

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Ioma

VOLUME No: 17

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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

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PATROL REPORT OF: IOMA - AFORE
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 17: 1971/72 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 3

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
IOMA - 1971/72					
1-1971/72	1-13	HEADLY R. T.	Agia and Binandere Census Division	1 map	07/07/71-20/07/71
2-1971/72	14-44	GEOBA J.	Binandere Census Division	1 map	07/10/71-13/11/71
AFORE - 1971/72					
1-1971/72	45-63	LAND J. M. A.P.O.	Managalase & Musa Census Division		19/08/71-05/10/71

NORTHERN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

IOMA AND AFORE

1971-72

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Pattolled</u>
<u>IOMA</u>		
1-71-72	R.T.HEADY	Agia and Binandere Census Division
2-71-72	J. EOBA	Binandere Census Division.
<u>AFORE</u>		
1-71-72	J.LAND	Managalase and Musa Census Division.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN..... Report No. 1 of 1971/72.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R. T. HEADLY..... P. O.....

Area Patrolled.....AIGA and BINANDERE CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....4 INTERVIEWERS.....

Duration—From 7/7/1971 to 20/7/1971.....

Number of Days.....14.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/6/1971... Census Aiga

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

Map Reference.....SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol.....SPECIAL FIVE YEAR CENSUS.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/8/1971

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

.....

.....

.....

GG/EN

GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU

67-5-2

17th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA

IOMA PATROL NO. 1 1971/72

Your reference 67-1-1 of 10th August, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above Patrol Report by Mr. R.T. Ready, Patrol Officer, of AIGA and BINANDERE Census Divisions.

The comments at District level have adequately covered the report.

S. J. Pearsall
(S.J. PEARSALL)
s/Secretary

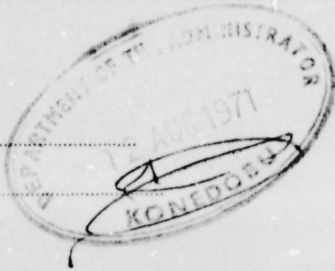
District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-5-21
(11)

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



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Popondetta, Northern District.
10th August, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONDUBU.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1971-72

The attached report for your information please.

The object was to conduct a census and this was achieved.

He raises some points about the future disposition of the Council which have long been a concern to me. The present plan is to leave the status quo until the road from Martyrs School is developed well down towards SLAI on the KUMUSI River. When this happens the people themselves will be making the decisions.

Mr. Headly would do well to go and visit the alluvial goldfields at IOMA rather than talk about them.

I am greatly concerned that he should be guarantor for a social club at all and particularly one so heavily in debt. You may care to issue a circular on this aspect.

D. R. MARSH
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA.

10
67.1.1

Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District
6th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT - IOMA No. 1- 71/72.

This patrol was mounted specifically to conduct the Territory Census which is held every 5 years in conjunction with the Australian National Census.

My comments are:

1. Carriers are now a problem in all areas and the response by village people to patrolling officers is largely governed by the attitude of the patrolling officer himself. The "official" rate of 15c/hour is unrealistic and if a patrol is to move in an area we have to listen to the demands of the people and provided their demands are not unreasonable acceded to them. Carriers pay, I feel, is largely dictated by distance and route to be followed. Obviously a patrol in a rugged mountain area or through uninhabited swamps will have to pay more than for a patrol in flat well populated areas. These are all factors which the patrolling officer has to take into consideration when making payment to carriers and to insist that 15c/hour is all that will be paid "until approval was given" to pay more is patently ridiculous.
2. Mr. Headlys remarks concerning the census are not valid.
 - (a) The cost of conducting the census was relatively cheap, approx 25c/head of population. This compares very favourably with highly developed countries such as Gt. Britain, U.S.A where the cost is approx 50c/head.
 - (b) The questions asked were of importance. When the results are tabulated patterns of population migration, work force availability mortality rate etc all emerge.
 - (c) The annual census as done by this dept is at best an irregular, superficial count of heads. It is not always possible to carry out the census at regular 12 monthly periods nor would there be any point in collecting such information on a yearly basis as significant trends would not be evident at that time.
 - (d) The allowances were paid mainly to students who generally are not in receipt of a salary or wages. The fact that Administration employees were used in some instances should not prejudice the payments of allowances and in fact these allowances were an incentive payment to ensure accurate and conscientious completion of the census.

3. The problems encountered by Mr. Headly have occurred and will occur over and over again (a) The problem of non swimmers is not unique to the Highlands and many near coastal people are petrified of the sea especially when it is slightly rough.

- (b) I fail to understand what Mr Headly means by his statement on sharing the rest houses and using the same toilet. If it is what it appears these remarks are entirely uncalled for and in bad taste.
- (c) The problem of language was not confined to the Ioma area. All people involved with the census were confronted with this and overcame it without difficulty.
- (d) The Ioma area was large but the population small. The bad weather hampered progress but not unduly so and the census was completed within the specified period. There was never any need for an additional team.
- (e) The patrol was specifically mounted for the census and while it is inevitable that complaints would be brought to the attention of the patrol the census had the top priority. If there were sufficient local officers capable of patrolling then it would not have been necessary to use Mr. Headly, but as there were not and the students had little or no experience in field work, as Mr. Headly mentioned, then it was necessary to use reasonably experienced staff as leaders.
- (f) Interpreters were not used for the reason that they tend not to interpret what is said but what they feel should be said. The interviewers were trained in the correct techniques and provided these were used no difficulty should have been encountered.

4. The one bright hope for the Ioma area is a re emergence of gold mining. The chances of the area developing a viable agricultural type economy are quite remote and running activity appears the only hope. It is thus imperative that white interest is still high action be taken to implement and encourage mining.

The abilities of the Tamata Council are well known and there is little commenting further. The Ioma Social Club has also been commented on in separate correspondence and no further remarks are required.

CONCLUSION.

Patrol Reports from the Ioma area have painted a gloomy picture for many years and it is unlikely that this situation will change in the foreseeable future.

This report is no different and in fact present little useful new information. Mr. Headly appear to have been biased against the census and has taken no pains to hide this bias or make constructive criticisms.

R. W. Webster

(R. W. Webster)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Patrol Post,
IOMA. Via Popondetta.
Northern District.

30th July, 1971.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1971/72 (SPECIAL)

A. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted to conduct the special five year census of the Aiga and Binandere census divisions.

The villages and missions visited are namely as follows:-

Kikinonda - D.A.S.F.
Korisata Mission.
Ioma Patrol Post.
Nindewari Mission.
Batari village.
Tube village.
Kotaure village.
Manau Mission.
Manau village.
Mambatutu village.
Deboin village.
Ambassi village. Mission.

The patrol team consisted of four Indigenous interviewers and myself as team leader. A five day course was held prior to the commencement of the patrol. This course instructed the interviewers in the way of making out the census forms etc.

The patrol was due to depart Popondetta on Monday 5th July 1971, but unfortunately due to heavy rainfall the aircraft was unable to depart till Wednesday 7th July.

Two interviewers were flown to Kikinonda where they did census of Kikinonda ~~MI~~ D.A.S.F. and Korisata Mission. Late Thursday they and the patrol gear arrived at Ioma.

Ioma patrol post was censused on Friday 9th July. Carriers not being available over the week end, it was proposed to depart Ioma Monday and walk to Nindewari and then canoe down the Gira River, doing census on the way.

However because of exceptionally heavy rain, causing flooding of the walking tracks, the Iaudari village people refused to carry. They agreed however to canoe the patrol down the Mambare River, and as there was no alternative the patrol took this route.

I was informed by the village people that the Council had decided to try and raise the carriers fees by a hundred per cent. I had to of necessity point out that the carrying fee was 10 cents carrying and 5 cents return, making a total of 15 cents per hour. I was unable to pay more until approval was given.

Although the patrol was successful and census completed, the inclement weather, flooded walking tracks and rough seas etc made the patrol slightly difficult at times.

On leaving the Mambare River and entering the sea we had the misfortune of having the canoe capsize. Apart from minor injuries and saturation of patrol gear, the only two noteworthy possible claims for compensation are a radio and camera belonging to two of the interviewers. These two articles were eventually recovered in a waterlogged condition, and may now be in a unserviceable condition. These two men will no doubt press their claims if this is the case.

(1) THE CENSUS.

Far be it from me to criticize, but with complete honesty I must admit that I am appalled at the tremendous cost of running this census.

I presume that the eighteen questions asked in the census papers will be of importance. I would think however that the majority of questions answered by village people would be very similar, particularly the last on type of work etc.

However granted, a census I suppose must be carried out. But surely there must be some way to cut down on the cost.

As we all know census patrols of village people is carried out every twelve months. It would I feel be a very simple matter to derive this information in the ordinary yearly census of the villages. Admittedly towns and other organizations that are not yearly censused would have to be done separately every five years.

Any method that can be operated, and so cut down on the tremendous cost of this census must I feel be carefully examined.

Finally I ask, why should a Government employee receive extra payment ~~relative to~~ payment on an above his ordinary salary to work on this census. This bonus is most welcome and appreciated, but in all probability does not mean extra work for this employee.

(2) PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHILST ON PATROL.

None of the problems I am now going to mention really worried me. However they are matters that could perhaps cause problems in the future.

