnight Kalo.

Patrol Diary Continued.

- Saturday, 26th July
Compiled some more land investigation forms. Overnight Kalo.
- Sunday, 27th July
Sunday. General observation and compiled some forms again.
- Monday, 28th July
Heavy rain stopped the patrol from early start. Departed Kalo 1210 per hired canoe with motor upstream Kemp Welch River. Numerous break down of motor caused late arrival at Niuiruka, eventually arrived Niuiruka 2030 late evening. Advised the agents of clans for the concerned blocks of land from this village. Overnight Niuiruka.
- Tuesday, 29th July
Held discussion with the agents about the walking the internal boundaries. They advised that they walked the boundaries many times with previous land investigation officers and confirmed that they knew which lands they were selling to the Administration. All refused to walk the boundaries with me during this patrol. Recompiled land investigation forms. Overnight NIUIRUKA.
- Wednesday, 30th July
Hired a track and departed Niuiruka 0805, arrived Kwikila 1005. Paid off the track owner. Returned to office and departed for Police Investigation on Rigo road as an accident was reported. Returned to Kwikila after 1615.

End of Patrol Diary.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mainly mounted to recompile the land purchase documents for 3840 acres of pastoral land adjacent to Kemp Welch River by the Administration. It is situated South-east of Kwikila Sub-District Headquarters and is about 32 miles of which 30 miles by dry weather vehicular road to Kalo village and 2 miles upstream Kemp Welch River by a canoe, away. However, the site could be easily reached by 10 miles dry weather ~~road~~ vehicular road to Niuiruka village, then rafted downstream Kemp Welch River. But it is sometimes dangerous to handle the rafts when the river is in flood. The major portion of the land in question is in the part Ormond Census Division and the number of blocks are in the part Rigo Local Government Council area.

The land is predominantly savannah grassland with the fringe of rainforests along the Kemp Welch River beds in the southern end. It is relatively flat land suitable for grazing and has undulated hills beyond in the northern part.

The other purposes were of familiarisation visit and routine Administration.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This part of the area is widely experienced as a savannah region with foothills of Owen Stanley Range. Patches of rainforests in the valleys and along the Kemp Welch River beds.

The main river in the area patrolled was Kemp Welch River which follows into Hood Lagoon.

It was pretty wet while the patrol was in the area, however, the record of the rainfall was unknown due to lack of rain-gauge existed in the area. Nevertheless, the rainfall figure maintained at Kwikila Sub-District Headquarters is approximately 54 inches per year varying between 34 and 86 inches.

LEADERSHIP.

The leadership of few villages visited in the Ormond Census Division appeared to be not outstanding. However, they were co-operative and were keen to help the patrol proceed to other villages. It appeared that the leaders were confined to clans and village groups. The leader at Kwaibo village was selected a agent for one of the clans which were selling the land to the Administration. He was the only one organised the parties to walk the internal boundaries. He (the investigation officer). The leaders of other visited villages were not fully experienced as the patrol had to move on to the site of land purchase in question.

This traditional pattern of leadership remains unchanged from a way back to the first arrival of Australian Administration. They were the regular figures appeared during the discussions of land purchase by the Administration. They interpreted the message to their members of their community as a whole.

In the Rigo Local Government Council area, the villages visited were Kalo and Niuiruka. The other villages along the Kemp Welch River were by-passed as the patrol was moved to Niuiruka by a canoe with motor. The Councillors at Kalo were quite influential men and they assisted the patrol to proceed to Niuiruka. There was ~~no~~ other Councillor nor Ward Committee member at Niuiruka. Nevertheless, the agents of the clans, connecting with selling of the lands were capable of assisting the patrol with necessary informations without any objections. They appeared to be influential men amongst their clans. Unfortunately, they failed to comply with the instruction given to them to organise the

people to walk the internal boundaries with me. They have specifically informed me that they walked these internal boundaries many times with the previous land investigation officer and they knew which land belonged to a particular clan. This same attitude was also revealed from the agents of the clans concerning the land purchase at Kalo and they told me exactly the same story.

Apart from refusing to walk the internal boundaries by the members of these particular clans in both Kalo and Rouruka villages, everything else went on quite well. However, the master and other investigation maps and plans in connection with 3049 acres of pastoral lands had been amended. This was due to the fact that five clans claimed that their blocks of lands were wrongly positioned on the plans. This was discovered particularly in Block 11 the right hand of the group land. These claims have been discussed and investigated with these clans and they have been settled on the spot without any nature of land disputes.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The land in the area visited was entirely owned by a clan and every member of that particular clan has usufructuary rights to use, hunt and collect any fruits on that land. The land is originally inherited through the patriline. This pattern of patrilineal inheritance was widely dealt with while discussing to establish the ownership in order to recompile the land investigation documents. The land is used a lot for subsistence agriculture and this was noticed to be the major means of livelihood, supplemented by occasional hunting and fishing, of these people. No individual tenure has been encountered for in this area.

The people visited in this particular area have ample land for their subsistence requirements and those who are selling their blocks of lands to the Administration did not seem to worry at all. They have specifically informed me that these lands were far away from their villages and no member of their clans makes any garden there. The lands in question as they stated were no use to them and they were glad to sell them to the Administration for an economic development in their area. These people have realised that they will eventually benefit from this economic development.

Very little interest was seen as far as running of a business is concerned in these divisions as a number of native owned trade stores in evidence. Some of these trade stores were lack of goods on stock. Few blocks with newly planted coconuts were seen but they were not economical size. Rightly or wrongly I believed that these had been planted for local consumption or otherwise.

INDIVIDUAL LAND PURCHASE.

(1) 'LAKAPARA' owned by SIKANA CLAN.

This block was originally named 'LAKAPARA' in the master plans and also in the previous land investigation plans. SIKANA clan claimed that this land was theirs and is now recognised by HULWUN clan members. Land contains 1300 hectares. Sale was settled on the spot without any land disputes. Internal boundary was walked through again.

(2) 'LALAKAPARA' Owned by KULUGU CLAN.

This block contains 830 hectares and lies South of Lilokea land. It was originally named Lilokea. The matter was dealt with same manner as Lilokea land.

Members of both abovesaid land clans have specifically informed me that they were having possession of wrong lands according to the land purchase plans. I realised that these errors were made when the previous land investigation officers were writing the wrong names on the right blocks of lands in the plans.

(3) There were no amendments made to the following blocks:-

- (a) 'KOUKEINA' owned by LOME clan,
- (b) 'SIBOGA' owned by GAMOGA clan,
- (c) 'ROKO' owned by KAVELA clan,
- (d) 'TANOPA' owned by KALIRUPU clan,
- (e) 'KWARA' owned by KAVELA clan,
- (f) 'LAUNAKALANA' owned by MUMURI clan,
- (g) 'PEWARAPANA' owned by TALAVA clan and
- (h) 'RAKEGAWAGULA' owned by TUBINA clan.

The owners were glad and were willing to sell their lands to the Administration. They anticipated to see the economic establishment in their area.

(4) 'NANUKWAIRO' Owned by GAMOGA CLAN.

Land contains 55 hectares and it was named 'IAMAKWAIRO' in our previous land purchase plans. Members of both Gamoga and Ligo clans were brought together and discussion was held to establish the true ownership of this land. It eventuated that the name 'Nanukwairo' was widely known by both clans. It was definitely owned by Gamoga clan. Members of Ligo clan had specifically informed me that they recognised Gamoga clan as the true owner of this land. They also confirmed that this land was definitely named in the land purchase plans in error. The owners of Nanukwairo are willing to sell this land to the Administration. This matter was settled and all necessary land purchase forms were straightened up without any difficulty. No land disputes.

(5) 'PANA' Owned by LIGO CLAN.

Land contains 22 hectares. It was previously named 'LAGAIBOGE' and it was given to wrong clan known as KUNIKA clan which was not recognised by the members of Gamoga clan. This matter was discussed in connection with boundaries of these clans and agents or leaders of adjacent lands. It came to the conclusion that this block was known as 'Pana' and owned by Ligo clan. Members of Kunika clan realised the mistake made previously and they had specifically informed me that they should not possess this land. Matter has been finalised and settled without facing any nature of land disputes during this discussion. Necessary land documents had been done accordingly.

(6) 'IAMAKWARO' Owned by LIGO CLAN.

This land contains 19 hectares. It was previously named 'Pana' and it had been ~~given~~ given to Ligo clan which was recognised as being Ligo No.2 clan. Ligo No.2 clan has been recognised as being the individual and whole ownership to this block of land. The ownership has been recognised wholly by Ligo No.1 clan and the members adjacent lands.

Although the amendments have been made to the previous land purchase plans as I considered essential, there has not been any serious matter ~~has been~~ encountered. Minor matters occurred as mentioned before were settled on the spot without any ~~ownership~~ ownership. All the members or the owners dealt with were willing to sell their lands to the Administration for the economic development in their area. Incidentally, they have been asking me for the payment of their lands as these documents had been prepared last year. The answer to this request I had given them was that the documents were returned to Kwikila for having insufficient information. All anticipated to received the payment of their lands and the Administration to assist them to develop their area.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

In the part Ormond Census Division, nothing exciting was seen in regard to the earning of income. There is no way where any individual person in the area can earn a little bit of income. The only way the people receive bit of money or go without it which they are accustomed to, is by either volunteering to carry patrol cargoes or visiting their relatives in Moresby. The people have ample foodstuffs such as bananas, yams, sweet potatoes some of which they can afford to transport into Moresby to be sold at Koki Market. This cannot be done at present stage because there is no vehicular road linked with Kwikila road through which they can easily take their foodstuffs into Moresby. Nevertheless, this problem of having no vehicular road will be overcome in near future as the Rigo-Marshall Lagoon road which is now under construction will solve this problem. This particular road is as the people are anticipating to see what they may benefit out of it surveyed through this region.

