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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: IHU, 1970 - 1971

Original documents bound with reports for: Baimuru, volume 10.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Baimuru and Ihu]

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PATROL REPORT OF: BAIMURU - GULF DISTRICT
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 10 : 1970 - 1971 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 13.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1970/71	1 - 18	C.A. OVERLAND APO	BAIMURU, KORIKI, IARI, MAIRUA, & KAIMARI CENSUS DIVISION	-	3.8.70 - 4.9.70
[2] 2 "	19 - 26	P.W. HARRISON ADO	BAIMURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA	1 mp	5.10.70 - 10.10.70
[3] 3 "	27 - 43	C.A. OVERLAND APO	PART UPPER PURARI CENSUS DIVISION	1 mp	19.10.70 - 3.11.70
[4] 4 "	44 - 52	P.W. HARRISON ADO	PART UPPER PURARI CENSUS DIVISION	1 mp	30.10.70 - 11.12.70
[5] 5 "	53 - 67	P.W. HARRISON ADO	UPPER PURARI CENSUS DIVISION NON/COUNCIL AREA	1 mp	30.10.70 - 11.12.70
[6] 6 "	68 - 78	P.W. HARRISON ADO	BAIMURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA	1 mp	12.1.71 - 15.1.71
[7] 7 "	79 - 88	P.W. HARRISON ADO	IARE C/D BAIMURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA	-	11.2.71 - 19.2.71
[8] 8 "	89 - 99	P.W. HARRISON ADO	BAIMURU C/D & BAIMURU L.G.C.	-	19.2.71 - 20.2.71
[9] 1 "	100 - 107	D.G. HENTON PO	UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION	-	7.1.71 - 15.1.71
[10] 2 "	108 - 117	D.G. HENTON PO	UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION	1 mp	3.8.70 - 8.8.70
[11] 3 "	118 - 137	G.E. HUNT APO	KORIMIRI L.G.C. AREA	1 mp	2.2.71 - 16.2.71
[12] 4 "	138 - 153	D.G. HENTON PO	IVORI/LOHIKI AREA OF UPPER VAILALA C/D		13.4.71 - 29.4.71
[13] 5 "	154 - 174	G.E. HUNT APO	KORIMIRI L.G.C. AREA	1 mp	17.5.71 - 7.6.71
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[Ihu]

GULF DISTRICT
PATROL REPORTS
1970-71
BAIMURU & IHU

Report No.	Officer conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
1-70-71	C.A. OVERLAND	Baroi, Kikori, Iari, Maipua and Kaimari Census Division
2-70-71	PETER.W.HARRISONN	Baimuru Local Government Council Area.
3-70-71	C.A.OVERLAND	Part Upper Purari Census D.
4-70-71	P.W.HARRISON	Part Upper Purari C.D.
5-70-71	P.W.HARRISON	Upper Purari Census Divisio Non Council Area.
6-70-71	P.W.HARRISON	Baimuru Local Government Council Area.
7-70-71	P.W.HARRISON	Iare Census Division Baimuru Local Government Council Area.
8-70-71	P.W.HARRISON	Baimuru Census Division Baimuru Local Government Council Area.
IHU		
1-70-71	D.G.HENTON	Upper Vailala Census Div.
2-70-71	D.HENTON	Upper Vailala Census Div.
3-70-71	G.E.HUNT	Korimiri Local Government Council Area.
4-70-71	D.HENTON	Ivori/Lohiki Area of Upper Vailala Census Division.
5-70-71	G.E.HUNT	Korimiri Local Government Council Area.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF. Report No. No. 1 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by D.G.HENTON. (A.P.O.)

Area Patrolled UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.J.PERCY. (A.P.O.)

Natives M.MESRA(D.A.S.F.), 2 RP&NGC, 2INTERPRETERS.

Duration—From 7/1/1971 to 15/1/1971.

Number of Days 8 PATROL DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/8/1970

Medical 13/1/1971

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS OF UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION.

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 ....

FJM:JO

67-2-57

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

IHU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-4-40/1124 of 11th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report by Mr. D.G. Henton.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

67-2-51

HSP/GS

67-4-40/1124

Kerema, Gulf District.

11th June, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KEREMA.

IHU Patrol Report No. 1 of 1970/71.
Upper Vailala Census Division
D.G. Henton P.O. and R.J. Percy A.P.O.

Thank you for your comments on the above patrol listed in your memo KS 67-2-4 of 21st April 1971.

While it is convenient to have the people in permanent villages this must come from their own desire as it now appears happening. While frustrating to the visiting Officer it must be accepted that for a time to come Nomadic instincts could take over.

The information that the remotest villages are the cleanest could mean that these people are more interested now in outside contact.

Selected observers at Political Education Courses can overcome the lack of visits by field staff.

Any agricultural expansion should be demonstrated in those villages nearest the station that are receptive.

Mr. Henton must ever be aware not to over extend his resources. He still has a lot of work to do in the Council areas in the economic and Political fields.

R.S. BELL.
District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, IHU.

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the patrol was to compile the Annual Census Figures for the Upper Vailala Census Division.

The Upper Vailala is the largest of the three census divisions in the Ihu Patrol Post Area, and covers an area of 176 sqare miles.

In contrast, it has the smallest population of the three divisions, a figure of 662* persons. In comparison, the Vailala West Census Division and the Vailala East Census Division have a combined population of 7,776(as at the last census 1970/71).

Access to the Upper Vailala Census Division is limited to the Vailala River and its tributaries, the major ones being the Ivori River and the Lhiki River. Communication to this area is further hindered by the presence of gravel sandbanks and partially submerged logs in the Vailala River, especially in the upper reaches.

The patrol, although planned to take approximately two weeks, returned to Ihu after nine days. The petrol for the outboard engines was used at a greater rate than expected and this was the reason for the early return.

Although all the census work was completed, unfortunately some minor matters had to be left unattended. The work was carried out without encountering any difficulties and, in general, the patrol was routine.

* 1969/70 figure.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 7/1/71	1020 Departed Ihu per canoe. 1530 Arrived Lohiki. Camped overnight in rest house.
Friday 8/1/71	0810 Departed Lohiki. 1450 Stopped at hamlet near Koko to investigate sick man who claimed puri puri had been worked against him. 1530 Arrived Koko. Camped overnight in rest house.
Saturday 9/1/71	1045 Compiled census for Koko. 1110 Purchased local food, mainly as goodwill gesture. Camped overnight in rest house.
Sunday 10/1/71	0815 Departed Koko. 1315 Arrived Keka No.3. Camped overnight in rest house.
Monday 11/1/71	0800 Compiled census for Keka No.3. 0900 Departed Keka No.3. 1055 Arrived Iori. 1210 Census compiled for Iori and Paku. Followed by arbitration on minor village matters. Camped overnight in rest house.
Tuesday 12/1/71	0810 Departed Iori. 0955 Arrived Lohiki. 1240 Compiled census for Lohiki and Hepa. 1330 Courts held jointly for Hepa and Lohiki. Camped overnight in rest house.
Wednesday 13/1/71	0800 Further courts held for Hepa and Lohiki. 0830 Departed Lohiki. 0855 Arrived Nakoro and census compiled. Village inspect-ed. 0940 Departed Nakoro. 1015 Arrived Heawa. 1200 Census compiled for Heawa. 1300 Inspection of village followed by court being held. Camped overnight in rest house.
Thursday 14/1/71	0745 Further courts held. 0815 Departed Heawa. 0845 Arrived Kairava and compiled census. 0910 Departed Kairava. 1030 Arrived Hepea. 1220 Census compiled for Hepea and Akoura. Followed by the holding of a court. Camped overnight in rest house.
Friday 15/1/71	0830 Departed Hepea. 1015 Arrived Mairava and census compiled. 1130 Departed Mairava. 1200 Arrived Ihu.

SITUATION REPORT

1. POLITICAL

Basically this topic is a limited one as regards the people of the Upper Vailala.

None of the villages belong to either the Korimiri or the Orokolo Local Government Councils, although a special patrol did go through the area recently, to ascertain the feelings of the people in relation to joining a council.

Unfortunately, the people's lack of sophistication in these matters has resultedin, in more than one instance, the patrol leaving them with the idea that it was a "good" thing to join a council. This without thinking of how they would be able to pay taxes and what, if any, benefits they would receive from joining a council. D.Hanton did talk to most of the villages and explained to them the obligations that would be entailed with joining a council.

The subject has been broached that these people would be able to pay a lower tax rate, as their opportunities to earn money to pay taxes are rather limited. However, this ultimately would mean that the benefits they received from the council would subsequently be lower.

The opinion of the rather inexperienced reporting officer is that, for the trouble involved in joining a council, it would not merit the gains they might hope to receive. This position may change in the future, but at present it does not seem worthwhile to keep pushing them to join a council.

No talks were given on, what to them would seem abstract matters, such as the House of Assembly and Preferential,Voting. Predictably, no questions were asked on these matters either.

The only contact these people have with House of Assembly Members is a commercially orientated one, with Mr.V.B.Counsel, to whom they sell logs which they float down the Vailala River.

Toreinterate, politically, the Upper Vailala Census Division is a limited sphere.

2. ECONOMIC

The Upper Vailala has tremendous economic possibilities for cash crops. But,unfortunately,timber is the only thing being exploited at the moment.

M.Hesea(Department of Agriculture,Stock and Fisheries.),who accompanied the patrol and lectured at most of the villages,reported that the area was ideally suited for copra and rubber production.

Land is plentiful because there is such a low population. But this, that would be a boon elsewhere,is a drawback here. As to get an economic -ally viable cash crop commenced,a fair amount of labour is required. And labour is what they are short of in the Upper Vailala.

A large number of young men,who would be the backbone of the workforce are working outside the District,mainly in Port Moresby.

Also it is hard to expect some of these people to go wholeheartedly into planting a cash crop that they will have to wait somewhere around seven years before they reap any profit. The people I refer to are the villagers of the upper reaches. These are the ones who have only recently decidedto cease their nomadic existence and live as a village.

Of course there is no excuse for the villages closer to Ihu which have had a long period of contact. Perhaps,and unfortunately so,the reason here is that they are just apathetic towards cash cropping.

So we are left with timber,which for the Upper Vailala is its best, known,natural resource. By cutting logs and floating them downstream to the saw mill at Ihu(owned by Mr.Counsel) they have a means of making money that is quick,and comparatively,requires little work. Even so the amount of logs they cut could be increased substantially;but these people are in the unenviable position of only having one purchasing outlet for the logs they cut.

Rural Development in the Upper Vailala is limited to $2,500 for water supply.this could either be spent in sinking wells for the villages or erecting rain tanks and corrugated iron catchment roofs.It is thought that the rain tanks would be better suited for this area.

There is no non-indigenous development in the Upper Vailala.

2

3. SOCIAL

As with the political aspect, not much can be said under this topic. Health services are restricted to two aid posts in the area(one at Iori the other at Heawa) and by irregular medical patrols by the Medical Orderly at Ihu.

It was noticed that although the people appeared sufficiently healthy in almost every village grille was to be found. At times, the proportion of people suffering from this disease, was as high as a quarter of the village population. As shown on the Patrol Report Jacket, a medical patrol from Ihu started on a patrol of this region five days after our patrol had commenced.

There are no schools in the Upper Vailala Census Division, although a number of children from the area are attending the Kavava Catholic Mission at Kavava.

Law and order is surprisingly good for an area that has only limited Administration contact. The court cases and disputes heard by D.Henton were mainly of a minor nature. Wife beating and bride price disagreements were the main type of cases heard.

The Village Constables, taken as a whole, were a satisfactory lot. From the brief time the patrol was in each village the reporting officer rated the Village Constables we saw as:

Akoura : Satisfactory.
Heawa : Appears to lack control.
Hepea : Satisfactory.
Iori : Dictatorial but efficient.
Keka : Satisfactory.
Koko : Does not appear trustworthy.
Lohiki : Sentenced to jail. Replaced by two V.C's, one for Hepa and one for Lohiki.
Mairava: IN hospital(Kerema). Councillor carrying out his duties.

There are no missions, community education programmes or youth activities in the area. Any signs of cults or unrest were not noticed.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

On Friday 8th the patrol investigated a case of a native, who lives near Koko, reported to be made ill by a puri puri man. The native was obviou -sly ill with a very distended stomach.As we were unable to render any assistance, we arranged that his relatives take him to the nearest village and await the medical patrol. The man who was claimed to have practised puri puri had since left the area, so we were unable to further proceed with the matter.

The reason for reporting this is to illustrate the strong belief in black magic that is held in this area. This belief holds true not only for the natives furthest removed from the Administration's control, but also by those villagers closer to Ihu, who are, comparatively, educated people.

CONCLUSION

What I have included in this report has been based upon my observ -ations, and any opinions expressed are as a result of these observations. However, I realise my observations, and therefore the basis for forming my opinions, are observations without the advantage of experience. Therefore I apologise if any of my opinions appear impertinent.

" " "

Signed: R. Percy

(R.J.PERCY A.P.O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 2 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by D.HENTON PATROLOFFICER

Area Patrolled UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives CONST 1/C SAUROOK 1503 CONST/BUGLER DAMINE 2009
SENIOR CONST WAHI 0471

Duration—From 3/8/1970 to 8/8/1970

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1970

Medical 4/1970

Map Reference FOUN IL KIKORI MILINCH KEREMA

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE DEATH AT KOKO VILLAGE, COLLECTION OF SUPREME COURT WITNESSES, G NERAL FAMILIARIZATION.

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

GFB:HC

67-2-2

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA

26th October, 1970

District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

IHU PATROL NO. 2/70-71

Your reference is 67-4-41/297 of 6th October, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D. Henton, Patrol Officer, of part UPPER VAILALA Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

67-2-2. ~~67-1-15~~ (6)

67-4-41/297
DJH:CB

KEREMA,
Gulf District.

6 October, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
KEREMA.

Ihu Patrol Report No. 2 of 1970/71
Special Report to Upper Vailala Census Division
by D. Henton P.C.

The abovementioned report together with covering comments by yourself and the Officer in Charge, IHU are to hand.

The report does not call for any special comment.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been processed and is attached for payment, please.

R.S. BELL
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The abovementioned report is forwarded yours herewith in duplicate.

R.S. BELL
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c,c. Assistant District Commissioner, KEREMA.
c.c. Officer in Charge, IHU

(7)

Ihu Patrol Post,
Gulf District.

30th July, 1970.

KS57-2-3
JBQ:CB

Mr.D.Henton,
Ihu Patrol Post.

Sub-District Office,
KEREMA.

22 September, 1970.

IHU PATROL NO.2-1970/71.

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

As discussed verbally with yourself, you are to organise a River Patrol. To the Upper Vailala Census Division.

Aims of your Patrol are:

Ihu Patrol Report No. 2 of 1970/71

(1). Please find attached three copies of the above Report, 1 copy of the Officer in Charge's comments and three copies of my comments, together with a claim for Camping Allowance.

2. I heard the charge against HANAKO during my inspection of Ihu. Witnesses were adamant that the woman had only been tapped with the handle of the axe. HANAKO had pleade not guilty to the charge. The charge could not be substantiated and the defendant was found "not guilty".

3. No other comments appear necessary. As Mr. Henton states, there was insufficient time for him to provide any worthwhile information of the "Situation Report" type.

4.(4). For your comments and onforwarding, please.

J.B. QUINN
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(6)

Ihu Patrol Post,
Gulf District.

30th July, 1970.

Mr. D. Hanton,
Ihu Patrol Post.

IHU PATROL NO. 2-1970/71.

As discussed verbally with yourself, you are to organise a River Patrol. To the Upper Vailala Census Division.

Aims of your Patrol are:-

(1). A general familiarisation of the area South of Keka and Koko.

Refer major Offences to Local Court Ihu.

(2) Check on newly established Aid Posts at Ieri and Hewa villages.

(3). Collect witnesses for Supreme Court Crown vs Mousei Napi.

Witnesses V.C. Pauna of Kohiki River
V.C. Narea of Ivori River.

(4). Remind people that mineral exploration prospecting should commence in October.

K.A. Wallace.
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

Monday August 3.

Departed IHU per Government canoe 10.00AM. Arrived LOHIKI Village 4.30 approx. Briefly inspected the village. No complaints by the villagers. Arranged for two canoes and eight paddlers to travel up LOHIKI River to collect witness for Supreme Court. Slept LOHIKI.

Tuesday August 4.

Departed LOHIKI 8.00AM approx. The river was low, and the canoes had to be manhandled over many gravel rapids. Rain fell throughout the entire journey, and the patrol arrived at UROHO Village in a heavy downpour at approximately 5.00PM. Contacted the witness, and slept UROHO.