(a) Having two interviewers both from the Highlands (who could not swim) on a patrol where river and sea travel was necessary.

(b) The sharing of rest houses - five men sleeping, eating in the same room. Use of the same toilet.

(c) Pidgin speakers did at times have some trouble when interviewing village people who only spoke their local dialect.

(d) This Ioma patrol in comparison with the other patrol areas, was probably one of the largest areas to cover. With the late delay in starting, being the last patrol to depart, we were behind time all the way. Perhaps two patrols could have covered this area.

(e) I am pleased that I took an additional man on patrol,

just to look after the census team. His services in the way of collecting firewood, water and general chores made the patrol less tedious and of course more enjoyable.

It became quite obvious the interviewers being P.A.T.I. students were on the whole quite ignorant on patrolling.

- (f) Being a patrol officer stationed at Ioma, I again had numerous complaints to hear in the various villages. I feel that on a census such as this, a patrol officer should not be on the team, as the top priority is to complete the census as soon as possible and return the census forms.

If because the census team is hurrying to complete the census, then it is possible that some complaints would not be heard, which in turn is not the Administrations policy.

- (g) I believe an interpreter is necessary on a patrol such as this. As it was only one interviewer was from this area. His services were most appreciated.

Although the patrol got off to a bad start, in the way of late departure, village people refusing to carry, poor weather, canoe capsizing, exhorbitant rates wanted for carrying patrol gear and finally rough seas, I am pleased to say that the census team became quite good friends and patrol finished on a happy note.

SITUATION REPORT.

B POLITICAL SITUATION.

Local Government.

The Tamata Local Government Council commenced in 1965. The population in this council area is small and income from taxes meagre.

Approximately \$5000 is derived from council taxation, with a further \$1000 for the maintenance contract of the Ioma airstrip.

Apart from the installing of a few water wells, construction of council chambers, purchase of council dingy and outboard motor, the council can show little else for its six years of existence.

The Ioma area has been a problem for decades of years, and probably will remain so. Access is the keynote to the problem. Road access is practically impossible, having to cross to major rivers and numerous swamps.

Cash cropping in this immediate area is poor, and consequently excessive expenditure in developing same and transportation of limited cash crops is not justified at this present time.

The council is probably aware of these factors, but nevertheless in all probability hold the Administration to blame for the lack of progress in this area.

The suggestion of closing the patrol post at Ioma and moving same to Siai or Hurata has aroused the indignation of the villages around Ioma and in the Binandere area.

The Waria census division has already been transferred over to the Garaina Local Government Council and is being administered from Garaina. There has been several complaints from various Waria people that they do not like this move. However with a concerted effort by the Administration from the New Guinea side and the Garaina Local

Government Council these people should eventually be assimilated.

Consideration is being given to the proposal of transferring the Aiga census division over to the Higaturu local government council. With the proposed construction of a road from Saiho to Hurata this proposed transfer will no doubt be beneficial to most of the Aiga villages.

However this would now leave the Binandere census division area virtually on its own. This of course cannot be done. It would appear that the next step would be to transfer the Binandere over to the Oro Bay Local Government Council.

No doubt the Oro Bay council could cope. However the problem of paramount importance that still arises is that villages in the Binandere and around Ioma will if the patrol post is moved, have virtually little or no contact with the Administration.

The only solution or alternative that I can think of is that a small patrol post be opened up on the coast at Manau, Mambatutu or Deboin.

C ECONOMIC SITUATION

As already mentioned the economic situation is comparatively poor. Access is the keynote to this problem. However a good deal of coffee is grown in the Gira area. Likewise Sia village on the Mambare River is fairly consistent.

Cash crop purchases in this area is difficult to ascertain. Some coffee is canoed up to Morobe and sold. Some purchased by D.A.S.F. Popondetta and occasionally a little purchased by European business men. Mr K. Bourke has now sold his boat to Mr. L. Oldmeadow who will be endeavouring to purchase cash crops in this area.

However I pessimistically think that Mr Oldmeadow will have some trouble acquiring coffee in the immediate future. The market price of coffee has again fallen, and he cannot afford to pay the prices that D.A.S.F. are paying. It is difficult at any time to explain the reason for droppage in market prices to the local village people. Worse still to undercut the prices that D.A.S.F. would pay.

Some copra is produced in the coastal villages and on my next patrol census and area study commencing in two weeks, these figures should be available.

The District Commissioner has created an interest (stimuli) in gold prospecting in this Ioma area. The President of the Tamata Local Government Council and five village men from Iaudari village have made a base camp on the Oi Creek. Small houses with galvanised roofing have been constructed and gardens planted. So far only a few ounces of gold have been brought to this office for forwarding to the Bank. However I predict that now that the base camp has been made and established work on the gold will really get under way.

Similarly a family from Kurereda village have been given a loan of \$200 from the Development Bank for their gold mining venture which is situated a two day trip by canoe up the Mambare River. These people apparently have two base camps. The first a days trip away used to be worked by Europeans many years ago. The second which is being kept secret is apparently where the family is going to concentrate their efforts.

Work on these projects have not as yet got under way, as they are also involved in another loan from the Development Bank on a cocoa fermentary at Kurereda village in the name of Oswald Pange. The fermentary is now finally built and work will be progressing accordingly.

Finally village people in the Gira River area are showing interest likewise. However they are waiting for the council to acquire the necessary gold mining equipment - tools, pans, mercury etc. A good deal of correspondence has been written between the Mines Department and this office, and we are hoping to have another visit by

Mines Department Field Assistant. Perhaps on this next visit he could concentrate on the upper Gira River area. Any assistance that the Mines Department could give on this matter would be gratefully appreciated.

SOCIAL.

Suffice to say, that this patrol did not give me sufficient time to go into fully social aspects pertaining to this area. Less than one quarter of the villages in this area were visited.

It is pleasing to say that the trade store of the late deceased George Chester now being operated by Indigenous person Awoi Openi is now again functioning. I might add however because of assistance given by Administration personnel.

The Ioma Social Club an all Indigenous station personnel club is slowly paying off the \$1700 owed to Steamships Trading Company. It is a regrettable fact that Administration personnel had to step in and personally supervise the running of said club. Prior to this, the members had made it quite clear that they wanted no supervision from Administration personnel.

I am now taking a close interest in this club, because signing as guarantor I have no wish to be involved financially. I estimate that this debt will be finalised within the next six months, and when this is done I will withdraw my name as guarantor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As previously mentioned the patrol did have some trouble over carrying rates. I can naturally understand the desire to obtain higher fees. One facet of patrolling which makes it either enjoyable or unpleasant is the village peoples willingness to carry at the accepted rate.

If the carrying rate is not increased I sincerely hope that the councillors will accept this decision and the carrying of cargo be carried willingly.

R. T. Headly

R.T. Headly.

Patrol Officer. Ioma.

Diary of the patrol.

- 5/7/71 Scheduled to depart Popondetta. However heavy rain closes airstrip, grounding plane.
- 6/7/71 Airstrip still closed. Patrol waits.
- 7/7/71 Airstrip open. Departed Popondetta 0750 arrived Ioma 0810. Two interviewers flown to Kikinonda. Patrol gear and census forms to be air chartered next day. After one months absence from patrol post numerous queries, complaints and office matters to attend to.
Slept Ioma.
- 8/7/71 General office routine. Air charter with two interviewers census and patrol gear arrives late afternoon.
Slept Ioma.
- 9/7/71 Census of Ioma patrol post and station personnel.
Slept Ioma.
- 10/7/71 Saturday observed. Slept Ioma.
- 11/7/71 Sunday observed. Slept Ioma.
- 12/7/71 Departed Ioma 0815 hrs by tractor to Iaudari village. Exceptionally heavy rainfall over the week end. Village people refused to carry to Nindewari because walking track flooded. However people agreed to canoe patrol down the Mambare River. Departed Iaudari 0930, change of canoes at Barara and arrived Sia village 0845.
Slept Sia.
- 13/7/71 Departed Sia 0830 reached mouth of Mambare River 1100. Canoe capsizes in rough seas. Arrive Mambatutu 1230. Afternoon spent cleaning up and drying out gear.
Slept Mambatutu.
- 14/7/71 Patrol now so late, that decision made to split the team and speed up the census. Two interviewers sent to Nindewari to do census of the three villages on the Gira. Two interviewers to stay and census two villages and Mission. Census of Manau village and Mission.
Slept Mambatutu.
- 15/7/71 Census of Mambatutu village.
Slept Mambatutu.
- 16/7/71 Inspection of mouth of Gira River with intention of taking boat up the Gira. Seas too rough. Will await return of the two interviewers.
Slept Mambatutu.
- 17/7/71 Two interviewers return. Unfortunately seas still too rough.
Slept Mambatutu.
- 18/7/71 Departed Mambatutu 0600 by dingy and outboard motor. Arrived Deboin. Being a Sunday, census called for the next day. Slept Deboin.

PATROL No 1 of 1971/72 - IOMA

Continued.