Council Area, the people can transport or are now earning little bit of income by selling their foodstuffs at Koki Market. This area is linked with dry weather vehicular road to Rigo-Moresby road. Number of natives owned Passenger Motor Vehicles which could be hired for transporting the foodstuffs were seen in the area. Couple of trade stores at Kalo village appeared to be running well as the stocks on hand were seen in them were in evidence.

Apart from what has been mentioned, there is no outstanding economic activities noticed in these parts of the divisions.

LIVING STANDARDS.

In the part Ormond Census Division, few women were seen with grass skirts whereas in the part Rigo Local Government Council Area, no grass skirt was noticed. Every man in both divisions seemed wearing either ramis or shorts with occasional shirts. All families appeared to have manufactured cooking utensils.

Housing pattern in the part Ormond Census Division is of traditional with the exception of Kwaibo village which has a number of houses with iron roofs and flat iron walls. Grass thatched roofs and walled houses on the posts about six feet above the ground were seen. All houses have only a big room with one door for a number of families to live in. All houses have little ventilation.

Whereas in the part Rigo Local Government Council Area, the pattern of housing is quite different. Most of the houses are of iron roofs with either flat iron or "selo" (a weaved ribs of sago palms) walls on the posts were seen. Every individual member of the community has tried to build himself a house with bits of European material housing. However, the frame work of the houses are adzed timber and this gives favourable material in both divisions.

The staple foods in both divisions are bananas, yams, taros and sweet potatoes supplemented by coconuts, sago, pawpaw, pineapples and occasional huntings and fishings. These were the noticeable games seen in the areas. There are few domesticated pigs and fowls in evidence.

Locally owned trade stores provide quantity of rice, fish, meat, sugar, tea and salt. Nevertheless, the prices are too high and these foods are ~~xxx~~ a very minor supplement to diet.

CONCLUSION.

The amendments had been made to the land purchase plans as to give the right clans their lands. After the owners' approach in regard to this, it appeared to me that the Administration was purchasing the lands from different clans which had no right of ownership of that particular lands but they had right/ownership to the adjoining lands. This was not realised during the previous land investigation over these lands in question.

There is a 30 miles dry weather vehicular road from Kwikila Sub-District Headquarters to Falc village; then the land purchase site can be reached per a canoe, 2 miles upstream Kemp Welch River. Another 10 miles dry weather vehicular road from Kwikila to Niuruka, then raft downstream Kemp Welch River to the site. This river is sometimes dangerous when it is in flood and plus the fact that the trees are washed out from the river banks and they remain in the middle of the river for a number of years before they get rotten. However, if these trees are cleared out off the river, this will diminish the danger which may be faced.

It is a good grazing land and an assistance from the Administration to open up an economic development will help the people alot in this area. The owners are willing to dispose these lands by selling to the Administration for this particular purpose.

APPENDIX 'C'

REPORT OF A MEMBER OF R.P.N.G.CONSTABULARY-
CONST.SOBI REG.NO. 2164.

This is a good member but he requires more training in respect to his duties on patrol.He is keen to learn whatever he is requested for.Lack of experience slanged him down in number of occasions in performing what he was told to do.His Record of Service has also been attended to.

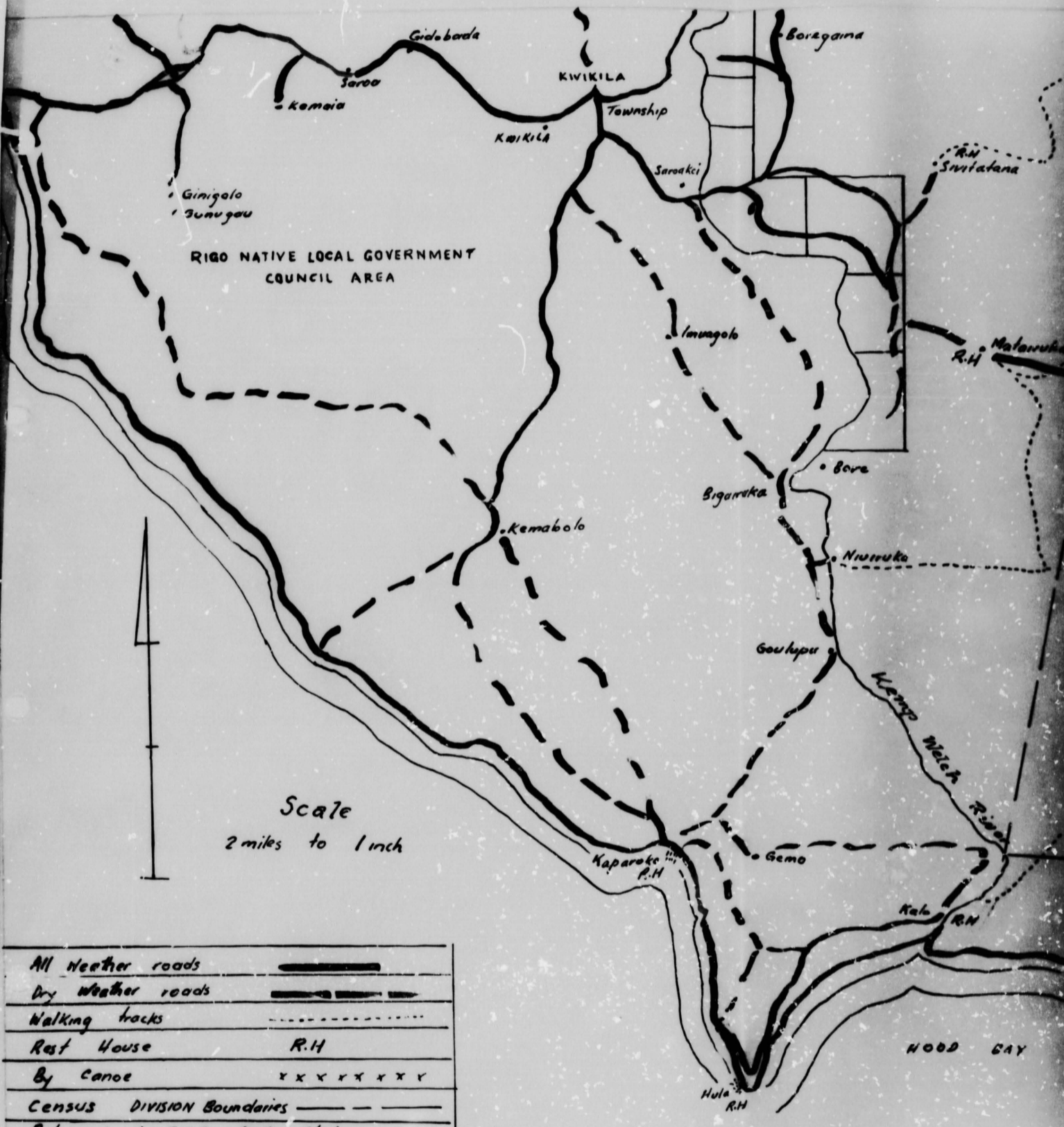
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(2)

APPENDIX 'B'.

REPORT REGARDING 'NOVE' OWNED BY KAVELA CLAN.

This land contains 495 hectares. The owners previously agreed to sell it to the Administration for this particular project but they later advised that they refused to sell it. I was instructed as per patrol instruction, a copy of which is attached hereto, a discussion was held with the owners to ascertain the reasons for not selling this block of land. They offered no reasons why they had eventually made up their minds not to sell this land to the Administration. The owners have ample land for individual member's subsistence requirements, although they offered no reasons as to consolidate their refusal. However, it was then explained to them that the Administration could develop their area if only they would sell some of their unused lands such as 'Nove' to the Administration for an economic development. The owners still offered no grounds in respect to their unwillingness to sell this land. The discussion ended without achieving any reasonable grounds.