Wednesday August 5.

In heavy rain urged the paddlers out of their house, and departed back down the river for LOHIKI 8.00AM. Arrived 11.00, with the river flowing quickly, and all rapids well under water. Left LOHIKI immediately by govt. canoe for IORI Village. Arrived 5.00PM approx. Most of the men out hunting. Slept IORI.

Thursday August 6.

7.45AM departed for KOKO village, by govt. ca noe. An uneventful trip, broken only by the canoe striking some of the numerous logs and sandbanks in the river. Arrived 3.00PM, and spoke with several people concerning the death of a woman some three weeks ago. Arrested and cautioned one HANAKO, for assaulting his wife. Slept KOKO.

Friday August 7.

7.00AM examined the body of the female KALAPEPA, deceased wife of HANAKO. Talked further with witnesses to the assault. Returned to IORI. Arbitrated in several minor disputes, and then moved on to HEAWA Village. Arrived 4.30 approx. Had cause to reprimand several people for not obeying the orders of the V.C. and talked with V.C. re his job, and his role in the village. Slept HEAWA.

Saturday August 8.

Checked on Aid Post, and found all to seem satisfactory. Talked briefly with the Villagers, then left forIHU. En route collected one Supreme Court Witness from the IVORI River, and Arrived IHU 12.30 PM. Organized rations for sundry personel assosciated with patrol.

End Of Patrol.

IHU PATROL NUMBER 2 OF 1970/71

Special patrol to Upper Vailala Census Division

Introduction

On 30.7.70 a report was received at IHU that there had been a sudden death at KOKO Village, in the Upper Vailala Census Division. The report was given by the Village Constable from that village, and was rather vague. However it was considered that there was a possibility that the deceased woman had been murdered, and it was decided to mount a patrol to investigate the report.

The patrol also had to collect two witnesses, required by the Supreme Court in Kerema on 10.8.70. Because this deadline had to be met, the patrol was more hurried than is desirable, and after investigating the death, and collecting the two witnesses, there was little time left for general administration, or familiarization with the area by the reporting officer.

Investigation

The patrol arrived at KOKO Village on 6.8.70, at approx. 3.00 PM. The husband of the deceased woman, who was alleged to have hit her with an axe, was living in a bush house. However he saved the police the trouble of going to his house to question him, by walking down to see what the patrol was up to. After several witnesses had been questioned, it appeared that he had hit his wife after an argument, with the handle of an axe. Some very short time afterwards, she had died. The husband, a man called HANAKO, was then told that he would accompany the patrol back to IHU, to go to court for hitting his wife. He was cautioned, and declined to make any statement.

The next day the body of a woman was examined. It had been dead for some three weeks, and there were no obvious external injuries. The left upper arm, where it was alleged that she had been struck, was felt with a piece of wood, and it appeared to be broken. However due to the state of the corpse, a closer examination was not possible. The patrol then returned to IHU, arriving 8.8.70 at approx. 12.00.

Any case that was to be made against HANAKO had to rest on the evidence of two principal witnesses, a male, UTUNANGO, and the second wife of the defendant. Without a post mortem examination, which under the circumstances was impossible, all that could be learned from the body of the deceased was that she was pregnant, and that she had a possible broken arm. In view of the weakness of the evidence, the charge was reduced to one of 'unlawfully striking.(P.O.O. section 8)

The following are extracts from the statements of the witnesses brought from KOKO for the court. The pricipal witness was one UTUNANGO, a male, of about twenty years.

"I went down to HANAKO'S house and I was sitting chewing betel nut and HANAKO took the betel nut out of his mouth and hit his wife. HANAKO'S wife had been sying bad words, and he threw the betel nut at her."(Earlier, at the village, this witness repeated an extremely obscene insult, but would not say it in the court)" After hitting his wife she went and sat out side. He hit her with the handle of an axe..(handed to the Court, accepted and marked exhibit A).(Asked to demonstrate how he hit her, makes a soft strike) This is how he hit her. He then held his wife and she was crying. They were on the ground. Then she died the same day...."

PILI ANISO, the second wife of the accused, made a similar statement.

"Hanako was chewing betel nut and he took it out of his mouth and hit his wife. His wife wentoutside and she was sitting down and crying and straight away she died. He hit her with the handle of the axe - indicating exhibit A - he hit her once quite softly. (asked to indicate how blow struck, demonstrates a soft blow)

"...She was going to give birth quite soon...I have no children of my own, but I think she was going to give birth very soon..."

UTUA JABUWITU, who helped to bury the corpse, testified that"...there was no mark on the body, but the upper right arm was a little bit swollen up. There was no blood..."

The VD of the village stated"..Yes, I saw the body of the woman. The left upper arm was swollen up..."

These statements are basically the same as those made during the course of the investigation, however none of the witnesses emphasised the degree of the blow, and the first two quoted were adamant that HANAKO had in fact killed his wife in some way although none could explain how a blow on the arm could kill a person.

On the evidence presented, the Court found the defendent not guilty of unlawfully striking his wife. In his summing up, the magistrate explained that although HANAKO had undoubtably struck his wife, the blow was not hard enough to be "Unlawful"

MISCELLANEOUS

As already stated, time was limited on this patrol, and although other villages were visited, no more than overnight stops were made. The patrol was plagued by rain, which fell every night and most of the days. The bulk of the patrol's time was taken up by travelling, and the investigation. Activity during the evenings was hampered by the heavy rain, and discussion with the local people en route was limited to the very few people (INTERESTED) enough to approach the rest house.

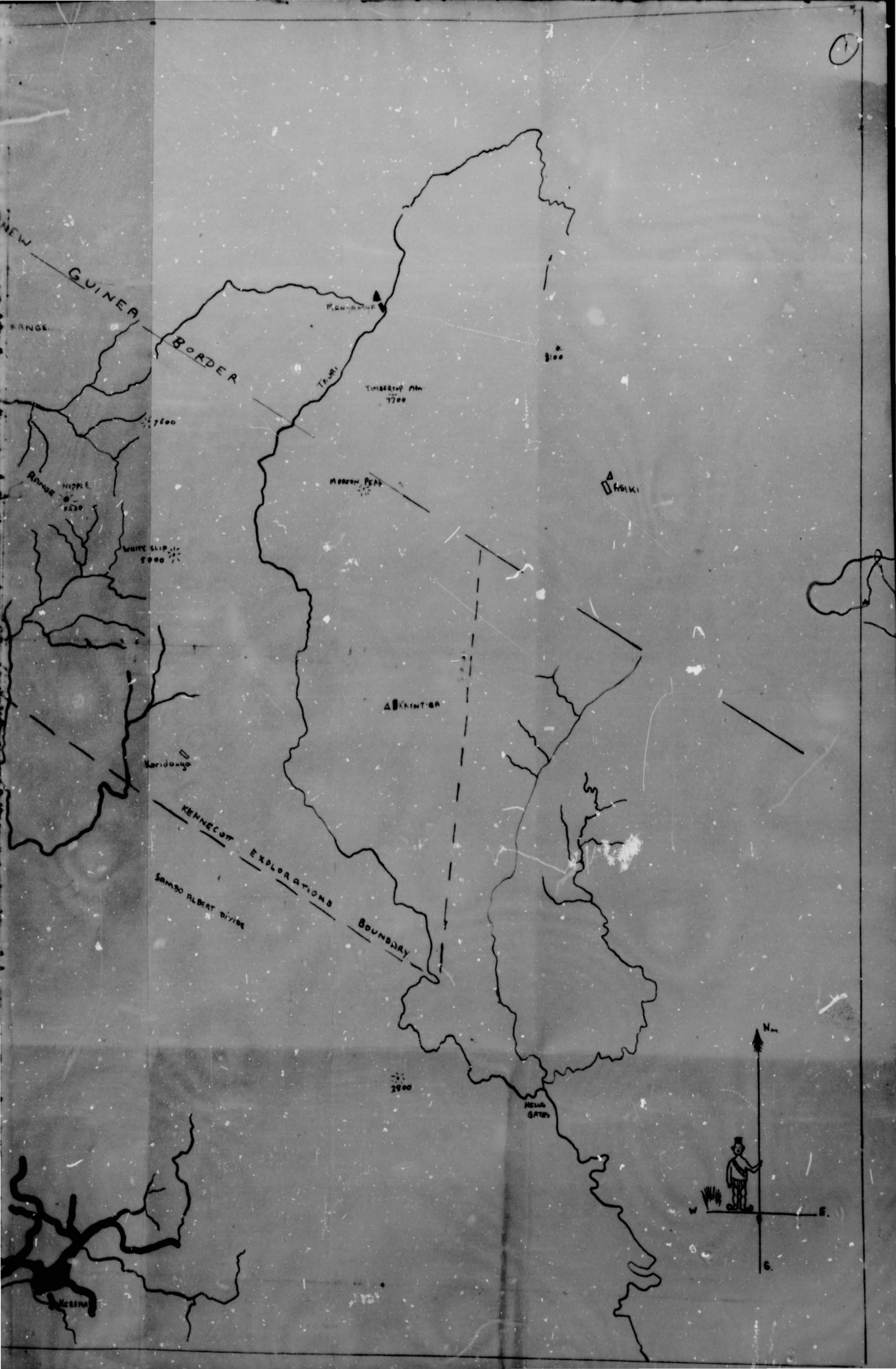
Overnight stops wwre made in LOHIKI, a village up the Lohiki River with a village book identifying it as UROHO, IORI, and HEAWA villages, as well as at KOKO. On the basis of such small real contact with the people, this officer is unprepared to make any statement about them. Suffice to say that although the first impression was not entirely favourable, a second and more lengthy visit to the river villages should prove more illuminating.

CONCLUSION

As a first glimpse of the area, this patrol was interesting. However because of the time li mitation, there was hardly time to form any balanced opinion of the people or the area. This officer looks forward to patrolling both the river villages, and the area further north, at a more leisurely pace.

D. Henton

D.Henton
Patrol Officer.
(9.9.70)


NEW GUINEA BORDER
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S.
MERENA

PATROL

No 2 IHU of 1969/70 70/71

D. HENTON P.O.

~~K.A. WALLACE ADO~~

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 3/ OF 1970-71

Patrol Conducted by G.E.HUNT. A.P.O. Local Government Council Adviser.

Area Patrolled KORIMIRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.G.HENTON. P.O. O.I.C. (in part)

Natives Council Pres: Ope Ueaka. Consts: Mosman, Saurook, Aumau and Ihiore.
Rules Insp: Pairava Evara.
Cr: Kao Opa.
Interpreters: Patrick Haure & Pairi Aihapo.

Duration—From 2/2/19 71 to 16/2/19 71

Number of Days Eight days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol Tax and Rules Inspection.

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 ....

FJM:JB

67-2-50

KONEDOBU. PAPUA

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

IHU PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71

Your reference is 67-4-42/1115 of 10th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. G.E. Hunt.

T.W. E
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

(16)

KS 67-2-4
KW/GS

Sub-District Office,
Kerema, Gulf District.

23rd April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KEREMA.

IHU Patrol Report No. 3. 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of the above report, a patrol map and claims for camping allowance. Reason for late submission of these comments is unknown, as you are aware a hand-over take-over has just been effected.

Comments that I wish to make are:

POLITICAL.

Mr. Hunt has observed what previous officers have reported of this area, namely apathy and verbal hostility. This area has been patrolled by many senior officers and also by the political education officer yet it is apparent that the level of political awareness is still not high. Perhaps, continued and persistent discussions backed up by practical examples from the council will eventually triumph.

Examples of the lack of unity within the council area are amply shown in Mr. Hunt's comments on village rivalry and also the threats to the council President.

TAX DEFAULTERS.

The problem of tax evaders has been a problem in this area for many years. An evader has many routes to choose from when avoiding a tax patrol, transport to Port Moresby is always readily available. This situation is not likely to improve until the Council makes positive improvements in the area, tangible development that the village people can identify with their tax payments. This is not likely to ever occur with the current small council population and resulting low income and revenue available for capital works. Altogether a dismal vicious circle.

COUNCIL RULES:

Past years have shown that if the adviser enforces council rules such as pig rules, road maintenance the people comply, but, when the adviser relaxes his "Kiap" authority and the responsibility is passed to the Council Rules Inspector and the Councillors, breaches increase.

e.g. A pig fence was constructed at Vailala East early in 1970 under the then adviser Mr. Smith, perhaps the new Rules Inspector Pairava-Evare is more the man for the job.

(17)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

As you are aware the road from IHU to KEREMA is basically completed. Bridges at KEAKEA and KEURU are the remaining big projects. While the people are keen to assist we should make every effort to complete them. I agree with Mr. Hunt that these bridges are going to require a person with "know-how" possibly from outside D.D.A.

They are longish spans with absolutely no solid bottom for piles and only sandy swampy banks for anchorage-abutments. Submissions for next years Rural Development Funds for these bridges will be supported.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Hunt states that this is his first patrol, so I assume this is also his first patrol report in which case he has made a better than average effort. My criticism is that he has spoiled the neatness of his typing by using indelible carbon for his copies. These are already smudgy and the report has not yet left the District. He should avoid these carbons in future. He has shown that he is an observant officer capable of expressing clearly his impressions.

For your comments and onforwarding.

K. WALLACE.
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

File:67-2-3.

DEH/MH.

The Patrol Post,
Gulf District.

22nd February, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
K E R E M A.

PATROL NO.3-1970.

Herewith four copies of a Report by Mr.G.Hunt APO of a Patrol in the Korimiri Council area.

The Patrol was accompanied intermittently by two RPNGC Members and myself, for the immediate hearing of complaints laid by the Council. However at every opportunity it was stressed that the Patrol was a Council, as opposed to a ADA Patrol.

Camping Allowance claims for Mr.Hunt are enclosed. For your comment and onforwarding, please.

D.G.Henton.
Officer in Charge.

67-2.50 (15)

HSP/GS
67-4-42/1115

Kerema, Gulf District.

10th June, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KEREMA.

IHU Patrol Report No. 3. 1970/71.

Thank you for the comments on the above patrol by Mr. G.E. Hunt.

I have the following comments:

1. As this was Mr. Hunt's first patrol he should still have been accompanied for the complete patrol and given assistance and advice. I draw your attention to Chapter II page 6 "Qualifications" of the Departmental Standing Instructions. The first paragraph of Chapter II of the original Volume I of General Field Administration would have been pertinent at the time in question.

   As this was a council patrol Mr. Henton should have still accompanied as your representative to supervise and give practical patrol training in Local Government and to be more readily available to answer any queries by Mr. Hunt. He need not have operated in the same vicinity as Mr. Hunt.

2. As the patrol was a council patrol even though the President was late for the start, the Patrol should still have awaited his arrival. The implications are obvious. While the President could perhaps have been discourteous, he may have had a legitimate reason for being late, and to local eyes capital could be made of the "arrogance" of officers who did not wait. The President through circumstances arising from this early start did not accompany the Patrol. This has led to him being threatened and has stopped him from going through his area. The cause of unity has not progressed.

3. It is important that Mr. Hunt assists in training the finance committee in its proper duties if there is any real progress to be considered. At a later date they should then all accompany the patrol for the tax payers meetings. This will also assist to bring home to the people that other groups of councillors can go through the village and that they are only part of a whole (vide page 5 opposition to Councillors ori and Kepo.).

4. Water Supply. Until absolutely sure of the quality of the youth worker the fibre glass tanks should be creeted under this Departments supervision. Such field contact on these projects is invaluable, and generally people become more co-operative.

5. Political Education. While the Local Government part was stressed during the patrol if done properly it cannot be avoided that all the points of Political Education as required must be touched on, as they are all interrelated. It is this interrelationship that is required to be bought to the people's attention.

6. Bridges. (page 10.) While information as to these bridge sites is no doubt held elsewhere, latest data as to foundation sites, bridge spans etc. should have been included if the information was being up dated. This can prevent the necessity for a return trip on a later date.

7. Agriculture and Commerce.

Are the trade stores mentioned serviced by any one central agency? Are they status symbols or do they serve a practical purpose despite "spurts with little attention paid to profit and loss calculations."

8. Law and Order.

Mr. Hunt should realise that in even urban societies law breakers often flee when the enforcing authorities or complainants move in.

Mr. Hunt has performed his duties well and the foregoing comments are to enable him to improve it even more.

R.S. BELL.
District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. G.E. Hunt, IHU.

c.c. Secretary, Department of the Administrator, Konedobu.

Two copies of the report are forwarded for your information.