19/7/71

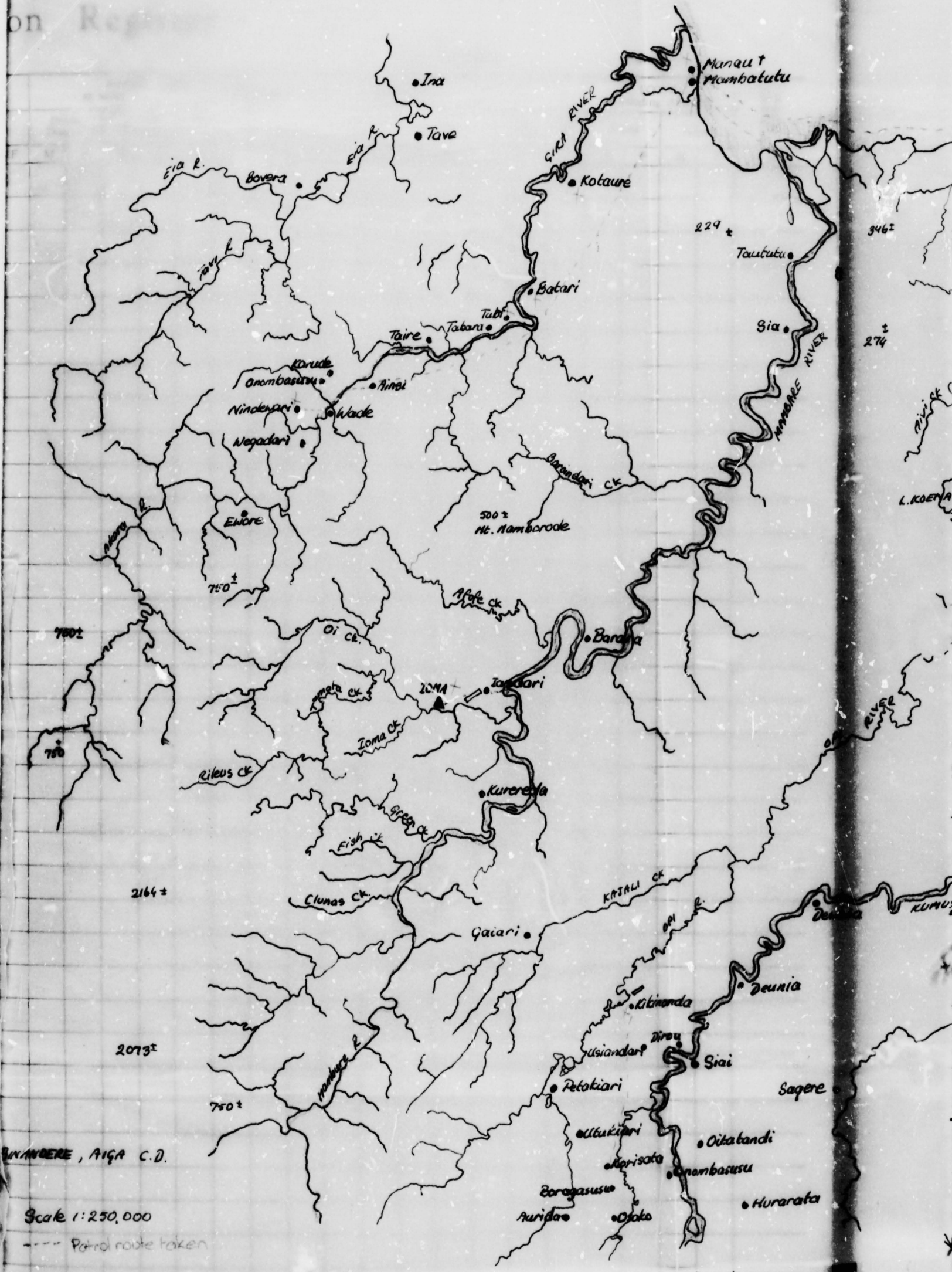
Census of Deboin village.
Slept Deboin.

20/7/71

Departed Deboin 0700. Seas rough. Arrived
Ambassi 1100.
Census of Ambassi Mission.
Departed Ambassi 1200 arrived Killerton 1630.
Slow journey due to rough seas and loaded dingy -
six men and large amount of patrol gear.
Slept Popondetta.

Patrol stood down.

on Reg

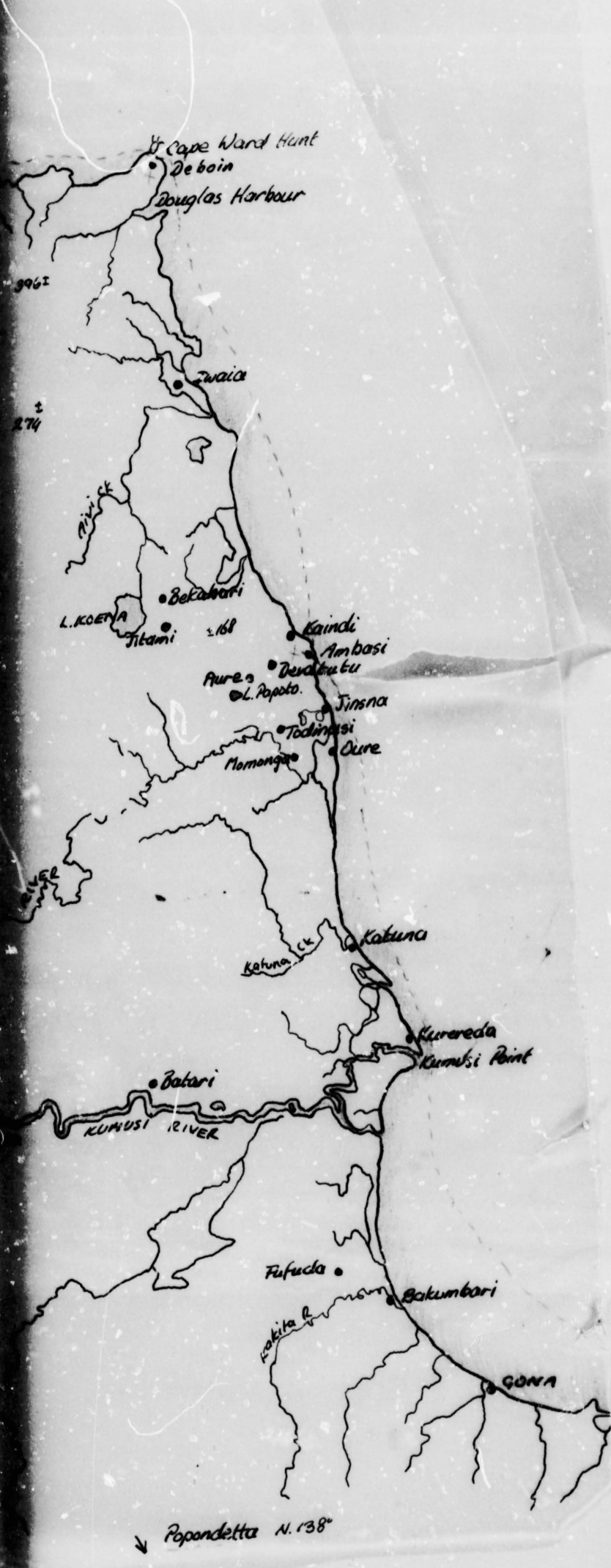
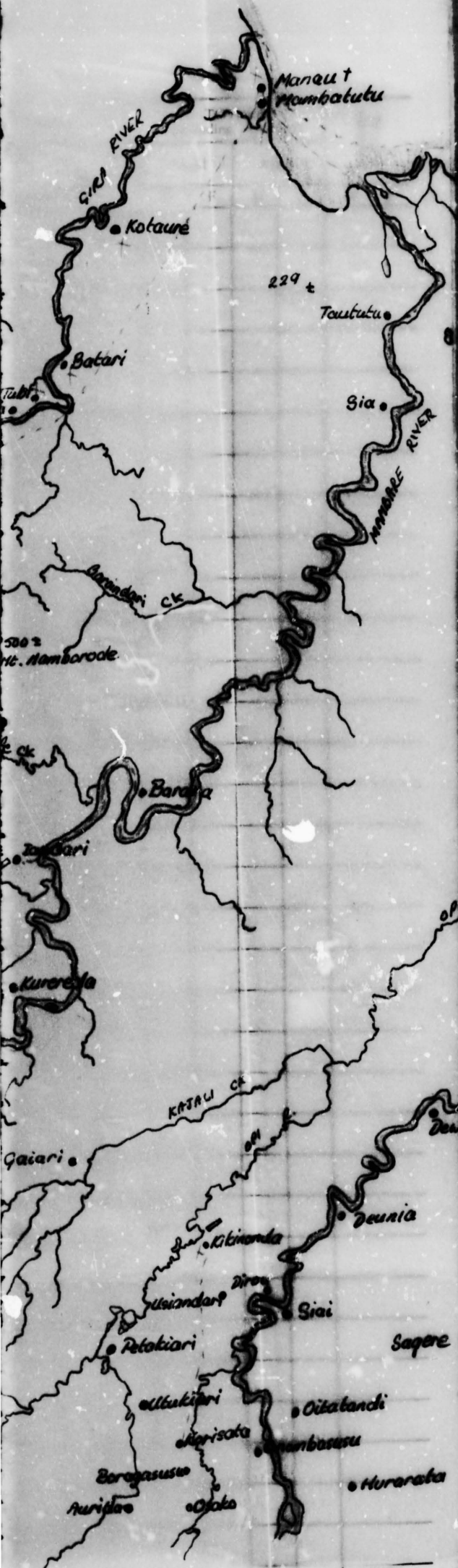


RWANDERE, AIGA C.D.