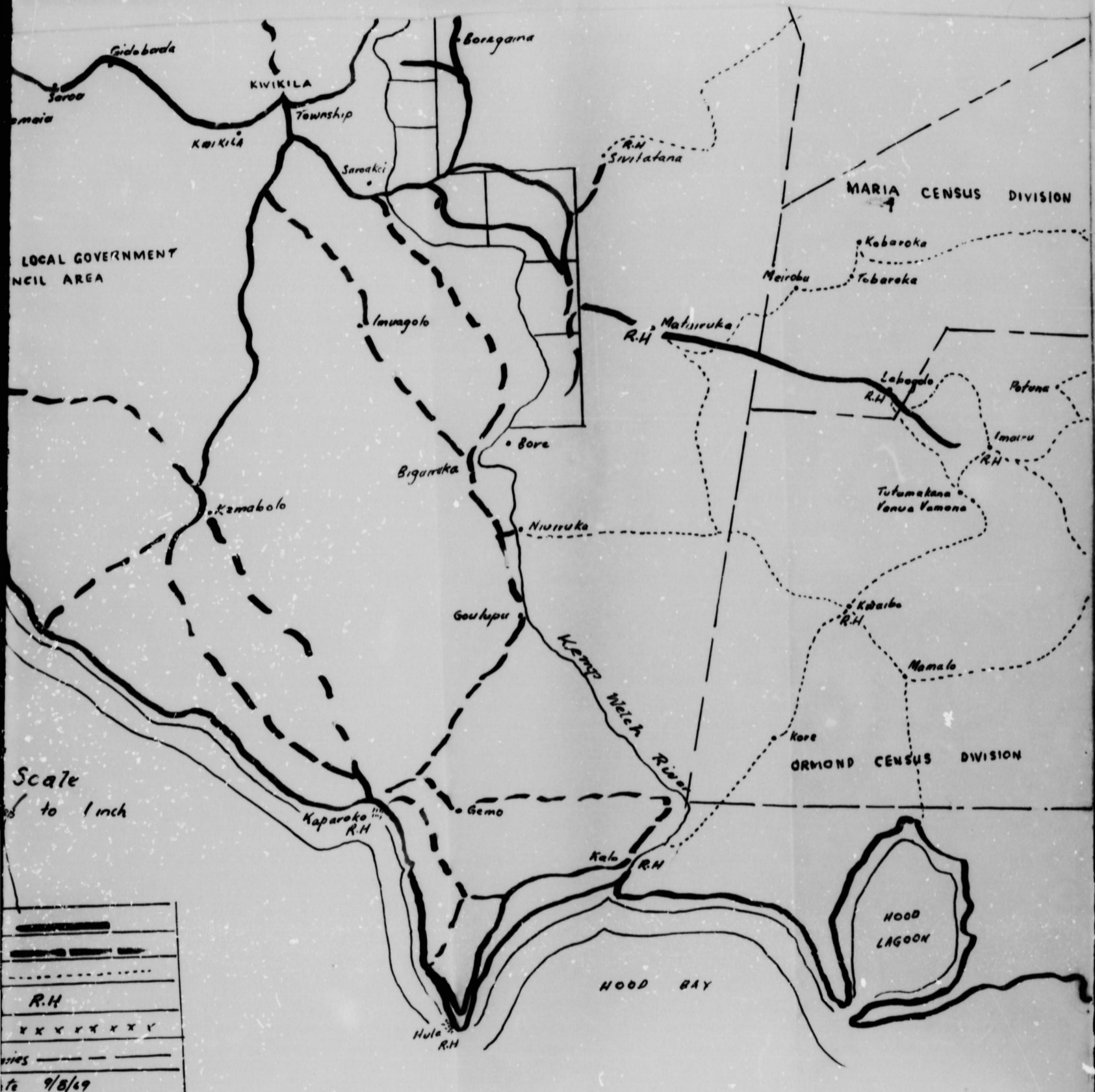


RIGO NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL AREA

Scale
2 miles to 1 inch

All Weather roads	—————
Dry Weather roads	- - - - -
Walking tracks
Rest House	R.H
By Canoe	x x x x x x x
Census DIVISION Boundaries	- - - - -
Retraced by S. Kila Date 9/8/69	

HOOD BAY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NCIL AREA

MARIA CENSUS DIVISION

ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION

Scale
to 1 inch

—————
—————
—————
R.H
XXXXXXXXXX
—————
—————
to 9/8/49



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GENERAL Report No. 6 OF 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by KALU IRIAPU ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled ORONO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 MEMBER OF P.N.G.S.
1 IRIAPU IRIAPU IRIAPU

Duration—From 3 / 6 / 1970 to 15 / 6 / 1970

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24 / 3 / 1969

Medical / / 19

Map Reference SEE ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol (a) CENSUS DIVISION
(b) AREA STUDY
(c) BOUNDARY ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$

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

Area Study Done

67-1-87

Division of District Administration,

KORORUA, PAPUA.

14th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO PATROL NO. 6-69/70

Your reference 67-2-2 of 31st July, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census/Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. Memafu
A.D.C., of the Ormond Census Division.

An informative and well presented report.
Mr. Memafu has demonstrated his ability to acquire
a sound appreciation of attitudes and problems in
the area. The patrol undoubtedly has had a
beneficial effect.

Your comments and those of the A.D.C.,
adequately cover the report. The Census figures
will be further commented on under separate memorandum.

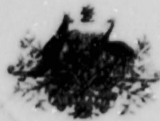
T.W. Ellis

(T.W. Ellis)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. K. Memafu,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RIGO.
Central District.



67-1-87.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

234

Telephone-2891
Our Reference 67-2-2



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby,
Central District.

31st July, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KOBEDOBU

KWIKILA PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1969/1970

Report by Mr. Memafu Assistant District
Officer of a patrol to Ormond Census Division,
is attached for your comment please.

2. It seems that little progress in the economic field will be made until the area gets road access. It is anticipated that survey work will be carried out on the Kwikila/Marshall Lagoon road this financial year but actual roadwork is unlikely.
3. The general situation despite communication problems appears to be good.
4. Mr. Memafu is commended for a very well presented report.

K. A. Brown

(K. A. BROWN)
Acting/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-1/68

WJSG/jaa

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

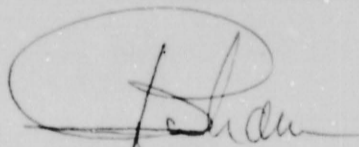
27th July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT No.6 of 1969/70.

Please find enclosed three copies of Report No.6 of 1969/70. The report was submitted promptly by Mr Memafu. I was delayed in forwarding it to you by the pressure of "end of the year" returns, report etc.

2. It is difficult to make any constructive comments on this area. The situation is the same now as it has been for the past ten years. Conditions reported on are basically the same as last year and the status quo has been maintained.
3. The outlook is much brighter for the future. The Marshall Lagoon - Port Moresby Highway will go through the Ormond Census Division. This will open up the area and I would anticipate that the average annual income of the villagers would increase tenfold shortly after the road opens. The easy access should make it possible for the Administration to do more in the way of education and health.
4. The purchase of 13,500 acres of land as a replacement site for the Moitaka Cattle Station is in the last stages. It should be completed this year and it is likely that D.A.S.F. would commence developing the property straight away. The proximity of such a station should have a marked effect on the people's attitude towards cattle as an economic venture. Much of the land is suitable and the Ormond could support large numbers of cattle.
5. These people are politically innocent and their knowledge of the government limited to what they see on periodic trips to Kwikila. Attempts are being made to broaden their knowledge and stimulate interest in joining the Rigo Council. They should be ready, willing, and able by the 1973 elections. At least those close to the road will be.
6. Mr Memafu's report is neat informative and well presented. The information contained therein will prove useful when things begin to move.



(W. J. S. Graham)

s/Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-1/524

WJSG/jam

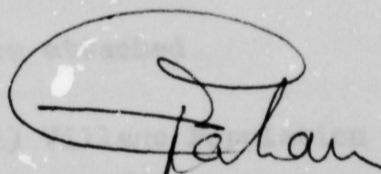
32
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

2nd June, 1970.

Mr Kaipu Memafu
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS. ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Please be prepared to depart on Wednesday 3rd of June to patrol the Ormond Census Division.
2. Whilst on patrol you will do the following
 - (a) Check progress on the reconstruction of the bridge at Matairuka.
 - (b) Revise the census. Please confirm with the latest instructions relating to census figures and their layout.
 - (c) Conduct an area study.
 - (d) Give particular attention to political education and report back on the effectiveness of your talks.
 - (e) Check the "Patrol Matters for Attention" file and deal with any outstanding matters.
3. Take with you one Interpreter and one constable. Patrol equipment can be drawn from the Government Store and is to be returned immediately on completion of the patrol. A Patrol Advance of \$100-00 has been authorised.
4. All reports, maps, etc are to be ready for submission within two weeks of your return.



(W. J. S. Graham)

s/Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-1/556

KM/jam

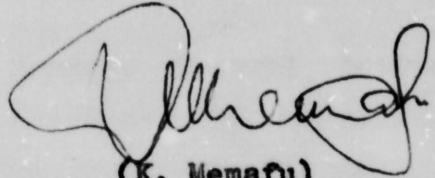
31
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKI A.

22nd June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO PATROL No. 6 of 1969/70
ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION-NON-COUNCIL AREA
SITUATION REPORT AND AREA STUDY.

Patrol Conducted By : KAIPU MEMAFU, Assistant District Officer.
Personnel Accompanying : 1 Member of R.P.N.G.C. and Interpreter,
HENARI REUBEN.
Duration : 3/6/70 to 15/6/70
13 days.
Last Patrol of the Area : 12/3/69 to 24/3/69.
Objects of Patrol : (a) Census Revision
(b) Area Study
(c) Routine Administration
Map Reference : See attached
Appendices : (i) Village Population Register Sheets.
(ii) Patrol Map
(iii) Village Officials.


(K. Memafu)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

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Wednesday 3rd June, 1970.

Reported to the Office and organised the transport. Departed Kwikila 0930, arrived Matairuka Rest House 1000. Advised the Councillor of the purpose of patrol. Purchased the piece of land 'GORUKOMANA, C 9. Supervised the reconstruction of Matairuka bridge. Overnight Matairuka Rest House.

Thursday 4th June, 1970.

Departed Matairuka 0805 per tractor, arrived turn-off about ½ mile down Lebagolo. Departed turn-off 1100, arrived Imairu 1230. Paid off the carriers. Advised the village officials and found that the villagers were not expecting the patrol today. Awaited for the people to commence the Census Revision but the turn-up was very slow. Unable to do the census today. Overnight Imairu Rest House.

Friday 5th June, 1970.

Conducted the Census Revision for Imairu, Potuna and Garamokogena hamlets. Conducted also Area Study and Political education. Balanced the census figures. Overnight second night at Imairu Rest House.

Saturday 6th June, 1970.

0800 conducted census revision for Vanua Vamona group, political education and Area Study. Departed Imairu 1030, arrived Binigoro 1400. Awaited for carriers to proceed to Bagibogi. V.C. or village officials arrived 1800. Unable to proceed. Overnight Binigoro Rest House.

Sunday 7th June, 1970.

Sunday. General observation. Overnight Binigoro.

Monday 8th June, 1970.

Departed Binigoro 0800 by raft downstream Ormond River with very little current behind, arrived at landing point 1030. Walked 40 minutes, arrived Bagibogi 1110. Conducted census revision, political education and Area Study as the people were waiting for the patrol. A minor complaint was mediated

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and settled. Balanced the census figures. Overnight Bagibogi Rest House.

Tuesday 9th June, 1970.