R.S. BELL.
District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 2/2/71 After various delays departed Ihu at 1030 hours by canoe bound for Vailala East. Arrived at 1100 hours. Transported by Council tractor to Keakea Creek and then walked to Keakea village. Arrived at 1200 hours. Departed at 1300 hours and walked to Epemiavo arriving at 1315 hours. Departed at 1515 hours by foot for Koialahu arriving at 1600 hours. Overnight at vacant Koialahu Aid Post.

Wednesday 3/2/71 Tractor arrived at 0730 hours and transported gear to Vailala East No. 2. Departed Koialahu by tractor at 1015 hours for Aivau. Arrived 1030 hours. This was the first instance on which the road was used. Previously the beach had been used. The road between Koialahu and Vailala East No. 2. was in sound condition. Departed Aivau at 1315 hours and walked to Vailala East No. 2. arriving at 1345 hours. Completed formal Business and Meetings at 1700 hours. Overnighted. Mr. Henton joined the patrol at Koialahu.

Thursday 4/2/71 This morning was spent inspecting the village and talking to the villagers about incidental aspects of the running of the village and maintenance of the Council tractor. Two Councillors accompanying patrol did not make an appearance until midday. Walked to Vailala East No. 1. arriving at 1300 hours. Departed Vailala East at 1700 hours for Lui by canoe. Arrived at 1730 hours and overnighted at Lui.

Friday 5/2/71 Walked to Poiva arriving at 0800 hours. Returned to Haroro at 0830 hours. Villagers from Poiva had congregated here. Departed at 1100 hours and walked back to Lui where the people from Karokaro village had already assembled. Departed 1400 hours by foot for Karokaro along a walking track that would be difficult to traverse in very wet weather. Waited some time for the Council canoe to transport our party. Arrived at Ihu at 1630 hours.

Slept at Ihu Station on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights.

Monday 8/2/71 Departed Ihu at 0900 hours by canoe for Maira Plantation wharf. Arrived at 0915 hours. Waited quite some time for the President and Rules Inspector to arrive from Ihu then decided to walk to Hiloi at 1100 hours. Arrived at Hiloi at 1230 hours by which time the Councillors had arrived by tractor. Villagers from Belepa had assembled at Hiloi. Departed Hiloi at

I400 hours for a brief inspection of Belepa village and school returning at I430 hours. Departed Hiloi by tractor and arrived at Opuraria at I500 hours where the villagers from Opa had assembled. A brief inspection of nearby Opa village was made. Departed by tractor and arrived at Maira Plantation wharf at I600 hours. Canoe to Ihu arriving at I620 hours. Overnight at Ihu.

Tuesday 9/2/7I — Departed Ihu at 0800 hours by canoe for Iori. Walked on to Lepokera arriving at 0930 hours. Departed I200 hours for Iori arriving at I230 hours. Rules Inspector invited the patrol to lunch in his abode which was appreciated by all. Departed Iori at I430 hours by canoe for Ihu arriving at I500 hours.

Patrol broken for Council Meetings. Resumed Monday I5/2/7I.

Monday I5/2/7I — Departed Ihu at 09I5 by canoe for Vailala East. Transported by tractor via beach to Keakea Creek then walked to Ovahuhu arriving at I2I5 hours. Departed at I430 hours and walked to Herehere arriving at I445 hours. Departed Herehere at I6I5 hours and Returned to Ovahaha where the patrol slept overnight.

Tuesday I6/2/7I — Departed 0730 hours for Lakovu village arriving at 0745 hours. Only five adult men inhabit the village. Walked on to Novihoho arriving at 0845 hours. Departed Novihoho village at I030 hours and walked back through Aruruhu village the inhabitants of which had assembled at Novihoho village. Arrived at Pekoe village at I030 hours and found that the Hiri villagers had assembled there. Walked to Hiri then returned to Pekoe. Departed Pekoe at I200 hours and returned to Ovahaha via an alternate route which meant that one had to traverse a rather unstable makeshift bridge. Until time of departure at I600 hours the patrol chatted with villagers from the surrounding villagers. Tractor and canoe were taken back to Ihu. Arrived I830 hours.

Completion of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was broken due to Council Meetings and was comparatively brief due to the need to perform a like patrol of the Orokolo Council Area. The purposesof the patrol were:

(I) To lay Informations against Tax Defaulters;
(2) To hold Tax-Payers' Meetings;
(3) To determine Projects for the coming financial year;
(4) To contact the people and familiarize myself with the area;
(5) To "police" Council Rules and lay Informations or issue appropriate cautions;
(6) To gain experience for the reporting officer of initial value;
(7) To inform the people of Council news.

Mr. Henton accompanied the patrol for a short time in the first week. Interpreters were changed in the later stages of the patrol as one fellow's stepfather had died in the area to be visited. Two lots of two policemen were used although there was no work for them to perform.

RECEPTION.

The reception given the patrol varied from one village to the next but generally the patrol were well received. The exceptions were Keakea, Koialahu and Aivau were very little hospitality and interest were displayed. The people were extremely slow to gather although forewarned and not all the village attended. The absence of women at the meetings in some villages was noted.

The northern group of villages had obviously been preparing for the patrol's arrival for some time as they were extremely neat. The hospitality extended was meritorious.

Despite rumours of trouble brewing in the Keuru Creek villages, the reception given the patrol was friendly and enthusiastic.

Discussions in the latter two groups were both informative and probing.

Generally, the interest displayed by a village was reflected in the projects suggested.

VILLAGES.

Housing throughout the area varied but was generally sound and clean. The Rules Inspector ordered the removal of unsatisfactory dwellings. Some villages were meticulously clean and abided by the fifty yard rule whilst others were slovenly kept.

Most villages housed their fowls but dogs were allowed to roam freely in and out of houses. Many of these beasts were diseased and bug-ridden and provided a definite health threat. The Council provided for the Registration of Dogs at the last meeting. The Rule has yet to be drafted.

Pigs at Vailala East roamed at will throughout the village and there was little evidence of any effective measures to restrict their movements to comply with the Council Rule governing the matter.

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL: Local Government.

Lack of education and profound misunderstanding as pertains to the workings of the Local Government Council have become apparent through detection of pockets of, on the one hand, apathy, and, on the other, hostility of a verbal nature. The former phenomena was blatantly obvious from the reception given the patrol in some villages and from talking directly with various individuals. The latter phenomena was not so readily apparent but flared up in isolated instances. These two factors have been engendered by the relatively slow rate of economic development coupled with a jealousy based on the seemingly disproportionate priorities concerning capital works.

There is a certain amount of rivalry between villages which is of an unhealthy nature. Many villages had grievances over the use of the sole Council-owned tractor which manifested in accusations being flung at the tractor driver. The people from the Keuru group of villages appear to have very little use of the transport available and thus have great trouble in marketing their copra. The northern group of villages centred on Hiloi and Iori have the use of a tractor which was purchased by an inter-village association. This has resulted in great envy being displayed by other villages who have complained of these people using Council fuel even though the tractor was working on the roads.

No discontent with the Administration was found during the patrol yet considerable annoyance was displayed by some individuals towards the Council as an entity and more specifically towards certain representatives of the Council. A rumour circulating the Station on 10/2/71 was brought to the attention of the OIC and ADC by the Council President, Mr. Ope Oeaka. Briefly, the rumour said that when the Council patrol visited the Keuru area on the following Monday certain members were to be apprehended and assaulted. There has been a record of widespread discontent in this area for some time as the people feel that their area should be part of the Kerema Local Government Council. During my brief sojourn in the area I observed nothing to give ground to this rumour. On the contrary, the people of this area received the patrol in a friendly manner and displayed initiative in organizing a meeting to discuss the joint purchase of a tractor and asking the Council and Adviser for assistance.

Another incident occurred on Monday 15/2/71. The President was late in joining the patrol so the patrol left without him. Travelling alone through Keakea village he was threatened by a man wielding a bush knife. He returned to Ihu and did not rejoin the patrol. The matter is being attended to by Mr. Henton.

In all villages attempts were made by the Councillors to enlighten the people on the financial operations of the Council but words and figures appeared to fall on bewildered minds. A pictorial representation of the financial set-up could do a little to alleviate this problem.

The Councillors in general must realise that they are not portraying a correct picture of the Council's policies if indeed they are delivering any Council news at all, as was found to be the case in more than one village.

Local Government Councillors.

Councillor.	Village.	Remarks.
Ope Oeaka	Hiloi	Accompanied patrol. Capable orator. Has shown initiative in many facets. Trade store in process of construction. Can tend to be unreliable at times.
Pairava Evare	Iori	Rule Inspector. Improved as patrol progressed. A very capable type.
Kao Opa	Iori	Accompanied patrol. Had little to say or do.
Ori Ori	Vailala East No. 2.	Was accused by fellow villagers of contravening Pig Rule. Lack of competent witnesses. In charge of Council's outboard motor but does not appear to be doing so efficiently.
Kepo Hulamari	Vailala East No. 2.	An orator but not one of the best.

Both Crs. Ori and Kepo accompanied the patrol for a short time until opposition to their presence was encountered at Opuraria. The people were annoyed because they believed the two councillors had no authority to be there. This incident was unfortunate as the councillors were displaying an active interest.

Kauaku Aria	Vailala East No. I.	Displayed a lively interest in affai: as they concerned his village. Tends to be docile on matters covering the whole area.
Woaea Herova	Vailala East No. 2.	Unsighted.
Kouoru Nanaia	Koialahu	Absent in Port Moresby.
Auri Naino	Aivau	Not the model councillor by any means. Did not pay tax for current year and was fined $20.
Aiara Kokopea	Keakea	Not impressive.
Lahipo Kiuai	Ovahuhu	Kept in the background.
Aila Mere	Ovahaha	Very helpful. Keen interest.
Kore Keria	Herehere	Helpful. Not terribly active.
Hiaro Naia	Novihoho	Young. Resourceful. Takes a keen interest in Council matters. Approached patrol at Ovahuhu and visits Ihu often on Council business
Nohoro Nohoro	Pekoe	Not very verbal.
Makeroro Hekahu	Haroro	Very verbal. Provides some useful ideas. Promotes discussion.
Ohavu Pokuea	Lui	Not impressive.
Evara Hopeho	Opuraria	Very impressive. Fluent ideas.
Keo Karm	Lepokera	Impressive. Informs people well.

Tax Defaulters and Tax-Payers' Meetings.

Defaulters were found in all villages and numbered from one to ten per village. In the early part of the patrol Mr. Henton heard Court cases on the spot but this was amended in the latter half of the patrol to demonstrate to the people the division between Local Government and D.D.A. A significant percentage of tax defaulters evaded the patrol by either taking to the bush or being conveniently absent in their spouses' village.

Defaulters proffered little or no excuse as to non-payment. Money did not appear to be the crux of the problem as it came forth in plenty in payment for fines. Most defaulters, however, appeared to be those fringe members of society who contribute little to the general livlihood of the community.

Embarrassment was caused to the members of the patrol on more than one occasion due to the incomplete and incorrect Council records. The new Clerk is attempting to remedy this. Many of those who had paid yet were unrecorded possessed tax tickets dated as late as November and December. Steps have been taken to remedy this for 1971-2.

The Council President was reluctant to prosecute certain parties initially but corrected this fallacy almost immediately.

Exemption tickets appeared to have been handed out very liberally in the past. Many able-bodied persons were found to be in possession of them. In most cases there were no mitigating circumstances. Numerous people also presented the patrol with outdated tickets which through lack of understanding or plain shrewdness placed the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ patrol in a precarious position.

The taxpayers' meetings were notorious for two drastic inclinations. The first was the almost universal demand to lower the tax rate. A vote was called for in all villages after prolonged discussion. Opinions were as follows:- Keakea and Epemiavo:$6; Koialahu:$6; Aivau:$6; Vailala East No.2:$5; Vailala East No.1:$6; Poiva and Haroro:$6; Lui:$6; Lepokera:$10; Iori:$7; Hiloi and Belepa:$6; Opuraria and Opa:$6.

The Keuru Creek area villages were visited after the Council had passed the 1971-2 Tax Rule. When informed of the new rate most seemed in agreement and no dissenting voice was heard.

The second inclination was for the people to believe that the Council was not fulfilling promises and that it was "good for nothing". Many comments in this vane were noted of which a few are reproduced below.

Keakea: "Council is not doing enough".

Koialahu: "The Council has promised three or four times to build a classroom but nothing is done. The Council is not doing its job properly. I made sago and sold it for $33 in Moresby. I bought $10 timber from Mr. Counsel for schoolroom but still nothing happens. I am keeping the rest."

Vailala East No.2: "We do not trust the Council".

Haroro: "The Council is picking on our village. Why don't you go to other villages".

Lui: "The Council came around last year and asked us how much tax we wanted to pay. We said $6 but the Council says it is going to be $10 so this shows that the Council doesn't take any notice of us."

One young man suggested that they would be better off with village societies instead of paying tax and seeing nothing for it.

Council Rules.

Flagrant breaches of Council Rules were observed in some villages and the violaters of such Rules were either cautioned or prosecuted in which case it was after repeated warnings. Pairava Evare, The Council Rules Inspector, performed admirably. I intend to back up this segment of the patrol in approximately two months by accompanying Pairava on a patrol to check offenders.

Most serious breaches were concerning the Pig Rule. Swine were found wandering at leisure in Vailala East No. I & 2, who were the principal offending villages. Thirty eight people were prosecuted. Ovahuhu was the only other village to keep pigs.

Breaches of the Sanitary and Health Rule were common with the more serious offenders being prosecuted. Many ground soaks or wells are not fenced and cautions were given. All dwellings that are in a state of collapse are to be pulled down and burnt.

The inland villages are noticeably cleaner and neater in appearance than their coastal neighbours. This may be due in part to the fact that the more progressive and active Councillors come from these villages.

Council Works.

(a) Water Supply.

None of the new fibreglass tanks purchased by the Council have as yet been erected but this work should be completed by the end of April. Some people were dismayed that the Council should dump the tanks in their villages and not show them how they should be constructed. The matter is now being attended to by the Council Youth Worker with the help of the two Youth Workers graciously lent by the Orokolo Council.

Many of the pumps in the Council Area are out of commission due to, in most cases, a faulty foot valve. The matter is being attended to.

Below is a list of the water supply facilities in each village and the comments on each.

Village.	Supply.	Comments.
	(X) To be provided with fibreglass tank)	
Keakea (X)	Concrete well & pump. Waterholes.(fenced)	Pump is broken. Has been for 6 mths. Easily poluted.
Epemiavo	Waterhole.(fenced) 44 gal drum.	Easily poluted. Insufficient catchment.
Vailala East 2	Concrete well & pump.	Working efficiently.
Vailala East I	Concrete well. Water hole.(fenced)	Not completed. Easily poluted.
Karokaro	Spear.	
Lepokera	Concrete well & pump.	Working efficiently. Nut and bolt required for handle.
Iori	Bore. 44 gal. drums.	Good condition.
Opa	Stream draining from sago swamp. Incomplete sanitary well.	Easily poluted.
Opuraria (X)	Springs.(2)	Easily poluted.
Hiloi (X)	Bore.	Insufficient supply. Can be poluted.
Belepa (X)	Soak at edge of swamp.	Easily poluted.

Village.	Supply.	Comments.
Poiva	Waterhole.(unfenced)	Easily poluted.
Lui	Spear point. Waterhole.	 Easily poluted.
Haroro	Spear point. 44 gal. drums.	Works if primed.
	One man, Paiva Paiva, has invested in his own corrigated iron water tank.	
Koialahu (X)	Sanitary well. Waterhole.	Needs maintenance. Easily poluted.
Aivau	Waterholes.(fenced)	Easily poluted.
Ovahuhu (X)	Waterhole at Ovahaha. 44 gal. drums.	 Insufficient catchment.
Ovahaha	Waterholes. 3. Concrete well & pump.	Easily poluted. Discoloured. Either pump broken or pipe does not seem to reach level of water which is IO-I2' below ground level. Fibreglass lid on well can easily be lifted.
Herehere (X)	Waterholes. 2 at edge of sago swamp.	Easily poluted. One clear other discoloured.
Lakovu	Waterhole. 44 gal. drum.	
Novihoho (X)	Small stream from swamp supplies only water.	
Pekoe	Same stream as above.	Completely insanitary.
Hiru	As above.	
Aruruhu	As above.	

(b) Aid Post- Koialahu.

The aid post has been completed except for the mounting of the new tank. No aid post orderly has as yet been appointed.

Political Education.

The only aspect of political education attempted was that concerning Local Government. All Councillors accompanying the patrol attempted to enlighten the people as to the Council's work. Self-help was the focal point of this meagre educational spree. The greatest impression was made in the Keuru area where the people thought it would be a good idea if all the Council area people chipped in to help build the bridge at Keakea Creek and likewise at Keuru Creek when funds become available. They also appeared very eager to purchase a tractor and trailer through a community contributory scheme. The pitfalls of such a scheme were outlined by myself but this did little to dampen enthusiasm. The results and consequent success or failure of the scheme will depend chiefly on the outcome of the meeting to be held at Herehere shortly.