Scale 1:250,000

--- Patrol route taken

20





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NOR THORN Report No. 2 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by J. GEORGE TPO

Area Patrolled BINANGERE C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N/A

Natives 1 CONSTABLE + INTERPRETER

Duration—From 7/10/1971 to 13/11/1971

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /19

Medical N/A /19

Map Reference ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol REWRITING OF VILLAGE POPULATION AND AREA STUDY

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

N. J. ...

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

DOA 67-5-11

DEPARTMENT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KOROROE.

67-5-11/14-2-5

25th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL NO. 2/71-72.

Your reference 67-1-1 of 10/1/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census/Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. J. Geoba, T.P.O. of the Binandere Census Division.

Mr. Geoba has put a lot of work into this report. It is a pity that most of it was wasted for want of some fundamental assistance.

My Village Directory combines Boke and Dabari Village into Ina Village, please confirm. What has become of Mataira, Pogadumo and Wai'e Villages?

Please arrange for a competent updating of this Area Study.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

cc. Assistant District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA.

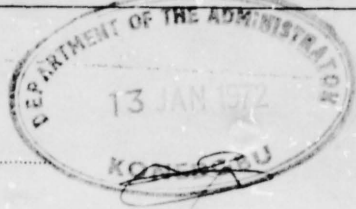
Officer-in-Charge,
IOMA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-5-11

29



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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Popondetta, Northern District.
10th January, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONDUBU.

ICMA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72

Attached in duplicate is the report of the above patrol submitted by Mr. John Geoba. The patrol was to the Binandere Census Division of this District.

Also attached is a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner Popondetta's covering memo.

Although the report is not couched in acceptable form it remains the observation of a local officer and thus has value. Mr. Geoba is at present in Moresby being interviewed as a possible candidate for Magistrate's training - he has also been accepted for an Administrative College course - and I feel he will be lost to field service for some time.

M.J. Denehy
a/District Commissioner

Encls.

cc. Assistant District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA.

Officer-in-Charge,
ICMA.

57.1.1

Sub District Office,
KORONADI, Northern District

29th December, 1974

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
KORONADI.

PATROL REPORT IONA NO. 271/72 BIRMINGHAM CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find the above patrol report, comprising: Situation Report, Area Study, Village Population Register and map, submitted by Mr. John Gecha, Inmate Patrol Officer.

1. SITUATION REPORT.

No new or significant changes have occurred since the writing of the last report. One aspect of economic development that has been almost entirely ignored is the potential gold mining industry. Adequate signs of gold have been seen in several creeks and a start has been made by some people to win gold by primitive methods. Unfortunately the people of the Bimandere have a penchant for argument rather than action and agreements over land rights have stopped all activity in this field. Gold Mining is probably the only way these people have of obtaining any economic growth and it is lamentable that this infant industry is going to come to a grinding halt over petty and pointless squabbles.

2. AREA STUDY.

Regrettably Mr. Gecha has not presented his Area Study in the required form. Consequently amendment and up dating will be rather difficult. The study is reasonably comprehensive but does not follow the format as required in Departmental Standing Instructions.

3. VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.

Very untidy and almost impossible to read. I shall have Mr. Gecha recompile the sheets on his return from leave.

4. MAP OF AREA.

Again very untidy and requires re-drawing.

5. The reports generally contain a good deal of information but it is hidden by poor and untidy sentence construction. Mr. Gecha's spoken English is quite adequate but his written English is not. The Officer in Charge Iona should have read the draft report and made suggestions to Mr. Gecha where necessary.

Claims for Grouping Allowance attached.

Robert
(R. W. Webster)

Assistant District Commissioner.

1 27

PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT No 2. 1971/ 72 IOMA.

Date.

- 7th October 1971. By tractor to Iaudari village and by canoe to Barara. Census of Barara and back to Ioma.
- 8th " " By tractor to Iaudari village. Census of number one and number two Iaudari village. Night Political speech given to both villages and walked back to Ioma.
- 9th " " Ioma.
- 10th " " Departed for Barara by tractor to Iaudari and $\frac{1}{2}$ hour by canoe to Barara. Night talks given about the new flag and camped.
- 11th " " Departed for Sia 9 hours by canoe and camped Sia.
- 12th " " Census in the day and night Political talks.
- 13th " " Departed for Taututu 1 hour by canoe. Census in the afternoon and night same talks were given. Camped Taututu.
- 14th " " Departed for Deboin 6 hours down to the sea and across to Deboin. Afternoon half the village census and camped.
- 15th " " Finished the census, few disputes were heard and arbitrated. Night gave talks to the members of Womens club and political talks to whole village, and camped another night.
- 16th " " Departed Deboin for Mambatutu $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours by canoe. Night disputes about sago palms were arbitrated. and camped.
- 17th " " Sunday observed and camped.
- 18th " " Census of Mambatutu and Manau. Night political talks and short speech to the members of the Womens club, and camped.
- 19th " " Departed for Kotaure by canoe the mouth of the Gira river and up to the village 7 hours hard paddle. Night political speech and camped.
- 20th " " Census in the ~~XXXXXX~~ morning and left for Batari. Afternoon census of Batari the same day and camped. End of the patrol by canoes.

- 20th Oct 1971. Census of Kotani in the morning and departed for Batari by canoe .2hours up to Batari village and commenced census in the afternoon the same day.
Night few disputes were heard and arbitrated as well gave talks to the members of the newly formed Womens club and camped.
- 21st Oct 71. Started walking by foot to R Tabara village for 1 hour. Census of three villages Tabara, Taire Tubi. Night Political speech and camped.
- 22nd Oct 71. Walked across a terrible swampy road to Daibari village about 3hours . Census in the afternoon Boke and Daibari village, camped.
- 23rd Oct 71. Departed for Tave about 1 1/2 walk. Census of Tave and departed for Bovera the same day. Night political talks and camped.
- 24th " " Sunday Observation. and camped.
- 25th " " Census from morning to late afternoon. Night some discussions with few people about the trading stores and camped.
- 26th Oct " Departed for Evore climbed small mountains and hills through the jungle forest. 7 hours walk.
Night political talks and camped.
- 27th " " Whole day rewriting of village census and camped another night.
- 28th " " Walked back to Ioma through the bush track climbed hills and small mountains which took 10hours to walk.
- 29th Oct 1971
to
- 4th November 1971. Away to Port Moresby for the Public Service interview.
- 5th Nov 1971. Arrived Ioma from Port Moresby.
- 6th Nov 71. Ioma.
7th " " Ioma.
8th " " Ioma.

9th November 1971. Continued patrol by walking from Iaudari to Karude village. to finish writing up the census of the villages that I left.

Camped Karude.

10th Nov 1971. Walked 20 minutes to Ainsi census of Ainsi and back to Karude. Night political speech and camped another night.

11th Nov 1971. Census of Karude and Onombatutu. Afternoon 30 minutes walked up to Nindewari village. Night political talks and camped.

12th Nov 1971. Census of three villages Nindewari, Wade and Wagada which took whole day to complete it. Few quiffes were discussed in the night and camped.

13th Nov 1971. Walked back to Ioma. Patrol stood down.

The area patrolled is in the Iamata Local Government Council which was established in the year 1962. At first the Council comprised of three Census Divisions, Iib, Ibandere and Ibande which is now been transferred to the Ibande Council in the Karube District but the most people are still want to come back to the Iamata Council.

There are seven Councillors in this Council and they are elected for the term of three years through the system of preferential voting. Though the most of the voters are illiterate they are quite happy about the system of preferential voting, because they have a chance when to vote for in the election when the candidates are submitting for the seat both the Council and House of Assembly.

It is noticed that not many of these Councillors are holding the post for more than two years because the voters always elect new Councillors when they are not happy with them. The Council itself is relatively small in population and in financial capacity that it has not undertaken any projects and provided such services for the area.

PATROL REPORT No 2. 1971/72 IOMA.

Situation Report.

Introduction.

The patrol was conducted in the Binandere Census Division, Ioma, Northern District from 7th October 1971 to 13th November 1971.

The object of the patrol was to rewrite the population census and the area study of the Binandere area.

It was originally planned to undertake the patrol at least five weeks because of the nature of the job involved that is to rewrite the whole census of the area, the distance of walking from one village to another and to take careful study of the area.

However for other official commitments that I had to do the patrol very quickly and not much information was gathered as it was anticipated. Nevertheless I managed to get as much as I could after I had finished writing up the census of the villages which included in both the Situation and the Area Study under their appropriate headings.

POLITICAL.

Local Government Council.

The area patrolled is in the Tamatta Local Government Council which was established in the year 1966. At first this Council comprised of three Census Divisions, Aiga, Binandere and Papuan Waria which is now been transferred to the Garaina Council in the Morobe District but the most people are still want to come back to the Tamatta council.

There are seven Councillors from Binandere area in this Council and they are elected for the term of three years through the system of Preferential Voting. Though the most of the voters are an illiterate they are quite happy about the system of Preferential Voting, because they have a choice whom to vote for in the election when the candidates are contesting for the seat both the Council and House of Assembly.