Departed Bagi Logi 0820, crossed Ormond River and arrived Gorugoruna 1022. Paid off the carriers. Advised village officials of the patrol purposes. Conducted Census Revision, Political Education and Area Study. Land dispute brought in and was referred to the next day as the other party was absent. Balanced the census figures. Overnight Gorugoruna Rest House.

Wednesday 10th June, 1970.

Departed Gorugoruna 0730, after ascending, arrived Bagugolo/Molegolo Rest House 1045. Village Officials advised of patrol purpose. Paid off the carriers. Conducted Census Revision, Political Education and Area Study. Balanced the census figures. Overnight Bagugolo/Molegolo Rest House.

Thursday 11th June, 1970.

Departed Bagugolo 0830, arrived Alepa 1030. Advised the village officials of the patrol purposes. Paid of carriers. Conducted Census Revision, Political Education and Area Study. Balanced census figures. Overnight Alepa Rest House.

Friday 12th June, 1970.

Inspect Alepa and assembled the villagers and talked to them to maintain their village clean. Departed Alepa 1030, through Mamalo village, arrived Kwaibo 1400. Paid off the carriers. Advised the village officials of the patrol purposes. Conducted Census Revision, for Mamalo village. The other two villages were left for next day as the time did not permit. Balanced census figures for Mamalo. Overnight Kwaibo Rest House.

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Saturday 13th June, 1970.

Conducted census revision for Kwaibo and Kore villages, then Political Education and Area Study. Balanced the census figures. Second overnight Kwaibo.

Sunday 14th June, 1970.

Sunday. General observation. Overnight Kwaibo.

Monday 15th June, 1970.

Departed Kwaibo 0800, arrived Niuiruka 1100 after waiting at turn-off for a truck. Departed Niuiruka per hired truck, arrived Kwikila 1430 on Public Holiday.

End Of Patrol Diary.

67-1-1/556

KM/jan

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

22nd June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
PORT MORESBY.

SITUATION REPORT - ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION,

POLITICAL

The Ormond Census Division is obviously behind the line of the political sphere. The people know the presence of the Central Government and anticipate assistance and guidance from it. The people are friendly co-operative and pro-administration. The region is adjacent to the Rigo Local Government Council area. It is logical that the division would eventually fall under the Rigo Local Government Council. There are insufficient people to form a viable local government unit in the division itself.

Considerable discussions were held in every village visited on politics. The people showed keen interest in hearing how the Central Government and the Local Government Council function. In addition to the above-mentioned topics, the 'national unity' for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was discussed, especially the talk on the development. Independence was also mentioned along the course of discussion on the national unity. This was just only explained to the people to let them realize the basic idea of having such a national unity before the territory achieves its independence.

Although all men and all except the eldest women have visited Port Moresby, hardly anybody has been further afield than Abau and Sogeri. Their horizons are limited.

ECONOMIC

The area has hardly any economic potential. Some villages close to the road head (approximately four hours driving time) occasionally sell their little produce in Port Moresby. Likewise a few villages near the coast carry down their small garden produce for transport to Port Moresby by either hired powered motor or truck. There is also a local market system between Wood Lagoon villages and the nearby inland villages of Ormond Division.

There are no commercial tree crops, except coconut plantings which is shown under sub-heading of economic of Area Study, as plantation and no industry. Practically the only income source is a few absent labour working mainly as cooks and laundry men in Port Moresby. The coconuts are grown only for food purposes not some industry.

There are number of native owned and no non-indigenous trade stores in the division. These stores only sell general food-stuffs which the people supplement their daily diet but they are not in stock all the time. Some have few stock on hand and the others have practically nothing at all but were willing to get goods carried in. The list of the trade stores is shown under sub-heading of economic of the Area Study.

The first non-indigenous development is in cattle raising in the grasslands of the division. The land has yet to be purchased.

SOCIAL

No cults and no visible unrest. The people know pretty well the presence of the Central Government and look to it for assistance and guidance. It was evident that the people have been working on the road under supervision from the Administration and have appreciated whatever assistance that they required when the road was in progress. They were appreciative of the fact that they were currently assisting on this road work in to their area until the Rural Development funds on this road exhausted last year. Nevertheless, the people are still keen to assist on this road work as they have approached the patrol to know when the road work will recommence. The people were told that the road work would recommence as soon as the funds are made available. During the road work the people have appreciated of the fact that such efforts entail self-help and they were currently assisting the road work in to their own area.

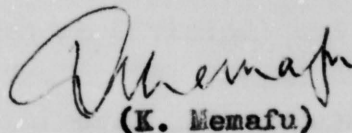
Education facilities are still poor at the present stage. A few schools provided by both United Church and Seven Day Adventist Missions have no trained teachers but the pastors who concerned mainly preaching of Gospels and have taken advance of teaching the children.

Health is fairly good. Two Administration aid posts situated to the east and west of the division and it was reported that the people are frequently attending the aid posts. The villagers to the south of the division are visited by sisters from the coastal hospitals every 2 months. These two aid posts deal with minor cases and admit all the serious cases to the Kwikila Hospital. However the Aid Post Orderly at Dubanateboa where he is posted reported that he found it difficult to deal with snake bite due to lack of facility to store snake bite medicine. He has therefore requested if the Department of Public Health could issue him with a portable refrigerator. He faced six snake bite cases of which only two victims survived during the year. He pointed out that the aid post is right in the middle of Marshall Lagoon and Kwikila Administrative Posts and it is difficult to take such a case as snake bite in hurry to get treatment from these hospitals; I have agreed with his statement.

A little sport has been introduced by United Church Pastors in the form of basketball which was evidently seen in few villages. Young female groups were showing great interest in playing this sport as during the patrol the young girls in one village were noticed and they spent almost whole afternoon at basketball court. There were number of basketball courts seen and in a few villages there were lack of equipment most of the time.

CONCLUSION

Politically and economically the area is 'dead'. Limited Missions efforts outside the traditional, there is little social activity in the division and it was pleased to see the young female groups have taken keen interest in playing basketball. There were no other introduced sport activities noticed in the area. Individuals have started growing coconut groves and are in mind of making copra when the road opens up the division but before that few coconuts are used only for food purposes. The division will continue to stagnate until a road network is completed.



(K. Memafu)
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67-1-1/557

KM/jan

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Department of the Administrator,
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22nd June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
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PORT MORESBY.

AREA STUDY - ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION.

The prime purpose of this patrol was to revise the Annual Census figures of the Ormond Census Division. The minor purposes are therefore referred to the attached patrol instruction and the Routine Administration.

The Ormond Census Division lies south-east of Kwikila Administrative Post. It comprises of Savannah type grasslands of which is the greater portion of land mass with open steeply grassed foot hills of the Owen Stanley Ranges, extending towards Marshall Lagoon in the Abau Sub-District. To the south of the division and towards the coast the terrain flattens out in a narrow coastal belt comprised of rainforest interspersed with swamp. The main swamp areas being where the Ormond River loses itself in marshlands before getting to the sea. There are fairly dense patches of rainforest along the creeks, rivers and occasional small clumps of forest in small valleys towards the tops of the hills.

The soils appeared to be of the same quality as that would be found around Kwikila itself. The coconut palms found in the large grasslands in the division were bearing good fruit. Some new coconut plantings with the shade trees seen, even the villages located on the top of grass spurs, appeared to be growing well - apart from what has been seen along the banks of Ormond River.

The western border of the division is Kwikila Sub-District Headquarters, approximately 12 miles north-west. This border connects to the Rigo Local Government Council area which is connected to Port Moresby by means of 57 miles of all weather vehicular road. The main access routes to the division are:- (a) from Kwikila by new Marshall Lagoon/Kwikila or Imairu/Goada Road to its present head between Lebagolo (Maria Census Division) and Imairu, thence ½ hour by walking track to Imairu in the Ormond Division; (b) from Kwikila by vehicular road to Niuiruka, raft across the Kemp Welch River, thence by walking track for 2½ hours to Kwaibo village;

(c) from Kwikila by vehicular road to Kalo village at the mouth of Kemp Welch River, raft the river, thence by walking track to Kore and Kwaibo village; (d) from the coastal villages in Hood Lagoon, across the lagoon by canoe, thence by various walking tracks to Mamalo, Alepa, Bagugoro and Kwaibo villages - these routes are normally used by Ormond people for trading with the villagers around Hood Lagoon; (e) By walking track from Marshall Lagoon to Boligoro. This track is mainly used by the people in the eastern portion of Ormond to seek for employment in Abau Sub-District and/or to purchase goods in that subdistrict.

The people are aware of the Central Government's presence and look to it for assistance and guidance. They are friendly co-operative and pro-Administration. The carriers were easily hired during the course of patrol and they sang, joked during the not-so-pleasant task of moving through the hot grasslands.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) The total population of the division is 2004. Village population register sheets are attached.

(b) All villages are connected by walking tracks that were in good condition because this patrol was mounted during the dry season of the division.

(c) Great number of absentees recorded during this patrol due to the fact that these adult males working mainly in Port Moresby have taken their families with them and that of at Sogeri and Abau. Comparing with the 1968/69 census figures regarding the absent workers this has been increased enormously. It appears that the people have realised that they have not got anything to keep themselves occupied, apart from making their food gardens, and they decided to seek for an employment mainly in and around Port Moresby area in order to earn some income.