The lack of penetration of basic concepts of Government is apparent when one questions the villagers memory as pertains to past D.D.A. officers. Most accounts are praiseworthy but without exception deeds are remembered far more than thoughts. This displays the definite need for a more activist approach to the task of educating these people so that they may comprehend clearly the more complex, and indeed the most basic, elements of Local Government.

PROJECTS.

Village.	Remarks.	
Ovahuhu	Pig Wire.	This group of eight villages are interested in purchasing a tractor and trailer through a group contributory scheme. They hope the Council will help them financially and also in the training of a driver. The Keuru Creek Bridge is also uppermost in their minds.
Ovahaha Herehere Lakovu Novihoho		
Pekoe Aruruhu Hiru	These 3 villages require a water supply system of their own. eg., fibreglass tanks.	
Keakea	No projects.	
Epemiavo	" "	
Koialahu	Outboard Motor. Contacts for Bridge at Keakea to villagers.	
Aivau	No projects. Three concrete pipes to be sent to another village.	
Vailala East No. I.	Pig Wire.	
Vailala East No. 2.	No projects.	
Poiva	No projects.	
Haroro	" "	
Lui	" "	
Lepokera	Six wheelbarrows. Fencing wire.	
Iori	Cement pipes for culverts. Six wheelbarrows.	
Opa	Corrigated iron for catchment areas.	
Opuraria	" " " "	
Hiloi	Welding equipment.	
Belepa	" "	

ECONOMIC: General Rural Development.

The two main points of interest discussed where:-

(a) The Proposed Keakea Creek Bridge.

The people along the coast are all in favour of completing this bridge as soon as possible. It was suggested that the timber might be cut by an advance party in the upstream reaches of Keakea Creek then floated down when the creek is in flood. Then the men from the Council Area could assemble for approximately one week in order to build the bridge. One problem that arises immediately is the availability of a person with sufficient "know-how" in bridge-building. This bridge is of utmost importance to the economic development of the Keuru Creek Area. It will also help to bind the Council Area into a more cohesive group and help to dissipate secessionist tendencies.

(b) The Proposed Keuru Creek Bridge.

This span will require a far more complicated structure. It is intended to apply for Rural Development Funds for the financial year 1972-3 as it is too late to apply for 1971-2. The people of this area are extremely keen to get things under way as soon as possible. Matters of materials and labour are current points of discussion. A site has been allotted but it is some distance inland and fringed on one side by swamp.

(c) Handicap to Rural Development through Self-Help.

The absence of the more virile sector of the population throughout the Council Area is undoubtedly a hobble for economic development. Some villages are almost completely devoid of young men. As well as the drain on physical resources this exodus has resulted in those few educated persons not returning any value to the community in which they were nurtured. One has only to look at the state of some dwellings and the lack of new ones to realize the stagnation that has hit the village. Conservatism is one peculiarity of the aged which is a difficult attitude to overcome as one is often met with passive resistance.

(d) Activities of Development Departments.

No development activities apparent.

(e) Agriculture and Commerce.

Many trade stores were found throughout the Council Area but most were either closed because their stocks were depleted or the owners had found the running of them beyond their means. Operation of such enterprises seems to occur in spurts with little attention paid to profit and loss calculations.

A disappointing aspect of the rural economy is the very low percentage of nuts that reach the copra drier. Laziness, fragmented holdings and distance from driers and from markets appear to be the main causes of the wastage.

Considerably more effort is expended in the making of sago which is sent to Moresby for sale.

Some villages have realised the availability of a stable market for betel nut in Daru and Moresby. However, as yet, exports have not begun on a commercial scale.

(f) Ferry for Keuru Creek.

A ferry consisting of a number of 44 gallon drums welded together was observed at Ovahaha. It appears that the ferry has been abandon-ed as it has been left high and dry by the tide. If the purchase of the tractor is realised the possibility of salvaging the ferry as a temporary measure will be looked into.

SOCIAL:

Education.

The only school servicing the Keuru Creek Area is to be found at Araimiri. It is a Roman Catholic school.

A United Church school at Vailala East provides schooling for children from Koialahu, Aivau and Vailala East No. I & 2.

United church schools at Aivau and Ovahuhu as well as Catholic schools at Ovahaha and Herehere have been closed.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission holds sway over the remainder of the area with schools at Iori, Karokaro and Belepa. Iori school has not been sanctioned as yet by the Administration. Belepa school is unpopular. The SDA Mission has already commenced a move to purchase land on the Vailala River north of Ihu for the purpose of building a Boarding school for the Gulf District.

The numbers of school-age children not attending school is alarming. The next patrol through this area hopes to give a fuller picture of the situation.

Health.

In general the health of the people was fair. A French Roman Catholic sister from Araimiri does a regular patrol to Herehere where the people from the Keuru Area may see her. However, not many, apart from those at Herehere, appear to use her services. No Aid Post is situated in the Area. Numerous people had sores, scabies and small ulcers dotting their persons. No form of medication had been applied.

There is an Aid Post at Karokaro where a European, Mrs. Way administers some medication.

Belepa has an Aid Post with a New Irelander as Orderly.

One disturbing facet of this patrol was the incidence of leprosy encountered. Lepokera had fourteen cases out of a permanent population of about two hundred. Iori also had cases. In Hiloi, Opuraria, Opa and Belepa instances of the disease were noted. A young lad of about nine years at Opuraria was afflicted on the hand and nose. When questioned as to what treatment these people were receiving the Councillor replied in the negative.

Tuberculosis was prevalent in most villages but some work appears to have been done to arrest the spread of the disease, although it does not appear to have been policed particularly well.

The insanitary water supply system operating in most villages must surely be the primary cause of infection. Mosquitoes larva were observed on most.

Death in the villages appears to be a quite common occurence as was shown by the number of women and young children with shaved pates. Upon questioning the people stated that the deceased simply got sick and died. No age group appeared to be specially blessed.

Mental disease was noted in all villages and unfortunately, as in most societies, these afflicted people are shunned and provide a source of merriment for the very young.

The skin disease, commonly called "grilli", was not uncommon. Many young children sported the unsightly patterns. Vitamin deficiencies were also apparent in a large number of people with light coloured blotches on their skin.

The preference for sago as the staple item of diet does little to deter malnutrition. Root crops and the coconut are eaten spasmodically. Fish provide the major source of protein.

The betel nut habit makes for unsightly teeth but I am unaware as to the effect of the mixture of nut, mustard and lime on the dentures, gums and linings of the mouth.

Latrine construction and use leave a great deal to be desired. The hole lined with a 44 gallon drum enjoys universal application. However, the use of coconut husks means that the latrines become choked and ineffective very quickly. I tend to think that the latrines are merely show-pieces for the patrol officer as I did not witness the use of one on any occasion. The bush is still the main convenience as was witnessed by the numerous deposits encountered as one was walking on the outskirts of the villages. A practice which was noted that could have dire consequences was that of defaecating in the village bathing facilities.

Law and Order.

Repeatedly during this patrol the reporting officer was approached to adjudicate between parties to a dispute. This in one way was a good thing as it provided the opportunity of informing the PEOPLE through example (or rather lack of example) of the transition of certain officers from one type of administration to another, namely, Local Government. The people appearedto understand the mechanics of the situation although they were no doubt hazy as to the reasons behind the move. Most people, however, were still under the impression that the reporting officer was the prosecutor and steps were taken to attempt to remedy this, although our attempts, I feel, fell on barren ground.

A certain dread is still experienced by many of the seemingly unlimited and almighty power of the "kiap". This is an unhealthy attitude that resulted in many tax defaulters fleeing. One character fled to Kerema. Matters of a more serious nature such as stealing reach the ears of the patrol officer often long after the deed has been committed. However, trivial squabbles are brought immediately to the notice of the officer by the embarrassed party who is usually bent on revenge and hopes that the officer will deliver a quick and decisive blow to their adversary whilst tempers are still hot.

Missions.

The Catholic Mission at Araimiri tend to hold sway over the Keuru Area but their influence is not particularly great.

The United Church have limited influence in a small pocket around Vailala East.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission cover the largest area but it is difficult to gauge their influence. No pigs are raised in their area but this does not deter residents from buying pigs from Vailala East nor killing wild pigs which abound in the area.

Women's Clubs.

Very little activity was noted. The Club at Koialahu is in danger of falling through as the former President has left the village accompanied by the Passbook for the Club's funds. The Passbook is in her name.

The only other Club functioning was at Vailala East No. 2. They have applied to the Council for a Sewing Machine and their request has been granted. Their Clubhouse is in good order but the porch needs replacing. Also a minor squabble evolved over who should clear the surrounding area. This was resolved.

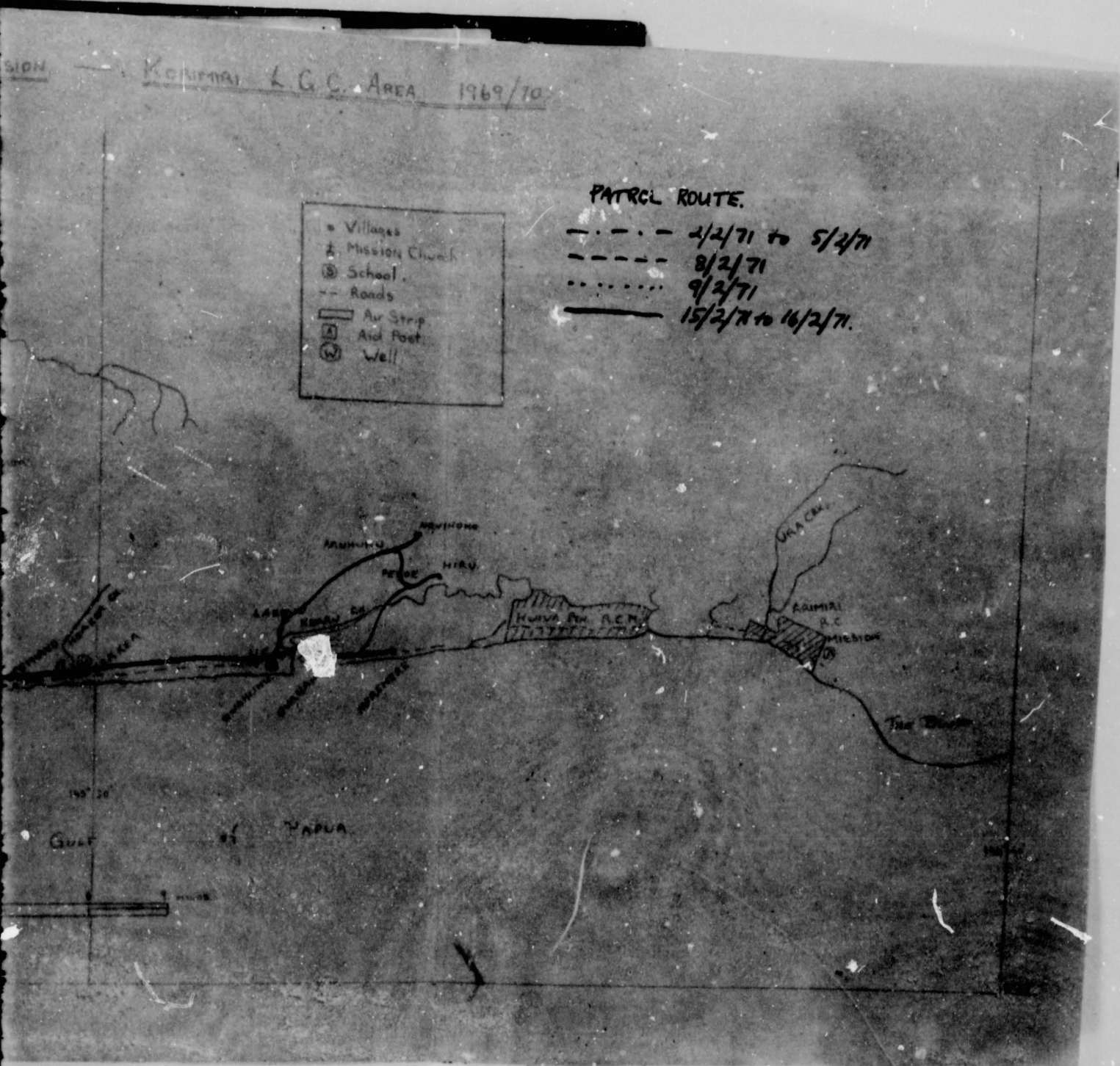
CONCLUSION.

This was the first patrol of any kind that I have been on and I enjoyed it immensely. First-hand knowledge of the area and people, although only a smattering, should stand me in good stead when I next visit the area. Lack of experience has taken its toll during this patrol but I feel the benefit derived was considerable. The prestige of the patrol was somewhat flattened in Novihoho village when it was found that the Government Interpreter accompanying the patrol was a tax defaulter from this village. Assurances were made that an Information would be laid. Mr. Henton provided invaluable assistance and advice during this patrol despite his heavy work load. Another fortunate aspect of the patrol that eventuated was the people's acceptance of me as a "Council Man" as distinguished from the normal patrol officer.

Opposition to paying Council Tax generally stemmed from individual or group dissatisfaction with Council performance. Since the Council can't perform unless they have finance, tax default compounds the situation. This is a difficult concept for the average villager to grasp.

VAILALA EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION — KORIMIRI L.G.C. AREA 1969/70

SION — Kerimai L.G.C. Area 1969/70



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 4 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by D. HENTON P.O.

Area Patrolled IVORI/LOHIKI AREA OF UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Constable 1/c Wabianik 0214, Const. 1/c Ihiore 871
Const. Diamine 2609, 2 interpreters.

Duration—From 13 / 4 /1971 to 29/ 4 /1971

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 / 8 /1970

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

Map Reference Fourmil Kikori Milinch Kerema

Objects of Patrol Investigation of possible murders

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 ....

FJM:JB

6.

KOMBIDOBU. PAPUA

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

IHU PATROL NO. A OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-4-43/2332 of 10th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. D. Heaton.

T.W.E.
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-2.54 (14)

67-4-43/2332.
HEP:KAM.

KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT.

10th June, 1971.

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

IHU PATROL REPORT No. 4-1971.

Your comments on the above report have been noted.

Currently, these people are indeed out of the normal route of routine contact and, as staffing permits, Mr. Henton should return to the area. This does not mean that he is to devote his whole time there but rather that this is only a minor part of the overall work in the patrol area.

Mr. Henton, through "frustrated" and gloomy over the prospects of these people, should be complimented on his efforts. He must realise that, due to other more important commitments, too frequent or hurried contact with no long term follow-up at this stage could be a disservice to this area in the long run.

(R.S. BELL),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

cc: Officer-in-Charge, IHU.
Mr. Henton, Patrol Officer, IHU.

Minute to:

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies for your information please.

R.S. Bell
(R.S. BELL),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

(13)

PATROL

67-1-2.

AEJ/MH.

Ihu Patrol Post,
Gulf District.

31st May, 1971.

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

IHU PATROL No.4 -1970-71.

Attached please find four(4) copies of the above Patrol, conducted by Mr.Patrol Officer Henton.

Until such time as each group in the area is contacted, and a consolidation programme implemented, there will no doubt be further incidences of bodies floating down the Vailala. Bearing this in mind, I intend sending Mr.Henton back to the area, possibly in July, when he can spend approximately a month working south from the M'BWEI river, contacting and consolidating those people between the M'BWEI and the EVORI rivers. Depending on his results, a follow-up patrol will be launched at a later date. It is obvious that short patrols, for a specific purpose, are futile. when dealing with a primitive and elusive people such as these.

I have no further comments to make.

For your informations, please.

A.E.Johnson.
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 13 April — Left station 9.30 AM by canoe and dinghy. Arrived LOHIKI Village 3.00 PM. Noted that the Lohiki River was too high low for the canoe. Enquired after a guide who knew the track going up the river to the settlement at UKORO, with no success. Slept LOHIKI.

Wednesday 14 April — Heavy rain in the early morning, lasting until about 10.00 AM. Sent out talk for a guide to come, meanwhile waiting to see if the river would rise enough to allow us to use the canoe. River remained too low, and no guide came. Slept LOHIKI.

Thursday 15 April — Advised by the local people that a gentleman from UKORO was coming to guide the patrol. No sign of him by 11 AM, so rather than waste another day, departed for KOKO, having changed the plans for the pat ol. Arrived at IORI 3.00 PM. Slept IORI.