As it noticed that not many of these Councillors are holding the post for more than two terms because the people always change their Councillors when they are not happy with them. The Council itself is relatively small in population and in financial capacity that it has not undertaken any projects and provided much services for the area.

House of Assebly.

The Member representing the area in the House of Assembly is Mr. W. Suija from Orokaiva area of the Northern District. His term of office is going to be expired early next year and the people were told about it. Many suggested or rather wanted to see that by next election they would like some from their area to contest for the seat in the House. As they wanted some one who could really speak for them for Economic and Social development of the area and to make regular visits to his electorate.

Nearly all Political meetings held at the villages in the night to show new National Flag of Papua New Guinea one of the most critical questions many people asked was why their Members do not visit their electorates and talk to the people what is happening throughout the country as well as find out what things are affecting the development of the area. However I tried to explain to the best of my knowledge that most Members of the House are busy at all times that they do not have enough time to go around see their electorates.

Political Education.

At the beginning of the year the Political Education patrol of the area was conducted by Mr. J. Duffield A.D.O. from Popondetta. Meetings were held and those who attended are now politically aware of the idea of self help program, work hard in business enterprises, the Self Government and other things which he had explained to them. On the many are still do not know the meanings of the Self Government and other things related to it, unless more political education is done because they are brought up in a different society that the political things of the present Western form of Government would require more time until all people will have the fair understandings of the political things.

Political Activities.

Regarding other things as political groups or parties, pressure groups and associations there is none seen operating in the area, due to the fact that social

and economic development of the area is slowly progressing although area, the people themselves are politically sophisticated which would otherwise warrant the formation of such things of the political nature.

ECONOMICS.

General Rural Development.

There are no major economic developments as large plantations in the area. Villages are scattered all over the area and no community own coffee, cocoa and coconut plantations which are the only cash crops suitable for this area. Each family has at least over hundred coffee and coconut trees but for transport problems many people particularly in Gira and Eia area did not bother look after their cash crops.

It was noticed that Agriculture Officers in recent years patrolled only along the coastal areas and up the Mamber river but not much patrol and encouragement has been given the villages around Gira and Eia River, because the cash crop gardens in the above said areas were seen in a shocking condition.

Processing and Marketing.

The facilities of processing and marketing of commercial scale or to a large industry is nil because as been noted above that not much Economic development to a large extent. Though few have small hand machines to take off the skins of coffee and after dried them ~~they~~ they put them in a bag and send them to Society and private business men. Nevertheless this does not help the villages very much in earning income from selling their cash crops.

Non-Indigeneous .

Regarding the operation of any business by non-indigeneous is also nil because of the economic obstacles incurred by nature and the remoteness of the area from the main commercial centres.

The area is wholly inhabited by the natives of that area

and all economic activities at the small scale are run and operate by them but not very successful. The only possibility of Non-Indigenous come into work is the Timber industry to the areas of Deboin, Manau, Mambatutu and Taututu people as well Gira people which the preliminary discussions with the village had been done recently by the officers from the Forest Department.

SOCIAL .

Education.

The schools in the Binandere are run by Anglican Missions and these are only Primary School one at Dewade near Deboin village, one at Manau and the other one at Nindewari apart from Administration school at Ioma.

Teaching syllabus are the same as in the Administration although they do have Religious to perform such as worshipping and so forth.

There are still many children running around in the villages especially from Eia area because of no school in their area. Unfortunately the area ~~area~~ has been under western influence for quite a long time everything is not progressing at a rapid rate.

Health and Hygiene.

People themselves are generally clean but their living conditions particularly sanitation and housing were very shocking. Notice of patrol was given a month before but not many villages had cared for cleaning up the village.

Many peoples houses were seen very old unhygienic, without toilet pitch, pigs were digging and rooting around the villages. Police was sent out to inspect houses toilet pithes while I was doing the census and he found nearly all villages were not look good like a pig village except Deboin, Taututu, Sia, Barara and Ewore. Worst vilages with no little work had been done before the arrived were Bovera, Kotaure, Nindewari, Ainsi, and others.

They were then told that these things imposed on you to live a good houses and have a clean tidy village are not to benefit us but for the villages to have a healthy life.

On the other hand it was reported to me that their Councillors do not visit their wards regularly and tell the ward committees what to do because as it stands that the most Councillors give only committees work to do and in many cases those committees do not have much power give work to the people. Examples of ~~in~~ this was found at Kotaure village where they claimed that they do not have a Councillor representing them.

Similarly there are three Aid Post Orderlies in the area employed by the Administration and many complaints had been made against them for not doing their duties properly. By and far most it is true that one of their duties is to inspect all villages to which they are working for and advise them what to do. Apparently it has not been done. One was reported to be in his home village instead of working in the Aid Post.

Nevertheless the sole responsibility of looking after villages are the Councillors themselves to take more active interest running the welfare of the people and make sure that the people are bound by Council rules and regulations and to take positive action against those fail to comply with it.

Law and Order.

No major offences have been occurred in the area but minor disputes between one family to another about the garden trees, fishing and hunting area, pigs and other properties.

Furthermore disobedience of Council rules are very common to all people in the Binandere area. As many Village Committee men and the Councillors reported that when they gave orders to the some refuse to carry out the orders given to them.

Disobedience in Council rules is one of the facts that the villages were seen in a shocking condition. In generally speaking the people are very sophisticated and they know about the general principles of law and order and what would happen ~~in~~ to them if they break it.

Community Education.

Apart from Womens Clubs there are no other social clubs, youth activities in the area. Very few villages have Womens Clubs namely DecinWomens Club, MambatutuWomens Club, those two are running a Trading Store by getting licence from the Tanatta Local Government Council. Others are Barara, Iaudari,

and Ewore Village but at the moment these villages are having financial and organisational difficulties. Italked to them that to have such social activities form at the village level requires hard work and co-operation not only actual members but the assistance must come from the rest of the village people if the club or societies is to be sucessful, because other physical work could hardly be performed by women themselves, as club houses, sports fields and other things.

It was requested that the Welfare Officers of the Social Department be consulted to come into the area and teach the women about the work of the Womens Clubs and other activities which womens could do. I was also personally asked to write to the Welfare Officers at Popondetta to see if they could come into the area. and teach them the proper way of running the clubs because many of villages are very keen to have such things in their area.

Miscellaneous.

The peoples reactions and attitudes towards the changes in socil, economic and political are fairly good. They are in fact seeking an assistance and advice in the development of their area. As this area has been under western contact for a long time but nothing great improvement in particularly economic and social fields. They are finding very difficult to have the establishment of the such things by themselves therefore they really want the help from Administration or any organisation which would be great ly welcome ito the area.

It is ofcourse true that the areas near the main towns and commercial centres are progressing socially and economically but those in remote area everything is impossible in all aspects of the development process.

Finally in the political point of view the people are generally speaking very sophisticated as most adults have critical ideas and attitudes. Few are semi-literate and made contacts very frequently with others of different area and Administration Mission personnels are quite aware of the present situation and the changes taking throuth the country.

It should be noticed that any establishment of Administration activities and other things which would be a benefit to the ~~pepe~~ people and area would not be affected by anyway. Though the changes in attitudes and reactions ~~ixz~~ of the people could occur if the establishments of such activities are not benefiting the villages as whole. Nevertheless to my observation people are very friendly and I personally think that no resistance and advocates if any major economic projects are undertaken into the area.

J. Geo'ba.

AREA STUDY.

Introduction.

The patrol was carried out in the Binandere Census Division, Northern District. It situated between Mambari River and up as far as New Guinea border of the Morobe District at about fifty miles from Popondetta the District Headquarters.

The area has been under Administration and the Christain Mission particularly the Anglican Mission influence for quite a long time and its inhabitance are fairly sophisticated in the political point of view though not much development has taken place in economic and social fields. Since Ioma station was established the area has been regularly patrolled by the Administration personnels and the changes have taken place drastically in all fields of social and political life of the area which are discussed under their appropriate headings.

Topography of the area is an Equitorial Rainforest with patches of swamps and mangroves in some parts of the area as well as along three major rivers. Forest thick green jungle full of of canes, vinea, tropical palms of all sorts and canopy trees. It is very flat land which extends from Mountain Ramington near Popondetta up to the north as far as Morobe border with small hills and mountains along the foot of Mountain Albert.

Cimate is mixture of wet and dry season. There is no set season of either wet or dry although the dry season is usually comes about the beginning of the year and at the end of the year and the wet season is round about mid-year. The maximan average rain-fall is about 80-120 points a month.

Actually the rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year and plant and crops are not affected by changes in dry and wet season of the area. Though sometimes the rainfall is very heavy and causes floods all over roads, tracks and rivers particularly in the stumpy area people would have to use roughs to ~~to~~ paddle across.

Population.

Villages are linked by walking tracks, roads and by three major rivers which are flowing in the area down to the sea. Use of canoes are the main transportation for the people living near Eia, Gira and Mambari rivers going from one place to another.

In relation to other areas and District Headquarters the area is linked by Ioma airstrip and the harbour for small boats at Manau and at Deboin village.