C. SOCIAL GROUPING

There are seven different dialects of which one is slightly a variation in pronunciation of Alepa language spoken in the division. This is also known as Alepa and it is spoken by the people of Dubanateboa, Gorugoruna and Konako villages. The real Alepa language spoken group are the Alepa and Geregagea villagers, and they have informed me that the other group can be understood by them but the only difference is the pronunciation. Somehow, it is understood that there are six different languages spoken in the division and the list of various languages with their respective villages appears hereunder:-

<u>Dialect.</u>	<u>Village</u>
KUBULI	Imairu, Vanua Vamona (including Tutamakana).
MEMEKA	Garamokogena, Potuna and Urigo.
TUBUKA	Bagibogi and Boligoro.
ALEPA	Alepa, Dubanateboa+ Geregagea, Gorugoruna+ and Konako+
ANIMARUPU	Bagugolo and Molegolo.
KWAIBO	Kore, Kwaibo and Mamalo.

* Slightly different pronunciation of Alepa language.

The social units are confined mostly and foremost in the family, then the clan, the village-comprising of a number of clans, then comes to a lesser degree the language group. These units operate and function quite well in the division as the people combine in hunting, gardening and housing especially in gathering the bush materials. The housing is practically on the village basis and are frequently built on the posts about 5 to 10 feet above the ground, with thatch roofs and 'selo' walls, a weaven sheets of mid rip of sago palm. At least 2 or 3 families are living together in a house and the sleeping-room is always a large open space with one door. The verandah is always built lower than the living-quarter and the cooking is frequently done here. No individual family is living in a house on its own.

The intermarriage amongst the villages is very rare but the marriage between the clans within a village is frequently carried on. The bride price is paid in traditional goods mostly and it is a family affair and it must be paid before a woman has been taken away from her parents. It was a fact that a woman was still censused with her parents, although she is a married woman, because the bride price has not paid yet. The area is under the influence of United Church and Seven Day Adventist Missions. There appears to be some friction between the two groups on religious grounds. The main centre of Seven Day Adventist is at Geregagea and that of United Church are at Kore, Kwaibo, Mamalo, Alepa, Vanua Vamona and Imairu.

The relationships between the southernly located Ormond social groups and the villagers in Hood Lagoon area are mainly the trading ventures. These trading ventures are realised to be satisfactory as this particular social groups in Ormond Division have been helped a lot in their daily diet. There is little contact between the northernly Ormond social groups and Maria Census Division - Bagigoro and Boligoro villages which speak a Maria Census Division language and also have trade contact with the people in the Marshall Lagoon area and relationship appears to be very good in this direction.

There are several basketball courts noticed in the area, especially in the villages where the Mission preachers were centred. The female sector of the society have grouped and shown keen interest in playing this introduced sport. This was taught to the people by the wives of the Pastors preaching in the division. It was interesting to see the young female groups have taken interest in this sport.

Services Provided by the Administration and the Government Agencies.

There are great number of shotguns issued to the people by the Administration in this division and these have contributed pretty well to the people's traditional social pattern. Groups of families who have been fortunate enough to be issued with shotgun permits have almost played their wild games with the shotguns. A few of those who have missed out on this opportunity, in fact have requested for Permit to Purchase Firearms. There was no recommendation made within each village but I have explained to the people the general structure of the Firearms Regulation at the present stage. The list of shotguns issued to the people in the area appears hereunder.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Popt.</u>	<u>S/Gun Owner</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Alepa	263	Manuma Goru	Astra	27661	Fair, Trigger need repair.
		Nana Gini	Greener	6282	Good
		Namaona Anaha	Gecado	10900	"
		Duno Meme	Beretta	3103	"
		Muna Daba	Stevens	c/24/24	"
Bagibogi	59	Waira Magau	Cooley	38873	Excellent
		Naru Koku	Stevens	GE 3A	Good
Bagigolo	122	Kama Kokobo	Stevens	ST 10	"
		Ginova Leva	Stevens	SH 15	"
Bolikoto	36	Mou Vagi	Topper	V30308	"
		Manu Ora	Stevens	SP 24	"
Dubanateboa	148	Kana Ivabo	Cooley	38545	"
		Malva Wala	Astra	17504	Needs repair
		Gazona Niburu	Greener	492716	Good
Garanokogaa	54	Vanna Vana	Winchester	47243	"
Geragagea	214	Golina Dubana	Cooley	38541	"
		Koi Ga	Stevens	BO 21	"
		Amo Boga	Winchester	141235	"
		Gea Lagela	Winchester	135570	"
Gonagoruna	66	Siri Kila	V & S	35909	Fair
		Pona Vanaro	Sportco	1855	Good
Inaimi	130	Kot mau Iauas	Astra	27760	"
		Futura Gogi	Cooley	16203	"
		Kopina Raga	Astra	36117	"
		Daka Manava	?	75043	"
Konako	34	Haba Gomuna	Topper	V30607	"

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<u>Village</u>	<u>Popt.</u>	<u>S/Gun Owner.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Kore Gr.	88	Koloa Guria	Cooley	04991	Good
		Ganara Vagi	Astra	75335	Good
		Lita Kone	Not seen.		
Kwaibo	166	Raka Ravana	Astra	61483	Good
		Kero Magoro	Stevens	UO 26	Good
		Tau Vagi	Astra	68891	Good
		Geno Pouna	Cooley	76562	Good
Mamalo	166	Riwa Vagi	Stevens	PY 10	Good
		Vanuka Leka	Astra	48171	Excellent
		Rabu Kakala	Astra	28677	Good
		Kila Vaguna	Not seen.		
Molegoro	51	Leka Rokolo	Astra	63319	Good
		Manu Naro	Winchester	065847	Good
Potuna	121	Nagoa Inua	Stevens	SO 13	Good
		Lea Nuiama	Gecado	12810	Good
		Mao Gugona	?	19172	Fair
		Kila We	Astra	61522	Good
Urigo	103	Valiga Babagu	Gecado	11014	Good
		Mecla Sakai	Not seen.		
Vanua Vamona	133	Kava Iruga	Stevens	VGG 16	Good
		Douna Iruga	Stevens	VO 22	Good
		Mailu Malo	Winchester	095244	Good
		Ruga Kora	Stevens	VS 18	Needs repair

All permits in order. Couple required repaid. Issued on 50 persons per gun basis.

D. LEADERSHIP.

There are no outstanding leaders and it is hardly realised a person exercises real influence. The leadership is confined to clan and village groups over the whole of a social group. Likewise the social pattern, the leadership is broken up into the heads of small units, however, the leaders of clan and village units do have considerable authority over the land matters. The clan members have to assist in paying bride price through advice from the leaders, nevertheless, the paying of bride price is a family affair. The people showed little deference when the leader spoke during the course of patrol as they babbled and interrupted the talk about something else. It appeared to be that the eldest were nowadays held in not a particularly high esteem and that the traditional pattern of authority within the clan would be "shot-to-pieces". Generally the people acted as they pleased.

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There are no signs of change in the traditional pattern of leadership. If any change does come in the near future this would be in the Seven Day Adventist village of Geregagea where a few have had a reasonable education; others are out at schools. A young man was reported attending second year at University of Papua and New Guinea. Elsewhere there are literally no young educated men.

Hereunder listed is the traditional pattern of leadership together with their respective clans and villages. These leaders are still recognised by the members of their individual clan. They are as follows:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Influential man</u>	<u>Leader.</u>
Alepa	1. Goga	Namona Amaha (V.C.)	Lanua Amaha
	2. Kapina	Koro Meme	Dumo Meme (COR)
	3. Gaeaparai	Kage Dae'io	Sisio Dae'io
	4. Bukurupu	Namona Tabu	Negei Kora
	5. Nebo	Sisima Gerega	Ebona Wali
Bagibogi	1. Gama	Clou Gwaibo	Orea Gwaibo
	2. Gogo	Geu Nanu	Nanu Boku(VC)
	3. Garubu	Mamata Tegau	Gama Kokobo
	4. Gamotarupu	Nama Orea	Baita Bina
Bagugolo	1. Manudage	Nagu Leva	Ginova Leva (COR)
	<u>Sub-Clan</u>		
	(a) Ganima	Vela Waro	Vagi Ivaga
	(b) Wararupu	Segana Levo	Levo Tabu
	(c) Porerupu	Noka Vale	Vanuga Vale
	2. Kwalimarupu	Gima Gani	Taviri Vagi
Boligoro	1. Gama No.2	Rai Ora	Nanu Ora(COR)
Dubanateboa	1. Gogo No.1	Maopa Gaba	Ua Ina
	2. Gogo No.2	Kema Kwabo(VC)	Malona Walu (COR)
	3. Naverarupu	Nibulu Gwaibo	Garona Nibulu
Garamokogena	1. Babakarupu	Gauma Kivara	Danagi Boega
	2. Gamarupu	Mata Gava	Leva Gava
	3. Gava	Matana Inua	Inua Kone
	4. Bonega	Kiara Danagi	Danagi Waleta
Geregagea	1. Kwaluve	Goma Hula	Vui Vui
	2. Bone	Kapa Tabu	Bone Bona
	3. Geregarupu	Gomuna Golila	Gamu Bone
	4. Iruku	Wanagu Subata	Gea Ragela (COR)
	5. Nebo	Veaka Rubana	Gorina Rubana
	6. Rouka	Goi Uaga	Raga Goma
	7. Doubasi	Magita Boa	Gwaibo Bono