Friday 16 April — Departed for KOKO at 7.30 AM, arrived 12.00 PM. Made camp at KOKO, only to discover that the VO had died, and the area was nearly deserted. Questioned a few people about the rumoured deaths, and about walking tracks in the area. Slept KOKO.

Saturday 17 April — After heavy rain, and leaving most of the heavy cargo at KOKO, departed at 10.30 for a village called UVAKUPA. After 1½ hours came to a small settlement, called UKUL. The hamlet was deserted but for an old man and a woman, the other people having fled to the bush. Patrol rested while the interpreter called out for them to return, and although several people were sighted running through the bush, no others were contacted. The patrol continued along a well worn track, UVAKUPA being reportedly very close. At 4.00 PM camp was made on a ridge, with UVAKUPA still "very close". Slept en route UVAKUPA.

Sunday 18 April — Departed at 8.00. Met on the road by several people, who followed the patrol all day. Arrived at one roundhouse at 11.20. Three men one women and a child contacted. Sent out the patrol followers, interpreter and a police man to call all people in the vicinity to the house. Party returned at 5.00 PM with a line of local villagers. Reported sighting three roundhouses, and several bush houses very near. Purchased food and talked with the locals. Slept UVAKUPA.

Monday 19 April — Spent the entire day talking with the people, and enquiring about the rumoured fighting. As several more men arrived at the camp. Purchased more food, trading for salt, matches and tobacco. The people mistrusted even coins, only one man having seen them before.

Tuesday 20 April

Departed for KOKO at 11.00, no one being willing or able to guide the patrol any further. Just before the patrol arrived at URDE, surprised a group of children swimming, and their parents in the garden. Everyone took to the bush, although several people later returned. En route the patrol followers frequently called out, and were answered from the bush on several occasions. Talked with the people at URDE, and returned to KOKO, arriving at 3.00 PM. Slept KOKO

Wednesday 21 April

Spent the entire day talking with the people and trying to find out about the deaths reported from the area, and rumoured fighting. Nothing achieved. No one volunteered to guide the patrol further. Slept KOKO

Thursday 22 April

In the face of refusal by the people to guide the patrol, cut the cargo in half and started cutting a track along the bank of the river, to reach a place called HARAMBA, reportedly about half way to WHITEHEAD FALLS. Insufficient petrol to use the canoe. After about 45 minutes and one miles walking, was advised that stories had come from the LOHIKI people that there had been fighting and killing there. The patrol returned to KOKO. Both canoe and dingay had been sent back to the station, so the rest of the day was devoted to building rafts, the plan being to raft to IORI, and then to proceed to Lohiki in hired canoes. Slept KOKO.

Friday 23 April

Departed by raft at 6.00 AM. After a slow, hot and uneventful trip, was met by the canoe. The outboard motor operator had also heard the xx rumours, and returned early. Anticipating a possible extension to the duration of the patrol, returned to the station with one sick carrier to collect more rations, while the rest of the patrol slept at IORI. Arrived at the station 5.30 PM. Slept IHU.

Saturday 24 April

Left Ihu 9.30 with a dinghy load of rations. Arrived Lohiki 3.00 PM. Paid off all but eight carriers, and prepared togo up the Lohiki River by dinghy and canoe. Slept LOHIKI.

Sunday 25 April

9.00 AM departed up the Lohiki River. River very low, and numerous stops were required to drag the dinghy over rapids and replace shear-pins. Arrived URORO 4.15 PM. All rumours were denied, but stories of a sing sing and fight at HAUVARAKO, near Whitehead Falls were told. Slept URORO.

Monday 26 April.

Anzac Day. Despatched two policeman to fetch two men named by KOKO people as being involved in some unspecified "trouble" Questioned one URORO man about the death of his brother in law (apparently no suspicious circumstances). Slept URORO.

Tuesday 27 April	10.00 AM the party returned with two suspects. The entire day was spent in questioning them with little success. Purchased food. Slept UROMO.
Wednesday 28 April	Most of the day was spent investigating rumours, but nothing was forthcoming. However during the investigation several minor matters came to light, and the two suspects were named in adultery and fighting complaints. Both were charged, tried and convicted. Slept UROMO.
Thursday 29 April	Departed by canoe and dinghy for LOHIKI Village. Self and police returned to station with prisoners by dinghy, arriving at 3.00 PM after the ~~xxx~~ motor got water in the carburetor. Slept IMU.

End Of Patrol

(9)

INITIAL REPORT

Introduction

1 The area patrolled was part of the Upper Vailala Census Division. Within this Division there are two different types of people, the people who live on the banks of the Vailala River, and the people who inhabit the tributaries and the hills in which these tributaries rise. The river people are essentially the same as the coastal people, apparently having migrated upstream at some time in the past. They speak a dialect that is intelligible to the people of the coast. They have long been censused, and under Government control. By contrast, the people of the hills and tributaries have had very little contact, and very few of them are listed in any census book. They were once known as Kukukukus.

2 There are three main tributaries to the Vailala, which feed it from an easterly or south-easterly direction. They are the Ivori, the Lohiki and the Ivori rivers. There are known settlements on all three rivers, but the unknown but probably small population that inhabits the ranges that seperate these rivers has not yet been contacted.

3 In late February and March various rumours were heard at the station of fighting and killings somewhere in the hills. These rumours seemed to be substatiated by bodies sighted floating down the Vailala. The first body was sighted towards the end of February. It was reported that there was a body stuck under the wharf at Ihu. By the time a proper search could be made, the body had been washed away by the high tide and strong current. However it was described as the body of Chimbu, or of an Ivori/Lohiki man. Since no labourers from either of the plantations upstream from Ihu were missing, the body was assumed to have come from the headwaters. It was said to be very bloated, and starting to decay.

4 About two weeks later, a body was washed up on the beach at Keakem. The body was that of a woman, aged between twenty and thirty. It was not the body of a coastal or river person, and is assumed to have been washed out of themouth of the river on a falling tide, and washed up on the beach on the next high tide. I estimate that it had been dead for about ten days. The only mark on the body was a puncture wound on the right buttock, and the right forearm was broken. Both of these injuries could possibly have been inflicted after death, when the body struck one of the many snags in the river.

5 A short time later it was rumoured at Belepa Village that a party of hill men had come down to trade with coastal people. On the way, somewhere in the region of the Ivori river, they had a fight in which several people were killed. Although the people at the Ivori settlement were questioned thoroughly, no substance was found in the story and it was dismissed. However in the course of the investigation a death on the Lohiki river was reported. It was said that a man, living away from other people with his two wives, had returned from hunting with a knife wound in his thigh. The wives ran away to get help, but when they returned the next day he was dead.

6 Because of these rumours it was decided to mount a patrol in the Ivori-Lohiki-Ivori area. No map could be found that showed any more than the known settlements, and the walking tracks through the area are known only to the uncontacted inhabitants. The patrol plan was therefore very flexible, and a large line of carriers was taken to allow for prolonged walking.

(8)

INVESTIGATION

7 People at KOKO, on the Ivori River, at UVAKUPA, to the north of the Ivori, at UROMO on the Lohiki and from surrounding hamlets were questioned. The investigation began at KOKO. The now deceased Village Constable at KOKO was DIRI, who could normally be relied on to tell the truth eventually. On arrival at KOKO it was discovered that he had died, and that the area was practically deserted. The brother of the late VC, PAOA, and his wife are the only remaining inhabitants. They both denied all knowledge of any trouble, and of any other people in the area that could assist the patrol. However later a woman arrived at the camp, who was once married to a man from Lohiki, and who speaks the river dialect fluently. With a great show of secrecy she told the interpreter that the late VC had attended at feast at IARIPA, a village about one day up the river by paddle canoe and half a day into the hills. When he returned from the feast he died, as a result of sorcery worked on him by one AMAKA, who was also responsible for the death of several other people. She gave the sorcerers village as UVAKUPA, saying it was about two hours walk away. According to her, KAPA, the VC before Diri, SIMON, WEHI, AUKATATA, and Diri's wife UKEPA had also been killed through this man's sorcery. This story was later confirmed by PAOA, who earlier had denied all knowledge of it. This caused me to further doubt his reliability.

8 The next day the patrol proceeded towards UVAKUPA. After about half an hour the sorcerer himself was met. He was asked to accompany the patrol as a guide, and agreed to do so. People met at UEDE Yik hamlet threw no further light on the matter, however at UVAKUPA several people were questioned and were able to assist a little. About one month before the patrol arrived, at roughly the same time as the first rumours were heard, there had been a feast at HAUVAKAKO Village, on the Ivori river at Whitehead Falls. The people of this area have a reputation for fighting after their feasts, although this was not admitted by the informants. The feast was attended by people from LOHIKI, and to the north from the MEMI River area. Having stated this much the informants stopped co-operating. Working through two interpreters it is difficult at the best of times to get a direct answer to the question asked, and further questioning was fruitless.

9 During the return trip more people were contacted at UEDE hamlet. They had heard of the feast, and had heard that after it many people had died. They did not know the cause, but attributed the deaths to sorcery.

10 At KOKO there was great difficulty in finding a guide to take the patrol to the scene of the feast, and after it was made clear that the patrol intended going there, the VC's brother came forth with a story about murders taking place at the LOHIKI settlement. In retrospect, it seems likely that he was trying to get the patrol out of the area. If this was the case, he succeeded. The patrol left the IVORI River area, and went to the LOHIKI, to investigate these fresh rumours.

11 At LOHIKI settlement, the story of the man living in the bush was investigated. Unfortunately both his wives had returned to their villages, and could not be questioned. The brother in law of the deceased, who was called to the scene by the two wives, was questioned, and his answers indicated that there were no suspicious circumstances. It was claimed that he had fallen from a tree, and impaled himself on a sharp stick. Although his answers were not entirely satisfactory, nothing further could be done owing to the absence of the wives of the deceased man.

12 Two gentlemen from UNUMO hamlet, about four hours walk from UNUMO, were questioned about the feast at HAUVAKAKO, on the IVOMI River. After prolonged questioning, they admitted to being at the feast. They were quick to add, without being asked, that they took no weapons with them, and carried only their feathers and a little food. This was later proved to be a lie, as they said that the used their knives and axes to build a bush shelter to sleep in en route. They said that they went to the feast, and danced for one day. The second day heavy rain fell, and all the people sat in their houses. They claimed that some of the men who came spoke Pidgin, indicating that they had come from as far away as the fringes of the Menyamya area. The next day it was still raining, and according to the two men all the people sat in the houses and talked peacfully. When they were told about the bodies that had been found in the Vailala, they said that a lot of people had died after the feast, from sorcery, and that perhaps some of them had been thrown in the river.

13 Both men were questioned thoroughly. Points of difference were found in their stories, but even when confronted with them they would not change. Although at times they were obviously not telling the truth, there seemed no way to get the real story. Whenever the questions veered towards some relevant fact, the answers became so indirect and vague that it became clear that further questioning would be a waste of time. However during talks with the VO at UNUMO both men were named in complaints about adultery and fighting, and were subsequently convicted.

14 Owing to the scattered population and the difficulty of the terrain, it was impossible to mount a full investigation at the time. However it seems that there are two likely explanations for the rumours that were heard at Ihu, and the bodies in the river. After the feast at HAUVAKAKO, there could have been an argument and a fight. There was a large number of "foreigners" at the feast, and it is the custom for these people to carry their weapons with them, particularly when they have to walk any distance through the bush. The way the two LOHIKI men were so insistent that they carried no weapons, even before they were asked, and were later shown to be lying; the way the KAKO people seemed to try to prevent the patrol from going to the village itself, and the reputation of these people seems to support this theory. Alternatively, at the feast poison could have been introduced into the food. These people include the use of poisons in their sorcery, and most likely have a range of potent poisons found in the bush. This would confirm the local theory that the people died from sorcery. It was said by some that they just returned to their houses and died, while the more badly afflicted ones died at the feast. One man described the symptoms of the sorcery as stomach pains, and bleeding from the nose and ears. According to the Medical Assistant at Ihu, this could have been caused by one of the bush poisons. The symptoms did not sound like those of food poisoning or "pig bel".

15 Until we have some idea of the areas of population, the tracks and the number of these people, it will be virtually impossible to properly investigate such occurences.

SOCIAL

16 The social system of these people is radically different from that of the people living on the Vailala River, and on the coast. Although there are small hamlets, there are no villages as such. While at KOKO the patrol was told that UVAKUPA is a village, probably because of the inadequacy of the interpretation. It is only a collection of roundhouses, seperated from each other by distances of up to three or four miles. UVAKUPA is in fact the name of a hill, around which the houses are scattered. Each household is an semi autonomous, and I doubt if there is any gathering of all the people of one "village" except in the most exceptional circumstances. The people professed ignorance of tracks leading to other areas of population, but whether this is a further example of their insular existence, or came from su picion of the patrol's motives, I do not know.

17 The roundhouses are large enough to accomodate fifteen or twenty people in comfort, but although this may be the total population of the house, they are seldom all there at the same time. Gardens are situated within half a days walk of the house, and small temporary bush shelters are erected in them, in which the people live for months at a time.

18 Very few of the people contacted admitted to ever going out of their own family's area. It is possible that there is stillx a strong underlying amity between different groups in the Ivori/Lohiki area, which contributes to their insular existence. At one rounhouse at UVAKUPA, several fighting shields were sighted, being used to cover doorways. The shields were well scarred in battle, and some of the marks appeared to be recently made. Scars that were probably caused by spear or arrow wounds adorn the bodies of most of the young men. The people said that they used to fight a lot before, but that now all that is finished. If they are to be believed, there is a remarkable high incidence of people falling out of trees onto sharp sticks, puncturing their skins.

19 It was difficult to elicit information about other groups in the area, and the situation and size of other villages, and what answers were given were often misleading. Likewise it was difficult to learn the names of various people. The informants were most reluctant to give their names, and even more reluctant to say the names of other people not present. This was noticed morose in the men than in the women. In many cases I suspect that the names given were not the real names, but only fictious ones to satisfy the patrol. On the basis of one patrol only this name taboo cannot be explained. Possibly names are not given until a man reaches proper manhood, and the name becomes a part of him not to be used lightly by foreign strangers. Census in the area would be no easy task.

20 The people also shve a strong religious tie with the land they live on. While they were quite prepared to give names to various geographical features, there is also a name for the land itself, which is known only to the people living on it. This name is invoked as a spell to ensure successful hunting on the land. Ground is rubbed on spears and arrows, and on the body before a hunting expidition. One of the Ivori men who came back with the patrol to Ihu announced soon after his arrival that he was going to get sick and die, because he had not washed the ground off his spear after hunting before he came with the patrol. He was treated for malaria and pneumonia, and sent back to his village to complete the ritual.

21 The staple food of the area appears to be banana and taro, supplemented by what the people can hunt, and and small fish and prawns found in the creeks and the rivers. some sago is made above Koko, on the Ivori, but this is only on infrequent occasions. Food is cooked either in bamboo, or directly on the fire. Bush tobacco is grown and smoked heavily in bamboo pipes. Because of the large area and small population, there is much game to be had. The people in the hills make a species of salt from earth, and the salt that was traded for food was eagerly sought after.

22 Apart from at the settlements at Koko and Uroro on the Ivori and Lohiki Rivers, the only introduced European artifacts seen were steel knives and ancient axe heads. The knives in the Ivori area were said to come from a man at Hauvakako, who bought them at Ihu and traded them into the area. The axes date from an early patrol from Kikori, which returned down the Vailala distributing trade goods. One man at Uvakupa had a shilling coin, which he had got from Menyanya, and which he prized as a souvenir rather than for its monetary value. Paper money was examined gravely and handed around for all to see

POPULATION

23 In 1966 Mr Whitehead estimated that there are 1300 in the Ivori Valley, 1200 in the Lohiki area and 500people in the M'bwei River area. Since then there has been a change in administrative boundaries, and I imagine many of these people are administered from either Koroma or Kaintiba now. In the Upper Vailala Census Division, I estimate that there are 200-300 people between the Lohiki and the Ivori Rivers, and as many again to the north of the Ivori. Very few of these people have been contacted. In addition to these there is a small population between the Ivori and Lohiki rivers, which could bring the total population into the vicinity of 800, as a conservative estimate.

CONCLUSION

24 The future of th people of the Ivori/Lohiki/Ivori and beyond is not rosy. They are primitive anduncontacted, and it would seem that the population is sparse and scattered. The Administration can afford neither the money nor manpower to bring these people onto a par with the coastal Papuans. At the same time we are as ignorant of them as they are of us, and it would be to our mutual benefit to find out what we are ignoring.