Outward flow of labour particularly male is a common practice throughout the area trying to find jobs in towns. Others are going away from the village just for visiting friends and relatives and leave only the women in the village. As the population register figure indicates that the number of women in each village are more than men.

Inter tribal marriage and intervillage marriage is very common practice not only to this area but also throughout the country. Only a few had married to other districts especially the young ladies nowadays migrating out to other districts when they got married to a man from different district.

Increase in ~~POP~~ population also by young ladies giving births of illegitimate babies who are usually adopted by the parents of the girl. It was also noticed that few men had married to a woman from different district but did not bother to send the names and the number of their wives and children back to their home village which would add the population of the area. Actually these people have not come back home for more than ten years. Their parents and ~~relatives~~ relatives were asked but they said did not know the names and how many children the person got and this made difficult for me to record their names in the book.

Above all the population of the area is increasing slightly with the help of getting medicine from hospitals and from the Aid Posts. Death rate is not very high for the last twelve months as not many villages reported that there were lot of deaths in their area. Although people could deny when there had been a death in the village ~~HE~~ since last patrol but nevertheless they were very honest that there were not much death.

Social Groupings.

It is a customary not only to this area but also all parts of the Territory that the family is operated on an extended family system. That is father, mother and the relatives of father.

The reason for having an extended family system has been the same as from generation to generation to help paying bride price, build house, garden and so on to have a firm organized family group. They have certain rules and regulations governing them that no one from the family is allowed to disobey the existing family rules.

It was discovered that some members of the same family group are living in another village. So if they went to this place they would not have any worries in finding food and accommodation. Internarrriage with other villages also helps to build up the family.

It will be some or more years time before this extended family system will completely ^{be}wiped by adopting western family system.

Language Pattern.

There is only one language spoken in this Census Division known as Binandere Language (or Mambari language.) The sounds and some words affiliates with that of Aiga and Waria languages. Few of them can speak either Aiga or Waria language particularly those living near these areas but the most would only understand them.

In most cases it depends on the degree of their social relationships with those areas and the friendship ties with them. Apart from local vernacular people could speak not all of them but few English, Pidgin and Motu. Those who traveled to New Guinea side can speak Pidgin and the Motu language is the main language for Papuan people. English is only spoken by those who had at least

Primary education.

However most of the people do not have any knowledge any of these languages mentioned above or other languages other than their own local vernacular. I had noticed that in the previous patrols officers took with them an interpreter to interpret for them and the people thought that this would continue for ever. that they did not have to or bother learning other common languages. Nevertheless during

the first part of my patrol I did not take the Interpreter with me and I had to use Councillors and Village Committeemen to interpret. At the same time I emphasised that they would have to learn Pidgin, English and Motu particularly the young people and explained to them that the life is changing and it was not a good thing just rely on interpreters unless they are very old people.

Therefore I suggest that the areas which have been under Administration influence for quite a long time the use of interpreters are not necessary like newly contacted area. People should be made aware of the changes taken place and try and learn languages which are commonly spoken by many people within the country. Above all it has occurred and likely to a greater extent that the people especially the young ones are learning Pidgin and English.

Leadership.

The traditional pattern of leadership is constantly changing to younger educated and travelled men. Where as in traditional pattern of leadership was based on person's economic and social status. That is to be a leader a person must be rich, wealthy, very brave in fighting capacity and was well known and respected by all people in the village.

As it was seen that this system is changing that the people are turning towards young travelled and educated men to be their leaders. For an example two-thirds of the Councillors in the Tamatta Local Government Council are younger in age and have a sound knowledge of English. When compare them with the Councillors in other parts of the Territory they are much older and experienced men. Although the Village Committee men are older than the most of the Councillors and they hold the position until retiring age.

On the other hand and in over all the traditional pattern of hereditary leadership is changing significantly. People are generally speaking very sophisticated their beliefs and attitudes are turning towards young influential and fluent in speaking to be their leaders particularly in the leadership role as a Member of Parliament or as a Councillor. They want a leader who has a critical thinking and be able to speak and talk on behalf of them. So the pattern of traditional leadership is changing to field of Politics and other similar fields leaders should have general knowledge related to it, so that he would lead them in a right way.

Land Tenure.

There has been no legally conversion of land to individuals and have a title to it. Another words the land is not owned by individuals but by clan groups. The number of clan groups owning land varies from place to place.

Cash crops are planted based on family groups that is the parents and their children. The oldest son if he was married and has a lot of younger brothers behind him he usually has his own cash crop gardens but if he had only a few brothers or he was the only one in the family then he had a garden with his parents depending on the size of the family.

Disputes about the land, trees, fishing and hunting area are very common in the area. Therefore it is not likely that the land tenure and land use from group own land to individuals will come about in a short time but will take a considerable period of time until more people realise and understand how important and beneficial to have an individual title to a land. This land tenure system applies to all parts of the territory and it one of thereasons why the economic development by an indigeneous are not always successful.

Literacy.

There are three Mission Schools and one Administration School at Icoma station. Those Mission schools are at Dewade, Manau and Nindewari. The number of students, staffs and grades are shown herebelow.

<u>School.</u>	<u>Grades.</u>	<u>Staffs.</u>	<u>Male Students.</u>	<u>Female Students.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dewade	Std 2	1	18	11	29
	Std 3	1	24	6	30
Manau	Std 1	1	20	9	29
	" 3	1	18	12	30
	Std 4	1	20	10	30
	Std 5	1	22	8	30
Nindewari	Std 2	1	22	7	29
	Std 3	1	20	10	30
	" 4	1	24	6	30
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>

All teaching staffs of above Primary School are local Papua New Guineans. School syllabas are the same as those taught in Administration schools, although they do have Religious activities too such as morning and afternoon devotions, attend Religious ceremonies and so on. English is taught in all these schools but the students are still using local dialects after school hours.

In addition to the number of students in Primary and High Schools there are very few of the students from this area undertaking studies beyond High School. Their names and the village in which they come from are as follows.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Country.</u>
1. J. Iagarobae	Iaudari	Univ of P.N.G.	T.P.N.G.
2. W. Daemo,	Tabara,	Univ of P.N.G.	T.P.N.G.
3. C. Uware	Dabari,	Madang T.T.C.	T.P.G.
4. J. Jikian	Aindi,	Vudal Agr. College,	Rabaul P.N.G.
5. B. Towebae	Evore,	Officer Udt School,	Vic. Australia.

Still there are a lot of students who finished Primary School staying in the village. Furthermore nevertheless that the Primary Schools in the area do not provide enough room for the enrolment of more students therefore there are many children without education living in the village. Although some are having financial difficulties to pay their way to go through. On the other hand the problems of Education is not affecting only this area but throughout the country, but the consideration should be given to the areas which are not progressing literally rather than giving aids to same areas or Districts where they already have many schools.

So in actual fact the educational tally of the area or the percentage of the people who are semi-literate or literate from this area is not as same as those areas which are under same period of Western influence such as Gazelle area of the New Britain District. Hence about 5% of the village people are literate by I mean they have a general educational qualification of Primary School and the Church School of Mission, but the majority of the people are non-literate.

Other source of educating the adults at the village level is the use of Broadcasting Radios. It was found that all villages have at least 2-5 ~~KM~~ Radios and the people who owned them do listen to news announced in Motu, Pidgin and English. I talked to some people to find out their views about the proposed establishment of Radio Station for Northern District they said it was a very good thing because the news would be translated in the local language and the people particularly the old men and the elders of the village.

The table here-under shows the number of Western artifacts and manufactured goods and items as recorded during the patrol, which people had bought from the stores.

Village.	Radios.	Sewing Machines.	Coffee Machines.	Shot Guns.
1. Ainsi	2	Nil	2	2
2. Barara	2	Nil	1	2
3. Iaudari	6	6	3	12
4. Sia	2	2	2	6
5. Taututu	2	1	1	1
6. Deboin	4	4	Copra Driers 1	7
7. Batari	2	Nil	1	4
8. Tabara	1	Nil	2	3
9. Tubi	1	1	1	1
10. Mambatutu	3	2	1 Copra Drier	4
11. Manau	2	1	Nil	3
12. Kotaure	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
13. Taire	2	Nil	1	2
14. Dabari	1	Nil	1	2
15. Lave	3	1	2	3
16. Boke	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
17. Bovera	3	1	3	5
18. Evore	5	1	2	5
19. Nindewari	3	Nil	2	4
20. Wagadari	2	Nil	1	3
21. Wade	1	Nil	Nil	1
22. Karude	1	Nil	2	2
23. Ononbatutu	1	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	48	20	28 Coffee machines	77
			+ 2 Copra Driers	

The above mentioned items or things are usually purchased by people who earned money in towns and stations such as ex-members of the Police, Army and others. More and more people are becoming interested in buying such things especially the younger ones.

Regarding ShotGuns that there are more shot guns in this area than any other areas particularly in New Guinea. Moreover during the period of twelve months working in this area about twenty requests or more have been made for buying a new shot guns. Half the requests were recommended to the Assistant District Commissioner at Popondetta for his approval by the Officer in Charge. Still there are more people wanting to have a shot gun, but it was explained to them that

the Administration only allows a limited number of shot guns be used in each village according to the number of people in the village.

Standard of Living.