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<u>Village</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Influential man</u>	<u>Leader</u>
Gorugoruna	1. Gogo	Iruna Magea	Siki Kikima (VC)
	2. Ikakarupu	Wali Vagi	Vagi Nabama
	3. Dogou	Kema Gani	Gani Kato
	4. Ogarupu	Kora Lege	Manu Gamo
	5. Gorou	Dai Kamali	Bora Vanaio (COR)
	6. Navelarupu	Magu Vali	Wali Kepina
Imairu	1. Laeparai	Mamata Dubana	Koto Veta
	2. Bauke	Kopina Raga (COR)	Mava Kora (COR)
	3. Molarupu	Boe Bagu	Davai Boela
	4. Muilarupu	Keia Neneva	Raga Neneva (COR)
	5. Gaigo	Bouna Oga	Wari Bou
Konako	1. Lavenarupu	Naba Gomna	Dalema Gaba (COR)
	2. Gorupu	Kone Kava	Mou Kava
	3. Alimarupu	Kila Kwabi	Gini Kwana
	4. Gorou	Darele Mou	Namna Mou
	5. Ogarupu	Gabi Siligo	Magi Siligo
	6. Gogo	Kila Gini	Nabe Buro
Kore	1. Velai No.1	Marele Koloa	Koloa Guria
	2. Lome	Pouna Lita	Lita Kone
	3. Kome	Kopi Gevena	Gevena Kila
	4. Velai No.2	Maila Vagi	Gamara Iamo
Kwaibo	1. Kwaibokonana	Venegu Vali	Lagwana Vagi
	2. Kwaibokukuna	Kilagi Gabaga	Wagula Gabi
	3. Iigo	Tazu Kunika	Kunika Roga
	4. Goronu	Guha Karava	Koloa Vele
	5. Dikana	Gini Geno	Geno Pouna (VC)
	6. Gonogu	Tava Ganoga	Leana Geno
	7. Tanovatauna	Laka Guina	Loi Doga
Masalo	1. Ganima No.1	Nanu Kila	Kila Gabana
	2. Ganima No.2	Kila Ai	Ruba Ai
	3. Gwamo	Vali Ai	Manuma Ai
	4. Velai	Tamani Vagi	Boni Vagi
	5. Kvalume	Tau Kila	Toko Wari
	6. Kwalimu	Manuma Sisima	Sisima Waira
	7. Awalarupu	Bagia Riva	Liva Vagi
Molegoro	6. Gumu	Kila Wagula	Toko Kila
	1. Ganirupu	Gunu Nako	Manu Nako
	2. Mamarorupu	Kila Pokana	Pokana Gamona

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<u>Village</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Influential man</u>	<u>Leader.</u>
Potuna	1. Iruku	Kila We	Mao We
	2. Babakarupu	Iruna Keule	Goruna Keule
	3. Makerupu	Boela Muiana	Lea Muiema(COR)
	4. Boreka	Auga Obagi	Nagora Inua(VC)
	5. Gamarupu	Kwaibo Mako	Gogo Siligo
Urigo	1. Mclarupu	Watu Raga	Oga Raga
	2. Borewa	Levo Gou	Ali Gerega
	3. Gama'a	Ama Babaka	Marina Babaka (COR)
Vanua Vamona	1. Memekarupu	Mava Iruga (COR)	Dauna Iruga(VC)
	2. Kairupu	Bona Obou	Mailu Obou(COR)
	3. Verugarupu	Malo Koto	Ragu Kora
	4. Muirupu	Iamule Maola	Maola Tutua

The leadership as it stands now is brought down from patrilineal system of their great grand-fathers and there is no person of personal quality exercises influence amongst different clans.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

The land is entirely owned by the clan. Any individual member of a clan has usufructuary rights over the land. Up to as many as 8 clans are living in one village, except at Boligolo where clan being one. It is understood that the land is inherited from the father and the husband is hardly heard of utilising the land on his wife's clan. The ownership of the land is practically patrilineal system and it is unheard of the land has been owned by any individual person of a clan. Children, though heirs by birthrights, do not exercise any land rights until attaining adulthood.

It was reported that two men who have been absent for many years working in the Abau Sub-District had leasehold blocks on a rubber settlement scheme in that subdistrict. Their relatives, however, have little contact with them. The idea of tenure conversion is foreign to the people and the idea of the clan as the sole owner of land in the area remains unchanged; and for the Administration, Companies and Missions to obtain land from them is wholly depended on the agreement of the members of the clan. Some individual have started to plant small coconut groves on clan lands with the idea of making copra eventually when the access roads get into the division. The people have shown very little interest or nothing in individual tenure. It appears that the clans have ample land and as there is no scope for individual development loans until the roads are put through the area there is no interest. Similarly there is so much land available to each clan, that there is little pressure to induce them to have Demarcation Committee marked out clan boundaries. The people showed little interest in the recording clan boundaries but they consider the

idea as not a task of immediate importance. The people may be interested in the idea of tenure conversion if and when the area is opened up with road and before then I think not.

F. LITERACY.

Both United Church and Seven Day Adventist Missions have schools in the area. Former has four and latter has two and in these schools Prep and Standard I only is taught and students who are capable of further studies are sent to Seven Day Adventist and Administration schools on the coast. It was recorded that the large number of children with their working parents are attending either Mission or Administration schools in and around Port Moresby. At least a couple of children who are accompanying their working relative reported attending schools in the Popondetta area.

Apart from Missions and their families there appeared to be several literate/semi-literate adults were present in the division. These were noted at Seven Day Adventist village of Geregagea and were literate in English to a fair standard. Individuals scattered in the division were semi-literate in both Motu and Pidgin languages.

There were two male teachers of which one is a teacher trainee at Ward Strip Teachers College in Port Moresby and the other was reported teaching in Northern District. A young man was reported attending his second year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. One girl is attending a High School in the Eastern Highlands area. Several boys are attending High Schools at either Sogeri or Iarawari near Port Moresby. All of these students have not received their primary education ~~not~~ in the division but have received outside the area, especially where their parents have been employed in or around Port Moresby.

Mission schools and the number of children attending them within the division itself are illustrated hereunder. Prep to Standard I is taught in all schools.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>No. of Teacher.</u>
Alepa	United Church	12	11	1 (Pastor)
Urigo	Seven Day Adventist	14	13	1 (Pastor)
Garamokogena	" " "	7	-	+
Gorugoruna	" " "	3	2	++
Konako	" " "	4	11	++
Dubanateboa	" " "	9	10	++
Geregagea	" " "	9	6	2 (1 Pastor)
Kwaibo	United Church	9	4	1 (Pastor)
Mamalo	" "	11	12	1 (Pastor)
Kore	" "	12	13	1 (Pastor)

+ Children from this village are attending Urigo school.

++ Children from these villages are attending Geregagea school.

No Administration Schools in the area.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

There was nobody seen with the traditional dressing and every individual person has tried his/her best to put on good clothings (I mean clean clothings) during the time of census taking. All families make full use of machine manufactured cooking pots, knives, axes etc.

Houses are continued to be built in the traditional pattern, floors are adzed, roofs and walls are grass thatch. However, at Kwaibo, Mamalo, Kore, Konako, Alepa and Dubanateboa there were at least a couple houses built with either permanent or semi-permanent materials, except the framework is a adzed timber. Naturally there are at least two or three families dwelling in one large roomed house. These dwellings have a fire-place placed in the middle of the sleeping-room to make fire during the night to keep the occupants warm. The verandah is built about two feet lower than the living quarters and the cooking is always done here. The housing pattern is not so hygienic to the dwellers as there is very little ventilation and the ceiling is frequently blackened with smoke as it was observed. Discussion was held to the betterment of living at the village level and I hope this has sown some seeds in the people's own thoughts. The villages visited were reasonably clean but not so pleasant to the eyes of one who has accustomed to high standard of living.

Bananas, yams and sweet potatoes supplemented by coconut, sago, pawpaw, pineapple and the occasional game are the staple foods for the people in the area. Sugar-cane is chewed by the people and this is also regarded as part of their daily diet. There are relatively few domesticated pigs in evidence but wild pigs and wallabies are reported plentiful and this game is noticeable throughout the area.

Native owned trade stores in the area stock small quantities of rice, meat, fish, flour, sugar and salt and the prices are very high. These trade stores provide very minor supplement to diet of the people who can afford the price. Diet could be improved considerably by planting more coconuts which the people frequently used to supplement their diet.

There are no organised community centres, guides or scouts. The United Church Mission Pastor's wives, especially in the villages where Pastors are posted taught the girls and young women to play basketball. The courts for this sport were in evidently seen at Mission posts. No other introduced field of sports noticed in the division and lack of equipment is probably the most severe deterrent to the children. The adults are not interested.

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Those who are just only the members of the church appear to have little respect and this was evidently when this group requested for a stick of tobacco during the course of trading with the patrol. In the United Church areas, many men still have more than one wife. Many people have been noticed to be going their own ways during the time of church services and very few people did attend the church services.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

None in the division.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no airstrips or roads and the division is inland away from the sea. The people render the construction of road a difficult task without outside help.

The present Imairu/Goada (Kwikila/Marshall Lagoon) road head is between Lebagolo (Maria Census Division) and Imairu villages, only ½ an hour from road head to Imairu by working track. The section of this completed road, however, has to be consolidated and a bridge to be constructed over a creek just before reaching Lebagolo village before it is trafficable. In fact this patrol used the tractor from Matairuka (Rigo Local Government Council area) and could not reach the road head but only a matter of ½ hour walk from the creek to the road head. This road was built with Rural Development Funds and self-help. During the work of this road, the people in the Ormond Division were currently assisting in the construction. Somehow, when the funds for this project was exhausted in case of hiring of equipments (Bull Dozer etc.) from Rigo Local Government Council, the road work was left idle since then. The people anticipate further work on this road and I have decided impression that the road must be extended throughout the division otherwise the people therein will continue to stagnate. As mentioned before the people look to the Central Government for assistance and guidance and they cannot do such road work without outside help. It was evident that individuals started planting coconut groves, having in mind of making copra later on, when they heard about the road was being built to link Marshall Lagoon area with Kwikila through this division. Generally speaking the people have seen the benefit they can get when road opens up the area.

Progress Report on Reconstruction of Matairuka Bridge.

As per attached patrol instruction, the patrol spent first day of visit to the Ormond Division at Matairuka, supervising the bridge reconstruction. This bridge which connects the road head of Imairu/Goada or Kwikila/Marshall Lagoon road to Kwikila Sub-District was washed out during the wet season at the beginning of the year, however, the start was made to reconstruct the bridge before this Ormond Division visit.