25 This patrol left Ihu with the intention of walking from UROZO to KOKO, and if necessary beyond the Ivori. The government canoe was to collect the patrol at Koko at the end of the patrol. However because nothing was known of the tracks in the area, and the population, and the distances to be covered this plan had to be changed nearly every day. The large carrier line made the patrol unwieldy and expensive, and very slow. However because of our ignorance of the area this was inevitable.

26 To obviate this expense in the future, it is recommended that a patrol should be mounted in the area thatcould stay there long enough to find out how many people are t in the area, where they are and where the tracks are. This patrol could proceed to Whitehead Falls, which is acce sible by a large powered canoe, and seems to be a centre of population. From a camp there it could patrol the immediate area in trips of one or two days, thus reducing the need for many carriers. It could then patrol the area between the Ivori and the Lohiki Rivers at a leisurely rate, and if it seemed then that the population warrants it, walk down to the Ivori River, and then return to the station. The information gained from such a patrol would enable some policy for the Upper Vailala to

be formed. The present policy of infrequent patrols for specific investigations is unsatisfactory for several reasons. It has allowed groups of uncontacted people to live only a few hours walk from an established rest-house, it has left the Administration ignorant of a significant group of people in an old established area, and has involved the Administration in needless expense. Such a patrol could take up to six weeks, but would achieve far more than is being achieved by the current policy of sporadic patrols moving in, taking prisoners and moving out again..

D Fenton.

~~SENSUS~~ UVALAPA CENSUS DIVISION

People contacted at Uvalupa and Uedo.

1 Ambaso	Uvalupa	M	adult		A patriach, prob. very influential.
2 Habda	"	F	"	W of 1	
3 Tapiok	"	M	"	C of 2	Returned with patrol.
4 Imuenb	"	F	"	W of 3	
5 Igaigir	"	M	"	C of 2	Returned with patrol
6 Ungori	"	F	"	W of 5	
7 Ung'nvov	"	F	"	W of 5	
8 Tuami	"	F	child	C of 6	
9 Eborni	"	F	adult	C of 4	of marriageable age
10 Ta'bon'gina	"	M	"	C of 1	of marriageable age
11 Maire	"	F	child	C of 1	
12 Ta'bon'gina	"	F	"	C of 4	
13 Iarakwa	"	M	adult		Strong sorcerer. Alias Araka
14 Ksme	"	F	2	W of 13	
15 Sene	"	M	child	C of 13	
16 Tamio	"	M	"	C of 13	
17 Ban	"	M	"	C of 13	
18 Pangoma	"	F	adult	C of 13	
19 Handep	"	F	"	C of 13	Married at Iaripa.
20 Handep	"	F	"	C of 13	Married to Paoa at KOKO
21 Gabie	"	M	"	C of 14	Promising VC material.
22 Ung'gebo	"	F	"	W of 21	
23 Wadlopa	"	F	"	W of 21	
24 Tebia	"	F	"	C of 21	Adopted, marriageable age.
25 Inamor	Uvalupa	M	"		
26 Kgen'kwan	"	F	"	W of 25	
27 Hivir	"	F	child	C of 26	
28 Mai'be	"	F	"	C of 26.	

Although the spelling of these names is as near as possible to the standard system, it is impossible to copy the sound made accurately. For example no. 1 is stressed on the "a". Normally the second syllable is stressed by raising the pitch of the voice.

It would be interesting to see if the names recorded are recognised during the next patrol. While recording these names there was much nervous laughing and searching of memories. I suspect that there is a name tamba which prohibits free use of a persons name. Probably some of the names above are not the people's real names, and will be forgotten by the next patrol.

(2)

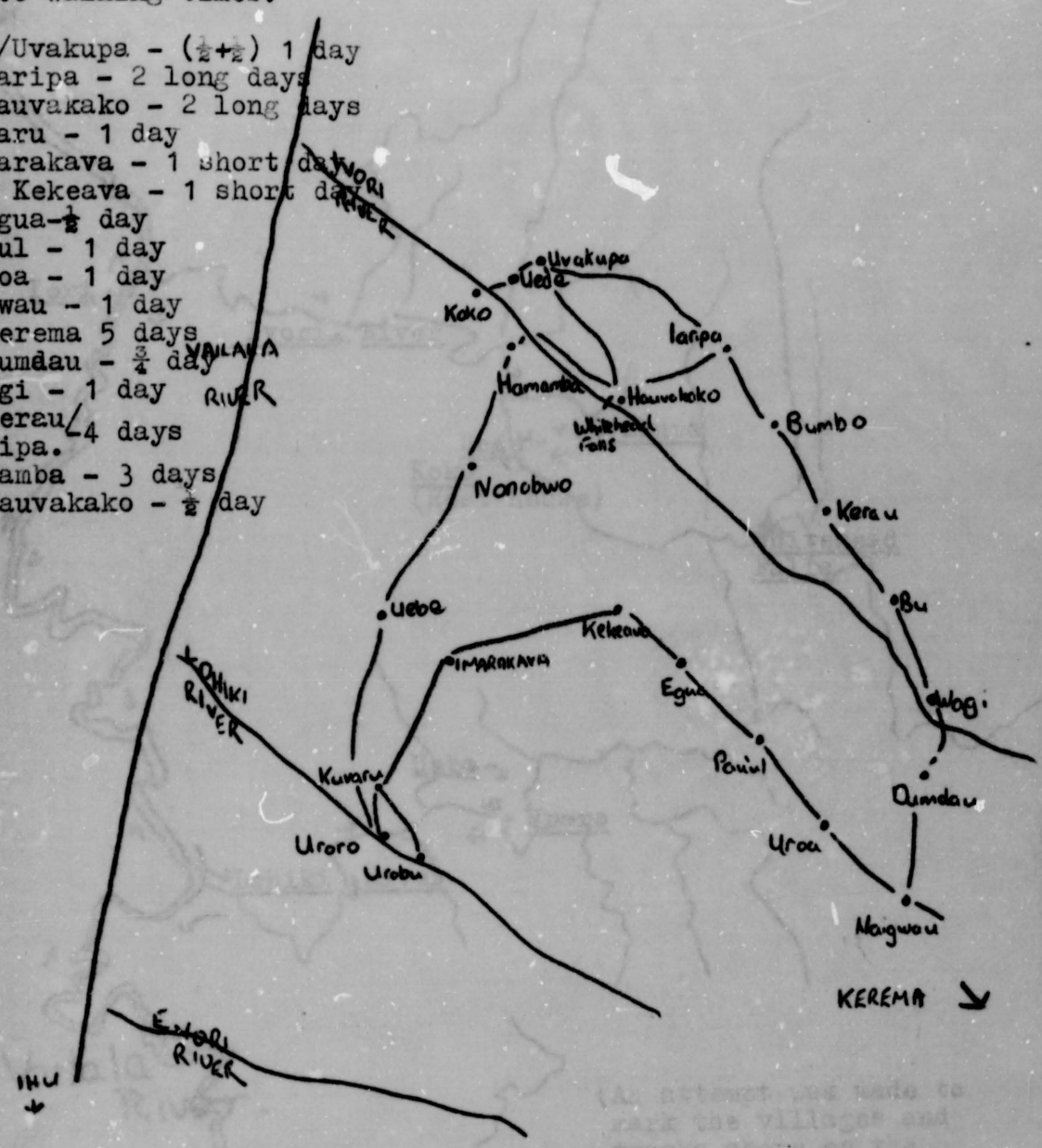
UPPER VAILALA CENSUS DIVISION

Ivori/Lohiki area

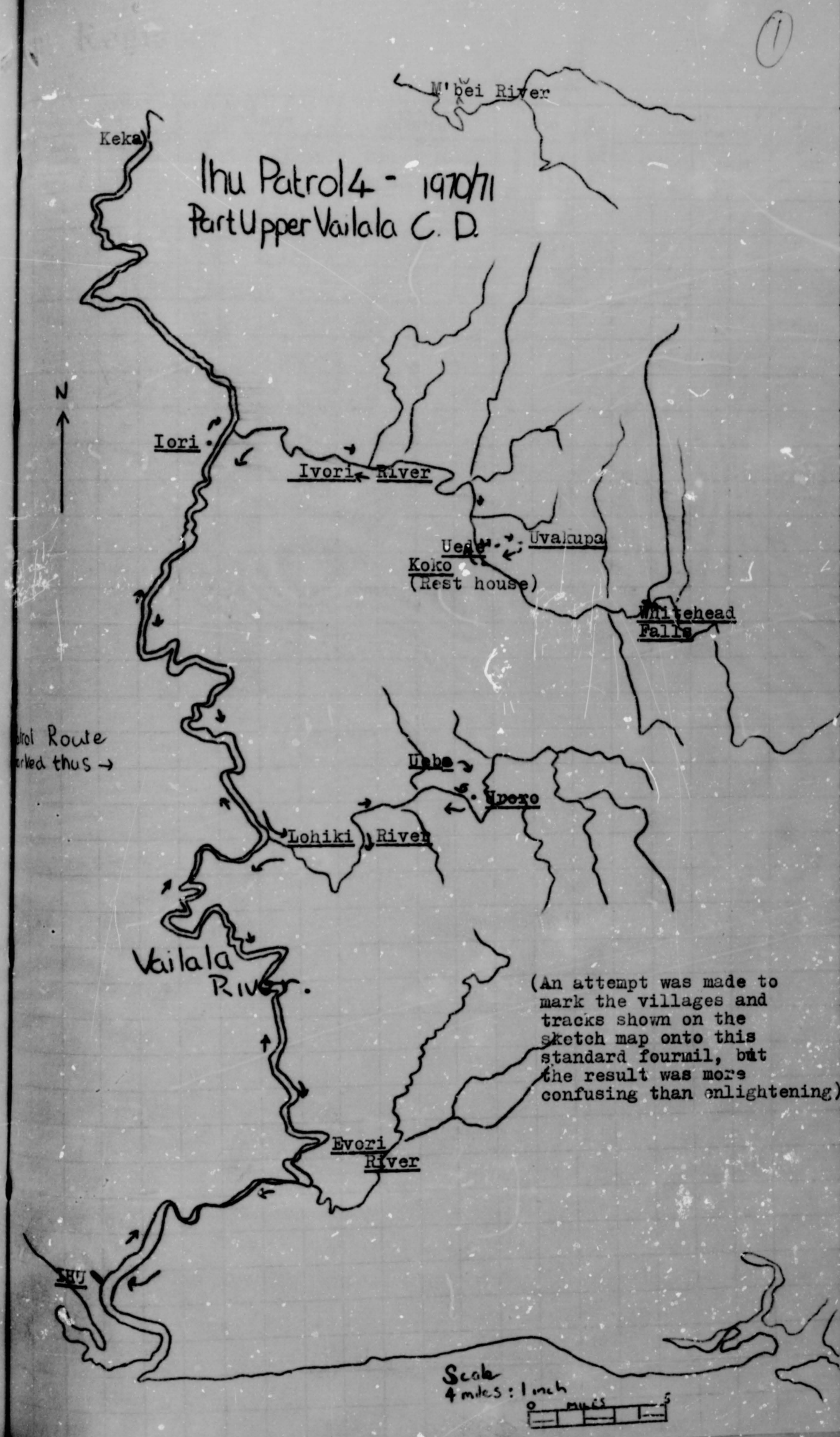
This map is only a sketch map and is diagramatic only. It was drawn from information given by people from Koko, Uvakupa, Iaripa, Kekeava and Uroro. The directions and distances are very approximate.

Approximate walking times.

Koko/Uede/Uvakupa - (½+½) 1 day
Uvakupa Iaripa - 2 long days
Uvakupa Hauvakako - 2 long days
Uroro Kuvaru - 1 day
Kuvaru Imarakava - 1 short day
Imarakava Kekeava - 1 short day
Kekeava Egua - ½ day
Egua Pau'ul - 1 day
Pau'ul Uroa - 1 day
Uroa Naigwau - 1 day
Naigwau Kerema 5 days
Naigwau Dumdau - ¾ day
Dumdau Wagi - 1 day
Wagi/Bu/Kerau/Bumbo/Iaripa. - 4 days
Uroro Hamamba - 3 days
Hamamba Hauvakako - ½ day



NB. In addition to the tracks marked, there is a track running from Uroro south the the Evori River. According to the Lohiki People it is used only by the people living between the Evori and the Lohiki, with whom they have little contact. They did not know where the track starts and where it ends. Likewise there is a t rack running north to the M'bie river area, but ince again none of the people contacted knew where it was. It leaves from Iaripa, which was not visited.



(An attempt was made to mark the villages and tracks shown on the sketch map onto this standard fourmil, but the result was more confusing than enlightening)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF. Report No. 5 of 1970/71 - 72 Ihu.

Patrol Conducted by G.E. Hunt. D.P.O./Council Adviser.

Area Patrolled Korimiri Local Governmaut Council Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil/

Natives William Wane (clerk) Puirava Evare. (rules inspector).

Duration—From 17/5/1971 to 7/6/1971 (broken)

Number of Days 16.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol Council Elections.

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 ....

KJH:JB

67-2-67

KONEDOBU. PAPUA

29th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

IHU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

Your reference IHU5-70/71 of 4th July, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G. Hunt of Korimiri Census Division.

Mr. Hunt has conducted the Korimiri council elections in an efficient manner. The report indicates a good deal of passive resistance to the Council just under the surface.

Claim for camping allowance, forwarded inadvertently, is returned.

(T.S. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-2-67

(28)

Kerema, Gulf District.

4th July, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KEREMA.

IHU Patrol Report No. 5 of 1970/71.

Thank you for your comments on the above Patrol by Mr. Hunt.

The Patrol achieved its objects and it is to be hoped that the change reported in this area continues.

Preselection as mentioned by Mr. Hunt is not necessarily to be deplored. It does show that some groups in the village are interested enough to have preselection.

R.S. BELL.
District Commissioner

c.c. Officer -in-Charge,
IHU.

Mr. Hunt,
IHU.

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

Two copies for your information please.

R.S. BELL.

PATROL DIARY

17/5/71	Council canoe to Vailala East No.I. Only two nomination. Walked to Aivau and Koialahu to collect nominations. Overnighted at Vailala East No.2.
18/5/71	Two nominations received. Tractor to Koialahu. Worked on Electoral Rolls. Overnighted at Koialahu.
19/5/71	Walked to Aivau and conducted election. Tractor along Koialahu-Belepa road to inspect bridges then returned and overnighted at Koialahu.
20/5/71	Election at Koialahu. Push-bike to Keakea to collect nominations. Overnighted at Koialahu.
21/5/71	Election at Keakea. Tractor and canoe to Ihu.
22-23/5/71	Ihu-observed.
24/5/71	Canoe to Iori. One nomination. Walked to Lepokera. Canoe to Ihu.
25/5/71	Canoe to Lepokera. Only one nomination. Canoe to Vailala East. Tractor to Ovahaha. Overnighted.
26/5/71	Walked to Herehere. Conducted election. Returned to Ovahaha by foot. Woman complained of being assaulted with axe. Sent her and Rules Inspector with report to A.D.O. Overnighted at Ovahaha
27/5/71	Walked to Novihoho accompanied by two policemen. Arrested culprit left with police. Conducted election. Walked from Novihoho in large circle along bush tracks to Hiru through Pekoe to Ovahaha. Overnighted at Ovahaha.
28/5/71	Walked to Pekoe. Conducted election. Returned via hamlet, bamboo bridge and Herehere to Ovahaha. Walked to Keakea. Tractor to Vailala East. Canoe to Ihu.
29 & 30/5/71	Ihu-observed.
31/5/71	Bike to Vailala West. Canoe to Vailala East. Tractor to Ovahuhu. Conducted election at Ovahaha. Returned in identical mode to Ihu.
1/6/71	Transport same as previous day. Election at Ovahuhu.
2/6/71	Canoe to Naira wharf. Motor bike to Hiloi. One nomination. Bike to Opuraria. One nomination. Bike and canoe to Ihu.
3/6/71	Ihu.
4/6/71	Canoe to Harora. One nomination. Canoe to Ihu.
5 & 6/6/71	Ihu-observed.
7/6/71	Canoe to Karokaro. Election held. Canoe to Ihu.

End of Patrol.

Introduction.

The purpose of this patrol was primarily for the holding of the biannual Local Government Council elections for the Korimiri Local Government Council. The patrol members were:

G.E. Hunt. Assistant Returning Officer/A.P.O.
W. Hape. Poll Clerk/Council Clerk.
P. Evare. Poll Clerk/Rules Inspector.

Transport was arranged to most polling places and constituted either the use of the council tractor or canoe.

Reception.