In general the people are living in their respective village similar to those can be found in other parts of the Territory. Houses are built of bush materials, toilet pitch is built for each family. However it was found that most villages in the Binandere area were in a shocking condition. Houses fell to pieces, garbage holes and village sights were not clean at all. Council rules on pigs and maintenance of villages were not kept up to date that the pigs were seen running around the villages making great mass in the village and more complaints have been made against the owners of the pigs. So far the only best villages out of whole Binandere area are Deboin, Mambatutu, Taututu and Evore, Dabari and Tave.

The responsibilities of maintaining the rules and regulations of the welfare of the people is Council. To my knowledge I saw that the Councillors are not exercising their power to keep their wards up to date. In addition it was reported by village committees that their Councillors do not help them to insist on their people therefore the villages are in a shocking condition.

Similarly the Aid Post Orderlies posted to work in the village do not inspect the villages regularly to ensure that health and hygiene of the people. One Orderly was found having a holiday back in his own home village instead of being in his working area. Any how the Police was sent out to inspect the villages while the census was going on. He found that about half the people from each village do not have proper accommodation with regard to houses and toilet pitch. They were then told and warned that they would have to repair or to build a new house within certain period of time given to them. They were also told at the same time that we were doing for them to have a healthy life in the village. Actually more people were given 4 to 5 months to build a new house or to repair them. If not by next patrol a further action would be taken against them.

Apart from general cleanliness of the villages all villages are built on better sight that is near the rivers except three Deoin, Mambatutu and Manou are finding very difficult in getting good water. The Council has built water wells for them this eliminates the using of salty and brown swampy water.

Regarding the dressings and the clothes use by the people. All people are using western clothes though some still keep traditional clothes made from the bark of the trees and have different ~~etc~~ coloured paintings on it commonly known as "Tapa Cloth". These clothes are rarely used by very few people in Traditional ceremonies and a special occasions.

Food.

The main staple food is taro plus sweet-potatoes, bananas, sugarcanes, sago and fish. In addition food stuffs are also purchased from stores as rice, tin-meat, refined sugar, coffee, milk and tea. Purchasing of food stuffs from the stores is increasing but the problem is not enough stores in the area and the rate of personnel income is very low by most people in the village. Another words not many people have enough money to buy things from the stores.

About the Cooking utensils are all Western made that is purchased from the stores although the pots made ~~XX~~ out of earth are still used by the villages and the plates and dishes made out of coconut shells and wood.

Womens Clubs.

There are four Womens Clubs at present operating in the Binandere Census Division. Two are the best ever seen in other parts of the Territory without any assistance from outside. These Clubs are Ioma, Deboin, Sia and Mambatutu. At Deboin and Mambatutu each club is running a Trading Store mainly the sale of food stuffs and their club are progressing financially. Deboin has 30 financial members and Mambatutu has 25 members.

There are two men helping them in clerical work and other jobs that women could not perform by themselves. Their store goods are ordered from Lae through Co-operative Society Bulk Store at Deboin.

In addition there are more villages wanted to form a Womens Club but no encouragement and an assistance has been given to them. Some started for a while and stopped again because of financial and other difficulties incurred during the operation of the club. Many did reported to me that the request be made to the Welfare Officers to undertake training programme into the area and teach them the better way of running the clubs as well as other duties of the womens club. I also talked to them in many villages about the clubs that it enables women and girls in the villages to participate in all activities of social life as well as looking after the village.

Missions.

Christain Missions in this area is only the Anglican Mission. based at Manau. There two Europeans working for the Mission one is a Farther his name is Fr. Smith and other one is the Sister in-charge of the Hospital.

This Christain Mission provides three Primary schools and the Hospital for the area and employs staffs to work for it.

People's attitudes in regard to their beliefs in Christianity are very strong though not many compulsory attend church services. On the other hand most do attend special days for worshipping and Mission conferences.

Communication.

Roads.

There is no main commercial road links to the District Headquarters. It is un-likely that there would be no construction of main roads into the area for quite a long time because there is not much economic development which would otherwise warrant the building of roads into the area from the District Headquarters. Also high costs involved in the construction of five bridges across large rivers namely Eia, Gira, Kumusi, Mambari and Opi. Another problem is that there are not many people who could give physical labour in building a road plus many other problems.

Sea.

The Sea Transport benefits only three villages on the coast but most villages inland do not have any benefit from the sea transport any how.

There are two reasonably good harbours one at Deboin and the other one at Mambatutu which provide enough water for the small coastal ships to ~~can~~ anchor.

Rivers.

Three large rivers flowing in the area are Eia, Gira and Mambari, but not all of them are good for large vessels. Mambari river is the biggest of all and is deep enough for certain boats, dingies and out boat motors. The other two are not very deep with lot of sand bars, logs and so forth making impossible for the boats to travel upwards.

Air.

Only one airstrip is Ioma but this does not help all villages. However it is too expensive to have an air strip in the area because as experienced during the period of twelve months living in the area and maintaining the two existing strips of

Ioma and Kikinonda. So if another was built who would be responsible for maintaining it. The problem of Transport is very great affecting the economic development of the area. unless people themselves prepare to work without compensation because it would not benefit anybody but to them.

Nevertheless nearly all people do not realise that they just sit back and expect some body to do it for them this is why they

are slow in economic social advancement. The only possible solution of transport problems affecting the area is to establish a firm river and sea transport eventhough the natural barriers. is It more practicable that small cut boat motors and canoes with engines be used to transport goods and products up and down the rivers.

I mentioned to them that the problems of transportation is throughout the country and some sort of transport is very risky business and too expansive. The only possible way is to buy small motor engines or anything of similar sort so that they could have anaccess moevement of their goods to and from the sea, until such time there is plenty of economic activities set up in the area then they can ask for major development of transportation.

The Economy of the Area.

Economic Trees.

The main cash crop trees are Coffee and Coconut plus few cocoa in some villages. Each family has either coffee or coconut trees of about 100-300. All people were asked to see if they had cash crops or not and they said they got cash crops but did not know the numbers of them. Except those been away from the village for quite along time and those just came back recently after being away for many years.

Here-under are few of them who are really trying to run small business based on family and clan groups.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Number of Trees.</u>
1. Bovera	A. Akoro	4,444 Coffee 554 Coconut
2. Iaudari	A. Igarobae	700 Coffee
"	E. Bora	1,940 Coffee
3. Sia	A. Bogino	1,000 Coffee
4. Bovera	J. Kuv.	700 Coffee

In addition these people also running a small Trading Stores and only one of them borrowed the loan money from the Development Bank of Papua New Guinea. He is Arhtur Igarobae

Possibility of Expanding Economy.

The only possibility of expanding the economy of the ~~xxx~~ area is the establishment of a Timber Industry.

The potential for timber industry is good that the forest areas of Deboin, Sia, Tautu, Manau, Mambatutu and Gira provide plenty of best logs for timber.

The preliminary survey has been carried out by Mr. Mc-Crum to negotiate with the land owners. It is believed that if the proposed timber industry is set up in the area this would benefit the people particularly the road transport and to employ an able men to work in the timber mill. Similarly I talked to them that by themselves the everything is very difficult indeed therefore if such firm or organisation prefer to set up things of economical nature should be welcome into the area so that this would help you. Their views and reaction in this regard was very good because they realised that they have been under western influence for quite a long time but their area has been neglected. So they really want the proposed Timber Industry be established as soon as it is ready.

They have grown cash crops but they have no way to sell them to the main centres so they believe and think ansiously that the setting up of Timber Industry in their area would a great value to them.

Besides this there could be a Fishing Industry but the water in the area do not hold or have plenty of fish for setting a commercial scale fishing industry. People catch only a few for their own use but not for sale. Apart from fish other animals as pigs and fowls are only kept in small numbers for their own use as well. It was noticed that very few people are trying their best to run small individual business as trading stores and so forth but the rest are just continue on hunting, fishing and working on food gardens only.

The following are the number of trading stores .

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Owner of the Store.</u>
1. Bovera	1	Jimi Kuvida
2. Laudari	3	A. Igarobae A. Eora K. Towara
3. Mambatutu	2	Women's Club Co-operative Society
4. Deboin	2	Women's Club Large Co-operative Society Branch
5. Evore	1	Dengo Daimbari
6. Tave	1	Beu

Totals 10

from Iaudari vilage and now he is repaying the Bank \$10.00 every month until June 1972. Others have made request for getting loan money but their applications has not yet been approved. The total people who got loan in Ioma area not many only two one from Kurereda village in the Aiga C/D and one from Binandere as mentioned above.

Furthermore the Bank policies and other aspects of borrowing money were explained to them whenever the request had been made. So the people's attitudes in regard to the Economic development of the area is very favourable .

The marketing production is very low because of the difficulties encountered by transportation. Therefore the personal income of individuals is low too and difficulties in meeting Council Tax obligations are very common. Of the recent Tax collection by Council clerk there were many tax defaulters and no proscution has yet been made.

There are no other means of earning income because of the isolation of the villages from the main towns and business centres. One way of earning income is the sale of food to the markets and get money butseing that the town and stations are far from the vliage.

Non-indigeneous.