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The people from the nearby villages were requested to reconstruct the bridge and it was organised about two weeks before this patrol. As the people were reluctantly to do the job on their own with little supervision, the work was progressing very slowly. This was felt, caused by lack of constant supervision from Kwikila Sub-District Office and this was hardly done due to shortage of Field Staff in the subdistrict itself. Nevertheless the occasional supervision from the Kwikila Field Staff was not appreciated much and rightly or wrongly the people turned up to work whenever they pleased. It appeared that the most of the people engaged in this bit of job probably worked at least four hours a day and if they did they spent most of the time sitting around, chewing beetlenuts and let alone the job. There were also many bosses and not enough Indians.

The bridge was about 30 feet in length and about 25 men were employed on this. It would I believe, have completed within a week provided that every individual gave his effort to the best he could on this work. Plus the fact that the tractor from Kwikila was sent to the construction area to assist the people in dragging the logs to the site of the bridge. During this visit the deckings were ready to be nailed, however, this could have been done long before this visit to the Ormond area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Most absent workers are reported to be employed either as cooks or laundry men in Port Moresby. A few have been employed as plantation labour in the Central District area as noted during the course of census taking. With the low literary rate and lack of opportunity in the field of education it is indeed surprising to find anyone with these skills at all. Few have acquired skills but they and their families have been absent so long from their area that they can be classified as permanent non-residents. It was reported that there were a carpenter, a driver, two Administration teachers of which one is just a trainee teacher at Ward Strip Teacher's College in Port Moresby. There is a soldier in the Pacific Islands Regiment and the other two men are the members of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary. Two reported of being the leaseholders in the rubber settlement scheme in the Abau Sub-District area and are running their own businesses in that subdistrict.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The whole Ormond Census Division is still under direction from the Administration through appointed village constables. Individual clans within a village have their traditional authority and it does not mean that the appointed villages constable has sole authority of the village at all.

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A yearly patrol does not give him much support either even if he wants to. Without doubt the office of village constables and councillors is a important one as all constables and councillors have priority in receiving shotgun permits; rightly so if they are the persons elected by their communities for this position. There is no over-riding social or political cohesion within the area. The people are fragmented and live for most practical purposes in isolated worlds. They have one common want and that is for roads otherwise there is no common necessity to draw together. The thought of having these people to assist in road work last year revealed to the people that by working together as one social/political group they would eventually have road in their area. The people realise that they have no skills they look to the Administration for any necessary assistance to build this road that they cannot do it themselves. It was fact that the road work was let alone last year and no individual groups of the people in the division attempted to do it themselves.

The people have very little or no idea of the principles of democratic majority rule. They have not been visited by their elected member in the House of Assembly and the question 'why does not our elected member visit us' has been asked throughout the whole division during the discussions on politics. In practice the only way the people will learn is by showing them the results of any physical efforts such as majority rule to build a road.

Political Education.

As per patrol instruction, the Grand Census Division covered by this patrol the political education talk was given. The main topics discussed were the Central Government of which the main emphasis was on the House of Assembly, what it is and how it functions; similarly the Local Government Council and the national unity of which the development was discussed. amongst the other subjects that were discussed, the member of the House of Assembly and his responsibilities were covered. This was pointed out to the people as there were complaints lodged nearly every village visited as why their elected member does not pay a visit to them.

The discussion on the House of Assembly in relation to the Central Government was that the people appeared to have no idea at all on what is happening in their country. This is due to, I believe, lack of interest to listen to radio if there is any in the area. Somehow the people have known that they have a representative whom for whom they have voted in the House of Assembly and expect him to return to talk to them what it is but they have no knowledge of how the House functions.

There was a popular question which I believe anyone could guess was raised at every villages where the discussions were held. "Why does not our member visit us?" and "We have not seen him since we elected him". "We want him to talk to us and convey our requirements to the Central Government in the House of Assembly". It was then explained to the people that their member is only one man representing Rigo-Abau Electorate and he can hardly visit individual villages in his electorate before the session of the House of Assembly. It was added that he has other commitments to fulfill before the meeting of the House and has not much time to spare to visit his electors back in the villages. It has been conveyed to the people that the only chance they have to talk to him is at their Administrative Centre when he happens to visit that centre provided that they have received the message of his visit. After having a number of explanations passed to them, the people appeared to be satisfied with what they were inquiring for. My personal opinion regarding the question was that this embarrassment faced by the Field Staff of Division of District Administration could be remedied by a visit of the members to their electors (and I do not mean to individual villages) at the Administrative Posts.

The Ormond Census Division is joining the Rigo Local Government Council area and I believe that the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council area lies south and south-east to it. I believed that the most of the people in the division had been to the said Council areas and had seen what development works undertaken by these Council for the people of their respective areas. Nevertheless, it is irrelevant to say that the people know everything about the Local Government because during the question time the people were given a chance to express what they know of the Local Government to me; there appeared nobody of initiative. The people have only seen the physical materials such as roads but have no knowledge of how the Local Government works. The attitude of the people towards the discussion on Local Government was quite pleasant and it became so excited at a particular village (Kwaibo) where the people requested for a road to be built by Rigo Local Government Council to their village. This was then explained to the people that they are not in the said Council and this could hardly be done. I further pointed out that the road that has been requested for is only a feeder road and it is entirely based on self-help. As mentioned before that the people have seen the development works undertaken by the Council for its people and these people outside the Council area pray to have the same thing in their area without knowing how things come to being. This is obviously due to lack of knowledge of how such roads exist and who is the responsible for. To verify what was said it was added that all feeders roads which they have known of in the Rigo Council area

are done by the people of that particular villages. I continued to say that the big roads such as Rigo-Moresby road which they all have known for many years, are built in to the area to open up the country and it is very very difficult for such a responsible body to undertake minor jobs like putting a feeder road to a village. It costs responsible body a lot of money to undertake big projects and maintain them and the body anticipates any assistance from the benefactors.

In the course of political education talks, the national unity was discussed. The main emphasis was on the developmental sphere of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the present stage. It was pointed out to the people that the Central Government was trying and is still attempting to develop this country to its extremities but the natives of the country do not get up on their feet to do the job for themselves and there is no self-help basis. This is strongly barriered by the fact that the natives of the country still regard each other as being different tribes of people and do not realise the others being of the same country. I emphasized that the people had to be united and regard others being the people of the same country and not a conglomeration of different tribes and people. I added that this attitude of being the people of different tribes caused lot of bad feelings amongst the natives of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. As there is no national unity in this country, a tribal group feels that it is superior to its next door tribal group without knowing that they both have same rights and wrongs that are to be dealt with by law. They do not see that they are working together towards the development of one country. It was explained to the people that the 'unity' is 'strength'. The example was given on their respective village constables that if he wants to build a road from Ormond Division to Kwikila Administrative Post he just cannot do it and if everybody in the division works together, their area will be linked with road access to their Administrative Centre.

During the course of discussion on the national unity, independence of Papua and New Guinea was mentioned. This was to clarify the point to the people why it is necessary to have such national unity.

Generally the discussions concluded with pleasant attitude as the people expressed their feelings at the end of talks by giving me speech of appreciation.

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M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

There are approximately 3752 mature and 10435 immature coconuts planted to the total population of 2004 persons in the division. There are insufficient coconuts for any industry and 3752 mature coconuts showed are used only for food purposes and let alone an economy. However it was reported that these immature coconuts planted when the people heard of a road is to be built in the division and eventually the people would start making copra which was main idea of people planting new coconuts. This is only provided that the projected road is to be built through the area otherwise the people will continue to remain behind all economic sphere. Individual village coconut plantings is outlined hereunder:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Usage.</u>
Imairu	50	100	Food
Potuna	1100	500	"
Urigo	200	600	"
Garamokogena	55	13	"
Vanua Vanona	91	46	"
Bagibogi	975	125	"
Boligoro	370	100	"
Gerugeruna	707	133	"
Konako	1637	197	"
Dubanateboa	878	142	"
Bagugolo	692	285	"
Molegolo	588	74	"
Geregagea	760	314	"
Alepa	1282	219	"
Kwaibo	565	504	"
Mamalo	335	280	"
Kore	150	115	"

Note: These are estimates only based on figures acquired from the villagers and not on a coconut count.

Market gardening enterprise is the only source income within the division and due to lack of communication it is decidedly limited. The people do, however, show some enterprise in this field; the main activities are outlined hereunder:-

(1) The people of Imairu and Potuna and the other group Urigo and Garamokogena have three-ton Dyna and Toyota trucks which are based in Port Moresby and run by Buna Oka and Gori Gou respectively. The vehicles make regular trip between Port Moresby and the road head at Labogole. They mainly carry passengers but occasionally the people carry their small garden produce up to four hours,

excluding Imairu, to the road head for transport to Koki Market in Port Moresby for sale. Passenger fare between the road head and Port Moresby is \$1.50 per head per trip. Similarly the villagers of Geregagea have three-ton Dyna which mainly runs between Sogeri and Port Moresby and it is controlled by Bone Bona. Dubanateboa man, Malele Kora who is reported as being one of block leaseholders in Abau Sub-District has a tractor and a three-ton Toyota for his business purposes in that subdistrict. A Alepa man, Muna Magea, has reported to be the owner of a Utility Toyota and this also operates between Sogeri and Port Moresby.

(ii) Most people in the area are either shipped or transported their little garden produce per hired motor or truck to Port Moresby to be marketed at Koki Market. As the fares for both means of transport are too high, the people almost return to the division with very small amount or nothing. The food they carry to the road or shipping ports is almost paid their fares and probably the most important, gives them the opportunity to visit their wage-earning relatives employed in Port Moresby.