The reception given the patrol was generally of a friendly nature though, concerning the actual purpose of the patrol, indifference was the paramount feature detected. Koialahu villagers still persist with mute opposition to council patrols yet Keakea villagers have shown some improvement although they were reluctant to nominate candidates for some thirty minutes. The Keuru villages, depleted of virile men and young women, exude a discouraging apathy which is evidenced by the lack of organization for the more demanding manual tasks. The receptions enjoyed in the other villages, particularly Lepokera and Vailala East No.I and No.2, were of their usual high calibre. The recent influx of long-expected fibreglass tanks to thirteen villages no doubt is responsible for the mellowing of opinion towards the council.

Villages.

Most villages sported the usual range of dwellings varying from the old and dilapidated to the new and robust. Generally the areas surrounding the dwellings and the habitations themselves were of orderly appearance. The Rules Inspector has performed admirably in lessening the number of dangerously inclined buildings yet has failed to curb the practice of the Vailala East and Ovahuhu pig owners in allowing their charges to roam at will despite the frequent prosecutions. Livestock throughout the council area roam at will and it is not unusual to observe the family beast sampling the family's evening repast. Little can be done to restrict this and other unsavoury side-effects.

Several villages still rely on soaks fed by tricklings from the sago swamp. Epemiavo, Hiru, Poiva and numerous small hamlets fall into this category.

It is expected that many more dwellings will be inundated and lost this coming September from the king tides along the coast. Resettlement has occurred at Epemiavo.

SITUATION REPORT.

Local Government.

General. Though hostility has lessened, nevertheless an apathetic outlook still prevails throughout the greater part of the council area. The source of this apathy must have a direct relation to the incrdinately high percentage of the population absent from the area(see election statistics). More specifically, the overwhelming numbers of young people who are not present, has had disasterous effects on the morale and well-being of the scanty remainder in most villages. Vailala East No.1 and No.2 villages have staged a minor revival and this has been largely centred on a "community project", namely the United Church Primary School. New classrooms and a new teacher's house have been constructed recently and the tone of the school has improved markedly. The council is providing funds for further development. Incidentally, the two above-named villages hold 427 and 491 persons respectively which accounts for 20% of the total council area population. This means that they have a larger reserve of man-power than other villages. The council tractor and outboard motor are also stationed here. It is to be hoped that the proposed Administration school to be established near Harora will give added impetus to lift the morale of the villages in the vicinity.

The council tractor has been the centre of controversy recently. After being driven into the Vailala River it is fortunately functioning normally again. This "mishap" prompted the council to dismiss the unlicensed driver and employ a younger more competent replacement. The council had been advised to replace the incompetent driver many times before the incident occurred. In the first fortnight of operation the new driver grossed $46 which more than compared favourably with the $151 collected by the former driver in nine months. Secondly, the Vailala East villagers, stung by the realization that tractors are not indestructible, assembled in a lightening eight-hour-day, a rather sturdy tractor-shed. The outboard operator, likewise inspired, built a fuel and motor shed to protect his charge. Unfortunately, he tends to have trouble balancing his takings with receipts given.

The new tractor driver has pleased the Keuru people immensely as he makes up to three trips a day to load and transport their copra. This has solved their major grievance with the council. However, Steamships continue to avoid picking up copra on a regular basis from the Vailala East shipping point. As a result some Keuru people are still using the Araimiri Catholic Mission tractor to take their copra to the Araimiri shipping point. Another problem has arisen in regard to the use of this outlet.

While conducting the poll at Novihoho village I was informed that the S.D.A. mission has proposed to the villagers that they build a school and residence in the village. On completion of the project they have been promised an S.D.A. teacher. My informers continued to state that Fr. Michalo from Araimiri was irate at the intervention and that he had threatened to curtail the services of his tractor and trade store to the Novihoho villagers. Two delegates from Novihoho were absent from the village as they had travelled to Kerema, allegedly to see the District Commissioner. The story has not as yet been substantiated. For the record, the S.D.A. mission has closed a school at Aivau and has lost two teachers this year. The Koialahu school is in jeopardy and half the Iori school has been pulled down. It seems they will have trouble meeting their obligation The Novihoho villagers were informed of the above facts but still intend to proceed with the construction of the buildings. At nearby Ovahaha a Catholic school and a United Church school have been closed in past years because of threats of violence towards and non-cooperation with the teachers.

The Keakea and Epemiavo villagers have purchased a Massey Fergusson 135 tractor and trailer with the aid of a Development Bank Loan. This may cut the council's revenue from tractor hire but it is hoped that this will be remedied by the improved serviceability of the Koialahu-Belepa road and the new trade store being built by Mr. V.B. Counsel at Koialahu.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

ARD.	TOTAL POP.	ELECTORS ENROLLED M	ELECTORS ENROLLED F	ELECTORS ABSENT M	ELECTORS ABSENT F	ELECTORS VOTING M	ELECTORS VOTING F	INFORMAL VOTES.	REMARKS
dilala East No.I	427	I35	I03	84	48				*
dilala East No.2	49I	I7I	II5	II2	67				*
ivau	269	78	64	58	28	20	36	5	
oialehu/Berare	400	~~XXX~~ 99	~~XXX~~ 87	64	35	35	52	2	
eakea/Epemiavo	288	85	64	57	22	28	42	I	
erehere	337	9I	80	6I	33	30	47	6	
ovihoho/Aruruhu	I92	48	46	22	I6	26	30	5	
ekoe/Hiru	3I0	89	70	66	33	23	37	I	
vahaha	I40	34	29	20	9	I4	20	-	
vakuhu/Lakovu	292	88	7I	66	24	22	47	2	
ori	333	97	80	46	I0				*
enokera	300	86	75	58	I5				*
iloi/Belepa	307	89	84	5I	I7				*
a/Opuraria	392	I03	82	54	I7				*
arora/Poiva	298	8I	68	4I	I2				*
arokaro/Lui	292	76	62	54	I0				*
TALS:	5068	I450	II80	9I4	396				

* Designates that no poll was taken because number of candidates equaled number of positions available. Figures quoted are I970 Census figures.

Comments on Election Statistics.

Eight out of sixteen wards required a poll. Strangely enough the wards where a poll did occur coincided with those that had been represented by unreliable and disinterested councillors. Nine fresh councillors were elected whilst eight 1969-71 councillors were returned unopposed and one had to withstand the opinion of the poll before he was re-elected.

The total number of eligible electors was 2,630 persons, comprised of 1,450 adult men and 1,180 adult women. Only the electors of eight wards needed to vote. Those eligible totalled 1,123 persons comprised of 612 males and 511 females. All present in the village on the day of the poll voted; no one declined. Less than half the number of eligible voters filled out ballot papers: 509 electors out of a possible 1,123. This was constituted by 198 men out of a possible 612 (31%) and 311 women out of a possible 511 (60%). This means that only approximately 45% of the electors from the eight wards were living in the council area.

If one were to look at the 1970 Census figures for the other eight wards in conjunction with the above figures the trend would be doubly verified. The complete list of electors totals 2,630 adults of which 1,310 or 50% are absent from their villages. However, when this 50% is analysed it can be seen that 70% of this emigration consists of the adult male members of the community. Of the 1,450 adult males in the council area 914 or 63% are absent from their villages. Only 33% or 396 out of 1,180 adult females are absent.

The repercussions from this outflow in terms of loss of manpower and diminished council revenue need hardly be explained. The problems entailed in chasing tax defaulters to Port Moresby have been confronted unsuccessfully each financial year. The field of eligible candidates for election to the council is similarly affected.

Local Government Councillors.

I. KEPO HULAMARI from Vailala East No.I (Uaripi) village.

Aged approximately 36 years Kepo is a subsistence farmer who has one wife and six children consisting of three boys and three girls. He attended the L.M.S. Primary School at Vailala East No.2 and succeeded in completing standard 3. On completing his formal education he journeyed to Port Moresby where he stayed for two years throughout which time he was employed as a labourer in a timber yard. After returning to the village he built and ran a small trade store which was shortly abandoned because of financial problems probably the result of mismanagement. Kepo has been a councillor since the inauguration of the council in 1964. Although convicted on several criminal charges in the past the councillor has nevertheless performed his duties very well. Since 1967 Kepo has been a deacon of the Vailala East United Church and is at present vice-president of the local School Board. Despite this councillor's prominence he should never be placed in a position whereby he is required to handle council funds or be allowed to accept monthly allowances on behalf of absent councillors. Re-elected unopposed.

2. KEAIKA PEKAEA from Vailala East No.I (Uaripi) village.

Keaika is approximately 34 years of age; married to one wife he has six children consisting of two boys and four girls. A subsistence farmer who makes copra he completed standard three at the L.M.S. Vailala East Primary School then boarded at Orokolo United Church Primary School while he completed standard four. On leaving school he was employed at the Vailala East No.2 Co-operative Society store for one year. Travelling to Port Moresby he secured work as a counter assistant in a general store at which he persisted for 18 months before returning to the village. At present he is the proprietor of a nondescript trade store which furnishes him with an irregular income. Keaika was first elected to the council in 1967 but did not seek re-election in 1969. This year he was unopposed.

3. WAEA HEROVA from Vailala East No.2 (Mereki) village is about 30 years of age. Married with one wife, he has two girls. He attended Vailala East L.M.S. School and completed standard two. A subsistence producer who dables with a little copra production he has three years experience out of the village enviroment. Steamships employed him for two years as a deck-hand on a coastal vessel before he transferred to Carpenters for a year where he was engaged in construction work. First elected in 1967 he was returned unopposed in 1971.

4. ORI ORI from Vailala East No.2 (Mereki) village is the eldest of the councillors at approximately 54 years. Eight children, six girls and two boys, have been presented to him by his wife. A copra-making subsistence farmer he completed standard three at the Vailala East L.M.S. Primary School before being employed at the same school as a standard two teacher for a period of six years. Inheriting the position of Village Constable from his paternal ancestor he succeeded in holding the office for 13 years. Ori has been a councillor since 1967 and was returned unopposed in 1971. He has never ventured far from the village.

5. MARK KUPARE from Aivau village is a 34 year old trained Medical Orderly and teacher. He is married to two wives, one of whom has attained standard six status. The remainder of the family consists of one boy and five girls. Mark attended the S.D.A. Primary School at Belepa and after completing standard six spent two years at Goroka S.D.A. Teachers' College. Immediately on graduation he enrolled for a two year course at the S.D.A. Medical College at Mt. Hagen. For the next five years he worked as an Aid Post Orderly at Wabag (2 yrs) and Lagam (3 yrs). First elected to the council in 1964 he was the Council's first president and held that office until 1967 when he contracted tuberculosis. After 3 months at Port Moresby Hospital as an orderly and a further 12 months at Gemo as a patient he has returned to the village to regain his place on the council. His family suffered from the same disease.

6. KOUARU HANAIA from Koialahu village is approximately 42 years of age with one wife and nine children consisting of three girls and six boys. He attended Belepa S.D.A. Primary School and after completing standard six travelled to Lae where he studied book-keeping for one year with the Coral Sea Union Mission (S.D.A.). In 1949 he returned to Kerema for one year's training with the Co-operative Society. This qualified him for his thirteen years with the Co-operative Society at Koialahu store. Kouaru was then the proud possessor of a trade store yet despite his book-keeping background he was unable to continue his lucrative business for credit was unattainable. He was first elected to the council in 1969.

7. KOKOPEA KAVUA from Keakea village is approximately 36 years old with one wife, three girls and a solitary boy. Completed standard one at Belepa but little is known of his past apart from one conviction for brawling. He was one of those responsible for the purchase of a Massey Fergusson 135 tractor and trailer by the people of Keakea and Epemiavo villages.

8. KAU OPA from Iori village is approximately 46 years of age with one wife, three girls and a boy. He completed standard four at Belepa S.D.A. school then ran a Co-operative store at Iori for 18 months. Eleven years with the Administration followed as a storemen at Ihu. First elected a councillor in 1969 he was a member of the Executive Committee. His interests now centre on the village where he exists in a semi-retired state. Returned unopposed.

9. KEO KARAI from Lepokera village is about 35 years old and supports three wives and seven children(three boys and four girls). He attended school at an S.D.A. establishment at Lepokera and completed standard one. Eight years were spent in Port Moresby with Parks and Gardens. On returning to the village he established, apart from a large family, a profitable well-run trade store which has been operating for the last six years. He has been a councillor since 1969 and was this year returned unopposed.

IO. MOREA EHAVEA from Herehere village has been elected for the second time. Aged about 5I years he has one wife, two boys and three girls. He attended the Roman Catholic School at Herehere but only attended the Preparatory class. This evidently qualified him to teach the Preparatory class for the S.D.A. Mission School at Kikori for a period of three years. For the next 30 months he was engaged as a deck-hand on Steamships' coastal vessels. Returning to the village he served as a councillor from I964 to I969. He can sign his name but is restricted to this. Morea occassionally produces a little copra.

II. HEORA LILIU from Novihoho village has been elected for the first time. Aged about 34 years he has a wife, a boy and a girl. Heora has had no formal schooling. Six years were spent by him in Port Moresby-four with D.C.A. as an office boy and two with Monier as a labourer.

I2. MAIU MAIU from Pekoe village is about 30 years old with one wife and five children(three boys and two girls). This is his first time as a councillor. He completed three years in standard one at Belepa S.D.A. school. One year was spent in Port Moresby crushing rocks at a quarry near IO mile while for four years he worked with Monier. At the moment Maiu is engaged in the passion that enraptures most returned prodigals-that of running a trade store.

I3. HEROVA AIAKA from Ovahaha was a councillor from I964 to I967. He is about 36 years of age and has two wives and six boys. His education consisted of completion of standard one at Ovahaha L.M.S. Primary School. After I8 months as a deck-hand on a Steamships' coastal vessel he returned to the village to make copra.

I4. HILAI MAIU from Ovahuhu is 22 years old with one wife and four girls. He completed standard six at Orokolo United Church Primary School before studying for four years at the United Church Medical College at Kapuna. On graduation as a trained Medical Orderly he worked at Orokolo for one year then at Vailala East for two years. This is his first time on the council. He, also, is building a trade store.

I5. OPE OEAKA from Hiloi village is the immediately-past president. Aged 25 years he has two wives, two boys and three girls. After completing standard six at Belepa S.D.A. School he journeyed to Port Moresby for two years. The first was spent in the employment of the Co-operative Society, whilst the second year saw him with the South Pacific Post. On returning to the village he was elected to the council in I964 and continued until I967. Re-elected again in I969 he became president and again in I97I he has been returned unopposed. From I964 to I967 he was vice-president. At the moment he is engaged in completing a trade store. He is a member of the Belepa-Hiloi Natives Association which has purchased a tractor with a Development Bank Loan. Ope can drive a tractor and in addition produces some copra.

I6. EVARE HOPEHO from Opuraria is about 27 years old with one wife, two boys and three girls. His schooling was at Belepa S.D.A Primary School were he completed standard six. For a short time he was a Co-operative Society storeman but now runs his own precarious store. Evare has never been to Port Moresby. First elected in I969 he was returned unopposed this year.

I7. MAKERORO HAKAHU from Harora village is approximately 34 years old. He has a wife, three boys and three girls. He completed standard two at Belepa S.D.A. Primary School before going to Port Moresby were he was employed by the Administration as a kitchen-hand for two years. A bricklayer named Clark employed him for a further year. Makeroro, a copra-making subsistence farmer, has been a councillor since the inauguration of the council in I964. This year he was returned unopposed.

I8. HAEA MORO from Karokaro village is 25 years of age with one wife and two boys. He has had no formal education but has successfully run a trade store for the past seven years. This is remarkable in few of the numerous failures of his seemingly more qualified counterparts. He makes copra as well. His was the only nomination received.

Preferential Voting.

In all places were a poll was conducted the counting only proceeded as far as the first count. This was perhaps fortunate for, despite tedious and carefully explained demonstrations of the voting system, few were receptive. This was evidenced by the individuals who asked the polling clerks or other villagers to aid them in filling out the ballot papers. These persons constituted a good 90% of those who voted. This is the reason for the low number of informal votes recorded which would tend to project an entirely different picture if left unexplained.

I believe the two polling clerks faithfully translated verbatim everything that was said, however the task proved beyond most. Most people had trouble grasping the pen in a grip appropriate for marking the paper. The few who did vote themselves invariably missed the box or succeeded in placing an indistinguishable character in it although the votes were still valid. The experiental background of the majority of the older people is so limited that the introduction of new concepts is exceedingly difficult. Many were experiencing their fourth council election but time does not seem to have remedied the problem.

Many wards had obviously predetermined their councillors. I had the inkling that a small select group in each village had been responsible for this. Very few candidates were nominated from the smaller of two villages constituting a ward and none were elected.