There are no expatriat business -men of any sort operating in the which would assist the inhabitance of the area by providing an employment opportunities. So in fact more people are economically poor who would not be able to meet other expanses and Tax obligations. Though many moved out to towns and stations seeking for employment. The only people who are receiving a monthly income are an ex-Police men who get money about \$20.00 to \$35.00 on a Police Pension plus others who had been working for wages in the towns have little bit of pocket money.

The difficulties of having cash income at the village applies to all parts of the country which are in a similar situation.

However the regular visit be made by Agriculture Officers and other Business Officers to give assistance and encouragement in every possible way to improve the economy of the area. As it was reported that there has been no patrols by Agricultural personels in villages along Eia river and it is true that the coffee trees were covered with bush and the seeds fell down and new plants grew again

The goods sold in the are only food stuffs apart from the Co-operative Bulk store at Deboin which sells all things. It is not how much profit and where he gets orders from as the Society Officer was away to Lae to get new goods when the patrol was there, but the stores owned by village in many respect was not a store however they called it as a store and they do get Trading Licence from the Council.

Making very little profit about 20 cents for the things they sell as Tin fish, rice, sugar and the like. Most of the times these stores without hardly any goods in them. Things comes and finishes a few days later except things that most people do not like it.

POLITICS

People's Attitudes.

With regard to people's beliefs and attitudes ~~towards~~ towards present form of Government is very Critical one in sense that they feel unhappy or have an ill feeling towards people who represent them either in Local Government or in the House of Assembly. Generally speaking they are politically sophisticated that many people for every meeting held to tell them about the new National Flag of Papua New Guinea asked same questions.

The regarded mas being a Member of the House of Assembly and in fact I was not. The question was that why they sent new flag to us. They said that the people are progressing economically yet they are doing this. They should go around and see the people back in the villages before making any decision concerning matters of whole country. Particularly their own Members why they greased us and we elected them but they never come around and see us.

At the same time I explained to them that the system of Government we have in the Territory is Democratic Government. The country is governed by people that is the people elect their representatives to the Parliament to speak for them. People will have the choice to whom they wanted to be their leader in the House so that when the election comes they would vote for him. More over it was told that if they were not happy with the present Member they would have the choice to elect a new

man in the next election.

The present Member for this area is Mr W. Suija who represents Sohe Open Electorate. For the next forthcoming election they would like to see some-body from Ioma or Tamatta Council to contest for the seat and be able to speak for them and make regular visits to his electorates if he has time to go around and see his members.

Similarly the Councillors in the Local Government Council that they were elected for a period of three years. There are seven Councillors from Binandere area in the Tamatta Council. Their names and wards in which they represent are as follows.

<u>Name of CIs.</u>	<u>Wards</u>
1. J. Grayson	Sia, Taututu, Mambatutu and Manau.
2. I. Petutu	Deboin only.
3. Snock	Kotaure, Batari, Tabara, Tubi, and Taire.
4. Clive	Ainsi, Karude, Onombatutu, Wade, and NIKAWARI .
5. T. Raymond	Evore, and Wagadari and Mindewari.
6. Jigede	Daibari, Boke, Tave and Bovera.
7. R. Goviro (Pres)	Iaudari 1&2 and Barara.

It is suggested that by next election there should be another Councillor for Kotaure and Batari because at Kotaure village people reported that the Councillor does not go very often to them and tells them what he hears in the Council meeting or what Council duties to do and so on. Any how I told them that it is up to them to report to the Council to see if there is any possibility for increasing the number of Councillors.

Conclusion.

The report of the area in many ways is same as those submitted by previous officers and it corresponds with that of Aiga report which is in the same Council area.

Reports concerning Economic, Social and Political are much the same because not much changes has taken place in recent years. Further it is likely that considerable time is required and more attempt be made to stimulate and develop in the fields of Social and Economic particularly. There is no point why this area be neglected completely at the same time they should be encouraged to do more things by themselves. To my own point of view that people are so aware of the term self help and money and school but the obstacles which presents to them a great barrier for their of

advancement in all fields of development. People are civilised and are advanced politically but not economically. Their social friendship is good except few villages.

Finally the word money is becoming very popular to them not as twenty thirty odd years ago. Therefore the biggest problem met in the patrol was the payment of carriers and getting carriers to carry cargo from one place to another. The patrols by Administration personels from all Departments did not comply with the Treasury instructions, that is 15cents per hour. They just pay them anyhow and this creates big problem when the people receiving different rates and we paid different they questioned why we were paid by the officer from that department and you are paying us different. Also their Councillors encouragement in demand for more payment and setting different rates for canoes and carriers.

It is therefore as suggested by Tamatta Council a fix rate for carriers be set and all officers be instructed to comply with it. That is 20c per hour. as the money is now very useful to the villages and they want a compensation be good.

Above all the patrol was very good and it was done during the fine season and there were no other difficulties and resistance met apart from payment of carriers.

Finally I would like to say few comments about the Census that next patrol should be carried out in the immediate future to ensure that the Census figers are up to date because I was rewriting whole population of the area and not enough time to do complete area study. Nevertheless forwarded is the information I had gathered and it was my first patrol to do it by myself.

John Gooba.

Patrol Post Ioma
Northern District.

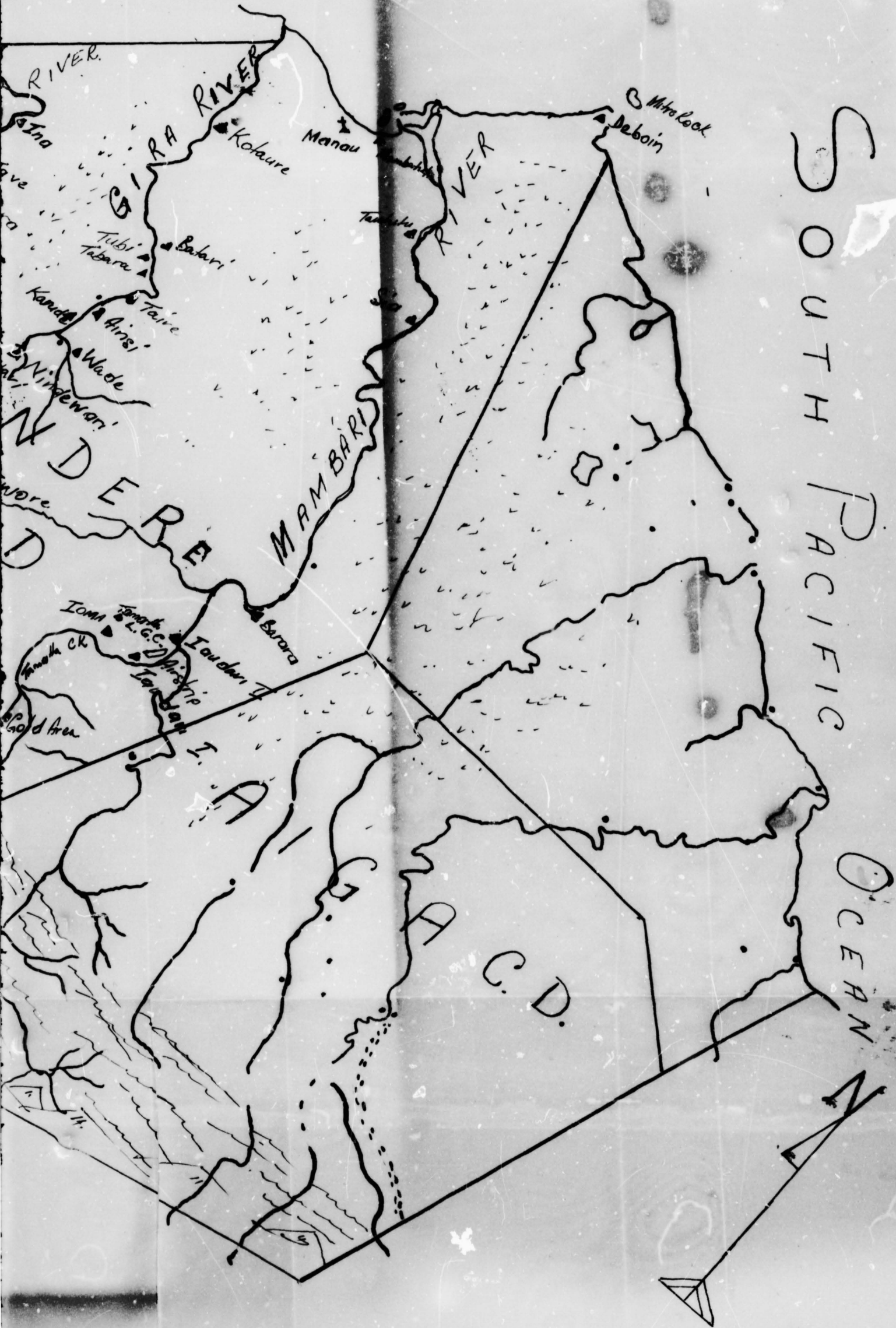
- Legends:
- ▲ Villages
 - ⚡ Mission Station
 - - - Patrol Route
 - ~ Rivers & Creeks
 - Swamps
 - Forest Area



Drawn By J. GEORBA (P.O.)
 To Accompany Patrol Report No 2 1971/72.

Scale: 1 Inch = 4 Miles Approx

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN



RIVER.

RA RIVER

RIVER

MAMBARU

A

D

C.D.