(iii) Inter trading ventures between the southernly located villages of Ormond Division and the villages in Hood Lagoon is practically exchange of garden produce for smoked fish, coconuts, shell fish etc. Some coconuts obtained in the ventures are planted in the division.

There is a large number of male adult absent workers recorded during this patrol. It appears to be over the average figure recorded in the previous census years. Most of these workers are employed as cooks and laundry men in and around Port Moresby. There are very few working under agreement on plantations. Whatever income earned by these people is practically spent at the places of their employment. I doubt, at a guess, a very small amount is probably brought in to the area as form of bride price, clothing, food, utensils etc; either sent to relatives or brought homes by returning or visiting workers. There is no source of employment within the division itself.

There is no Co-operatives or Rural Progress Societies in the area.

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. There are native owned trade stores at Imairu, Potana, Urigo, Vanua Vamona, Dubanateboa, Bagugolo, Molegolo, Geregagea, Alepa and Kwaibo. Practically all of these stock general foodstuffs which the people are familiar with and typical native traders know nothing better than merely running a trade store the most of the stores are almost closed for about a month due to lack of stock on hand.

If there is any the prices are too high for any of their fellow villager can afford. The average monthly income of \$10.00 earned by the storeowners is taken to either the coastal or Kwikila stores to purchase few goods from the European entrepreneurs. Practically nothing circulates within the area and if there is it is hardly any sign of economic development on the village level. The particulars of trade stores and their location are listed hereunder:-

Trade Stores.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>Type of Goods Sold</u>	<u>Monthly Income.</u>
Imata	Kopina Laka	Non-permanent	General Goods	\$12.00
Potuna	Kila We	Semi-permanent	" "	\$10.00
	Legai Mac	Non-permanent	" "	8.00
Urigo	Kamo Watu	" "	" "	10.00
	Iobuna Gamara	" "	" "	10.00
Venua Vamona	Wabaea Malo	" "	" "	10.00
	Waire Naba	" "	" "	\$35.00
Dubanateboa	Malele Korowali	Permanent	" "plus few clothing	20.00
	Vegua Kuo	Semi-permanent	General Goods	10.00
	Magea Kora	Non-permanent	" "	10.00
Bagugolo	Laka Gaba	" "	" "	12.00
	Louka Vane	" "	" "	1.50
Molegolo	Nani Nako	" "	" "	4.00
Geigagea	Maguri Bona	Permanent	" "plus few clothing	20.00
Alepe	Manuma Goru	Non-permanent	General Goods	10.00
	Botau Muia	Semi-permanent	" "	10.00
Kwaibo	Geno Pouna	" "	" "	10.00
	Kila Logota	Permanent	" "	10.00
	Kila Koloa	Semi-permanent	" "	10.00

Note: The monthly income was the estimates obtained from the storeowners and not on the basis of stocktake.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

The individual clans have ample land available for requirements even assuming less than ten per cent only is suitable for gardening purposes.

Most of the area is massive grasslands and although rainfall is a comparatively low, unfortunately there was no record of rainfall in the area, the land should be suitable for cattle grazing.

Main factor limiting expansion of an economy is access. Roads are required to open up the area if an economy is to be developed.

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The start of road in to the area has already been made and it is hoped that the work will continue this forthcoming financial year with free labour (on a self-help basis) and Rural Development Funds. It is anticipated that access from the road head between Lebagolo and Imairu will be pushed to Imairu (first village in the Ormond Division) this year; this is mainly depended on funds assistance to face the cost of hired equipments. Without doubt as soon as roads are put into the area market gardens and coconut plantings will multiply as there will be access to Port Moresby. However until there is road access nothing much can be achieved.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Without doubt all men and all, except the eldest adults, have been to the Rigo Local Government Council area. The people have seen the developmental works undertaken by the said Council the main interest was shown on having a road access in the Council during the political education talk on Local Government Council. The villages situated to the west of the division, particularly at Kwaibo, the people have asked if they are under Rigo Local Government Council now and have requested the said Council to build road to their village. It appears that this village group is interested to join Rigo Local Government Council. The people were told that the discussion was purely a political education and not the Council Survey. It was further explained that talk was only to let have some idea of how Local Government functions and what it is.

I was under decided impression that the road access is available (and I do not mean the feeder roads to small individual villages) then the people will be interested in joining the present Rigo Local Government Council. This appears to be a logical step because the division is too small to have its own Local Government unit.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people have known the contact of the Central Government for many years and in fact a yearly patrol interferes little in the daily lives of the people. The people have realised that the Central Government has brought them a life better than their traditional life is as it has brought them law and order. They also understand that there was no opportunity to work, earn money and visit distant places but now they have these opportunities. The people are illiterate and have no contact with outside world, except a visit to their absent workers in Port Moresby. They do not even listen to radio if there is any they would only listen to music in a dialect that they are familiar with otherwise they never bothered.

The Administration has been with them for many years and it has become a part of their lives, but for practical daily purposes only a small part. They are friendly and no animosity whatsoever. They look towards the Central Government for assistance to build them roads and open up a better way of life. They realise that without the Administration their lives would not be as good as they are even now. The people are pro-Administration.

Q. ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, SERVICES.

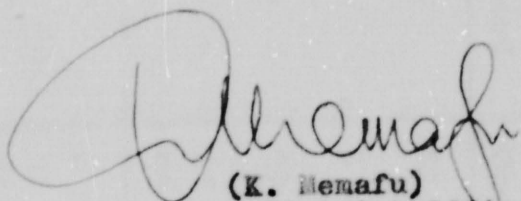
The only accommodation facilities available are in the form of rest houses built of local materials by the people for visiting patrolling officers. These are a rough type of bush material buildings without water supply. The patrol carries its needs, even buckets to fetch water. The building provides shelter from the weather only.

CONCLUSION

Politically, economically and socially, the Ormond Division is a backwater. The only opportunity this can be changed is by road access which can be built with every possible assistance from the Central Government and volunteer local labour. It is hoped that Rural Development funds is made available this forthcoming financial year to continue Imairu/Goada road.

Talk on national unity during the course of political education has, I hope, sown some seeds and it is anticipated a great number of volunteer labour on self-help basis when the road work commences in near future.

Until road access is completed the division will remain stagnate.



(K. Memafu)
Assistant District Officer

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APPENDIX III

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village	Village Official	Age	Education	Prison Record	Tern	Comment
IMAIRU	V.C. KOTOMAU IANUNA	42	Std. I	Fighting - 6 weeks.	12 years.	Good man
	CR. KOPINA RAGA	41	Std. I	Fighting - 6 weeks.	6 years.	Fair
	CR. RAGA NENEVA	42	Std. I	Fighting - 6 weeks.	19 years	Good
	CR. MAVA KORA	50	No Education	NIL	21 years	Influential man.
	CR. TUTUA GOGI	45	" "	NIL	10 years	Fair
POTUNA	V.C. NAGORA INUA	49	No School	NIL	6 years	Good
	CR. MAU GUEA	50	" "	NIL	12 years	Good
	CR. LEA MUIAMA	42	" "	NIL	16 years	Good
URIGO	CR. MEONA TEGAI	58	No School	NIL	16 years	Good
	CR. WALIGU BABAKA	46	" "	NIL	16 years	Good
GARAMOKOGENA	CR. VAMUA VANA	51	No School	NIL	21 years	Good
VANUA VAMONA	V.C. DAUNA IRUGA	43	No School	NIL	7 years	Good
	CR. MAILU OBOU	44	" "	NIL	19 years	Good
	CR. MAVA IRUGA	41	" "	Fighting - 1 week.	5 years	Good
BAGIBOGI	V.C. NANJ BOKO	60	No School	NIL	11 years	Good

BOLIGORO	CR. NANU ORA	36	No School	NIL	9 years	Good
GORUGORUNA	V.C. SIKI NANU	68	No School	NIL	39 years	Good
	CR. POUNA VANAIO	46	" "	Fighting - 2 months	17 years	Good
KONAKO	CR. DALEMA GABA	48	No School	Fighting - 2 months.	15 years	Good
DUBANATEBOA	V.C. KEMA KWABO	45	Mission Std. II	NIL	9 years	Good
	CR. MALONA WALU	45	No School	NIL	11 years	Good
BAGUGOLO	V.C. MOU VAGI	44	No School	NIL	11 years	Good
	CR. GINOVA LEVA	46	" "	NIL	11 years	Good (better than V.C.)
MOLEGOLO	CR. LEKA ROKOLO	46	No School	NIL	12 years	Good
GEREGAGEA	V.C. AMO BOGA	43	Std. III	NIL	7 years	Good
	CR. GEA PAGELA	60	No School	NIL	13 years	Good
ALEPA	V.C. NAMONA AMAHA	61	No School	Fighting - 2 weeks.	25 years	Good
	CR. MANUMA GORU	46	Prep. Mission	NIL	7 years	Good
	CR. NAMA GINI	50	No School	Fighting - 2 weeks.	19 years	Good
	CR. DUMO MEME	45	" "	(1) Fighting - 1 year. (2) Nuisance 10 days. (3) Adultery - 2 wks. (4) Insulting 1 month.	7 years	Appears to be useless.

KWAIBO	V.C. GENO POUNA	60	No School	1. Fire - 13 weeks 2. Health of village - 3 weeks.	16 years	Good
	CR. TAU VAGI	28	" "	NIL	4 years	Good
	CR. TAKA DAKWANA	36	" "	Health of village - 3 weeks.	5 years	Good
MAMALO	V.C. VANUGA LEKA	44	No School	NIL	2 years	Good
	CR. KIBU KAKALA	46	" "	Fighting - 12 weeks	10 years	Good
	CR. LIVA VAGI	46	" "	NIL	12 years	Good
KORE	CR. DAGERO TAVA	22	No School	NIL	1 year	Good