The Keuru villages elected five new councillors for the five wards in this area. Most of the five retiring councillors either did not stand of their own choosing or if they did stand made their preference for their opponent blatantly obvious. The trial of the election process seemed to be endured to satisfy the "kiap" who had obviously come such a long way to "hold an election".

One village thought that the election needed some spice so they nominated a woman of dubious mentality. When questioned the villagers called it a "Papuan joke".

An elimination contest appears to have been held in Vailala East No.2 village. On the day prior to the election I saw the names of fifteen candidates but on the following day the list had been whittled down to two-the two present councillors were returned unopposed.

Political Education.

Elementary political education work in the Korimiri Local Government Council area needs to be accelerated and intensified. Independence is a mythical nonentity to these people. Radio Kerema does not cater for this area as most of the adult inhabitants speak the local dialect only. Motu is a language spoken mostly by those who have worked in Port Moresby. One of the polling clerks from Auma on the Orokolo side of the river was ineffective as an interpreter when addressing large groups of people.

The House of Assembly, the flag and John Guise are recognisable but meaningless characters. The local M.H.A. R.V. Counsel, is not renowned as being a member of the House but more importantly to these people he is a trade store o owner who provides a direct service. Mr. Counsel epitomizes the people's concept of the House of Assembly. They see it as another village entity which is incorporated in their sphere, not as an amalgamating factor but as an additional foreign area. Although village barriers have broken down considerably groups of villages have formed geographical alliances. XXXX Five distinct groups are existent in the Korimiri area. Although open hostility is dormant between the groups it is particularly active as concerns relations between Korimiri and Orokolo people. Despite many belated attempts by Administration personnel to amalgamate the councils open belligerence is common on a verbal plane. It usually manifests itself in council meetings as does intra-council rivalries.

This writer believes that the only thing stopping this area from becoming a politically troublesome area is the large numbers of young people who are absent from the area.

Council Works and Capital Expenditure on Non-Council Works.

Village.	Work.	Remarks.
Vailala East No.I	Well & pump.	Completed May I97I. Requires rubber seal.
	Tractor shed.	Completed May I97I.
Vailala East No.2	Well & pump.	Good condition.
	Outboard motor shed.	Completed May I97I.
	Aid Post(U.C.)	In very poor condition.
	School(U.C.st5)	Two classrooms completed by villagers in May I97I. Teacher's house-June I97I.
Aivau	Fibreglass tank.	Erected May I97I. Guttering needs soldering.
	3 cement well pipes found in village-council property.	
	School(SDA.st2)	Closed.
Koialahu	Well & pump.	Good condition.
	Fibreglass tank.	Not erected in correct position.
	Aid Post(council)	Not yet operating.
	Well & pump.	Have obtained 3 cement pipes from Belepa village and have sunk additional well. Not yet completed.
Berare	Nil.	School(SDAst2)
Epemiavo	Nil.	
Keakea	Fibreglass tank.	Completed April I97I. Guttering needs soldering. Tap loose.
	Well & pump.	Pump has been wrenched off and well has been receptacle for human faeces. The well was unpopular with the villagers!
Ovahuhu	Fibreglass tank.	Not completed.
Lakovu	Nil.	
Aruruhu	Nil.	
Novihoho	Fibreglass tank.	Completed June I97I.
Herehere	Fibreglass tank.	Erected but iron not attached.
	School(R.C.)	Closed.
Pekoe	Fibreglass tank.	XXX Completed. June I97I.
Hiru	Nil.	
Iori	Well & pump.	Good condition.
	School(SDAstI)	
	Fibreglass tank.	Completed March I97I.
Lepokera.	Well & pump.	Good condition.
Ovahaha	Well & pump.	" " but pipe does not reach water at times.
Hiloi	Spear.	Good condition.
	Fibreglass tank.	Completed April I97I.

Belepa	Fibreglass tank.	Completed May I97I.
	School (SDAst3)	
Marokaro	Fibreglass tank.	Completed May I97I.
	Aid Post(SDA)	
	School(SDA2&3)	
Lui	Fibreglass tank.	Completed MayI97I.
Marora	Well & pump.	Good condition. Requires rubber seal.
Opa	Fibreglass tank.	Completed May I97I.
	Well.	Abandoned.
Ngwaraia	Fibreglass tank.	Completed April I97I.
Poiva	Nil	

ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

Keakea Creek.

This hazard still remains a problem necessitating the daily fording by tractor and pedestrian alike. Although unsuccessful attempts have been made to bridge the creek a well-financed attempt would undoubtedly be a success and would establish a valuable link in the Kerema-Ihu road.

Keuru Creek.

This is the second and most difficult creek to bridge. Three attempts have failed because of lack of knowledge of local conditions.

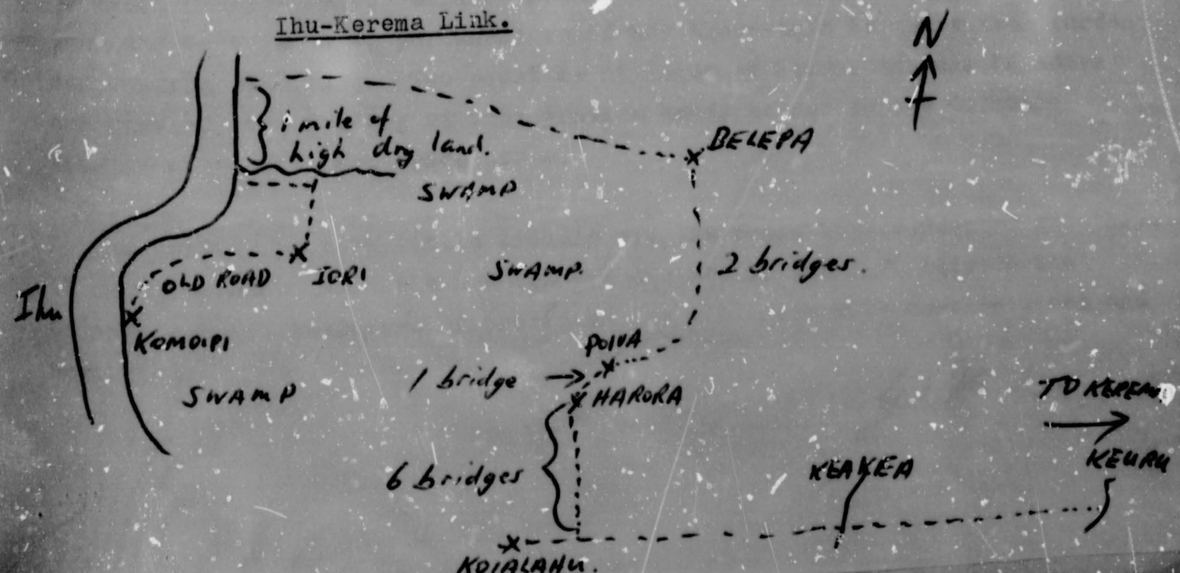
Koialahu-Belepa Road.

Nine bridges occur on this stretch of road. Soft wood planking had been used in most with the result that most are in very poor condition. The council tractor has been operating for two years and the council president from Hiloi informed me that the tractor had visited his village for the first time. The road is built up above the level of the surrounding land which is swampy in places. Very soft in places the road requires attention as it is the only route by which one may travel by road almost to Ihu.

Komoipi-Iori-Maira Road.

While walking through the bush near Iori I found a thirty year old road that had evidently been overlooked and was being used by the villagers as a foot track. The road runs from Iori to Komoipi, a small hamlet on the opposite bank of the Vailala River to Ihu. It is in need of upgrading. A road runs from Iori to the Hiloi Creek then along the creek to the Vailala River. This means that there is a break of one mile between this point and the Maira road.

Ihu-Kerema Link.



SOCIAL.

Education.

A new Administration Primary school with standards I to 6 is planned for 1972. The land has not been settled as yet but the location appears as though it will be between Harora and Poiva villages.

The S.D.A. has many small one or two standard schools throughout the area which tend to disrupt the education process as there is no standard one at the moment, schools have been closed, others are not recognised schools, qualified teachers are lacking and the highest standard is four which means that only the top few get the chance to further their education at some other S.D.A. establishment in the hills.

The United Church School at Vailala East(st.6 next year) and the Roman Catholic School at Araimiri(st6) are run on sound grounds and are incorporated in the Territory Education system.

Health.

All villages are within comparatively easy reach of medical aid. A Catholic nun does weekly patrols of the Keuru villages but still complaints were forthcoming from these people considering the treatment received. As usual there was no ground for these complaints.

Law and Order.

The Keuru villages provided their host of usual complaints with one woman being assaulted with a hammer. Tax defaulters have been cleared up with exception of one fleetfooted gentleman from Epemiavo who bolts whenever he sees an officer or policeman.

Squatter Villages and Shifting Population.

Many people are tending to shift haphazardly from one village to another when the mood suits them. Others, although living in another village return to their base village for census and elections. Some have taken up what appears to be permanent residence elsewhere but still wish to remain on their present roll. Still others have moved to outlying areas in the bush and have taken up permanent residence there-this is apart from garden and hunting dwellings. Two squatter villages at Keuru, Akapuna (Agapuva) and Hiamavu, are growing as they provide handy access to the Catholic Mission plantation and trade store.

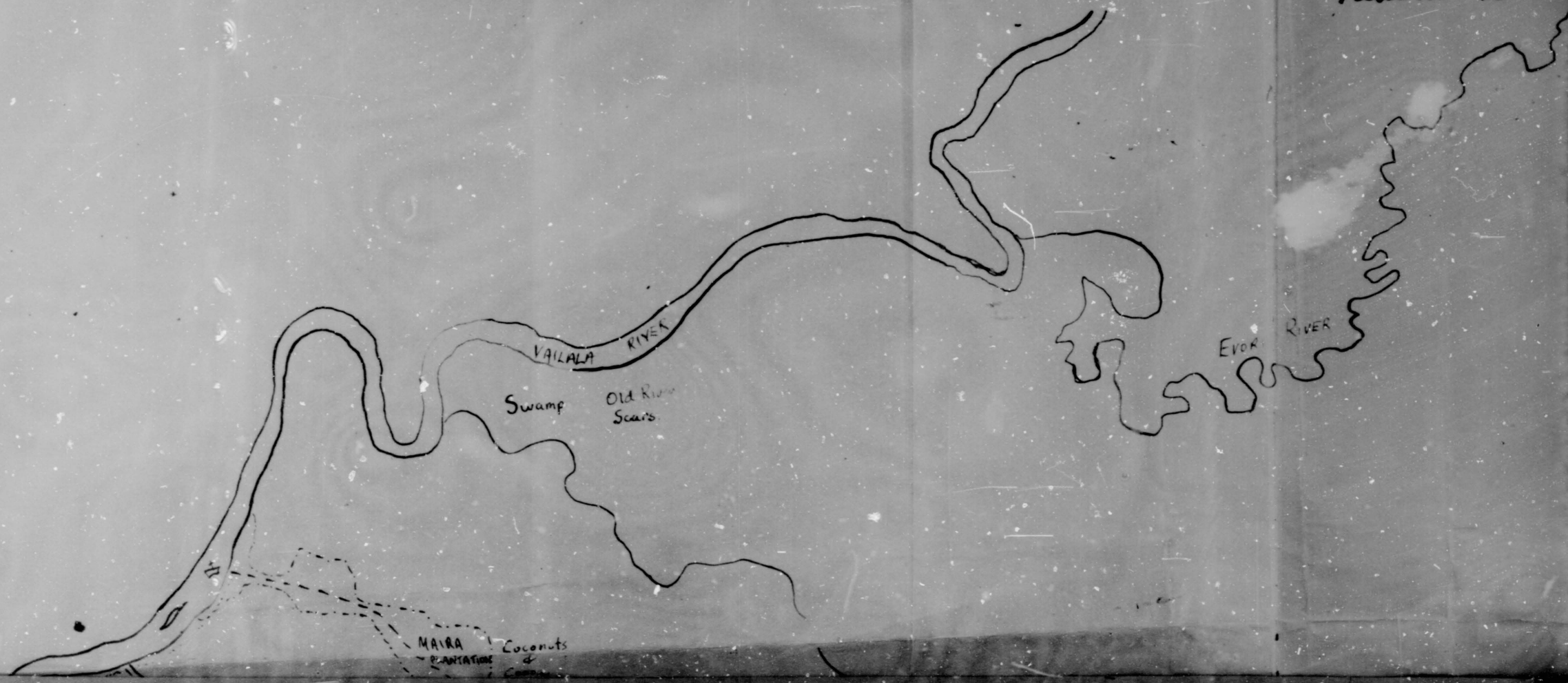
Conclusion.

The patrol met with little trouble and the polls were conducted smoothly. It is to be hoped that the new council can repair the rift between the council and the taxpayers by providing the villagers with more services and amenities.

G. E. Hunt

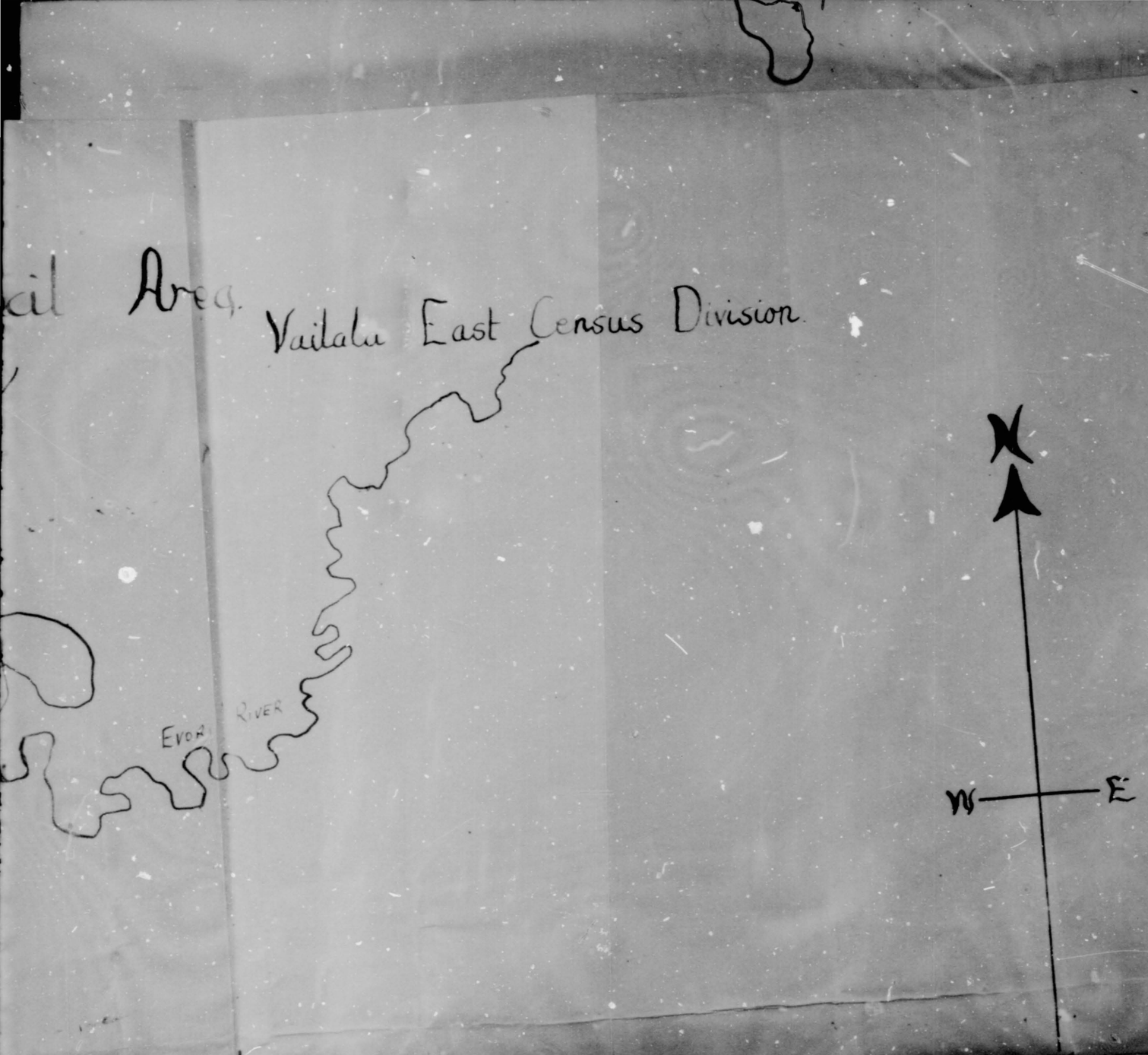
Korimiri Local Government Council Area.

Vailala East



ail Area.

Vailalu East Census Division.

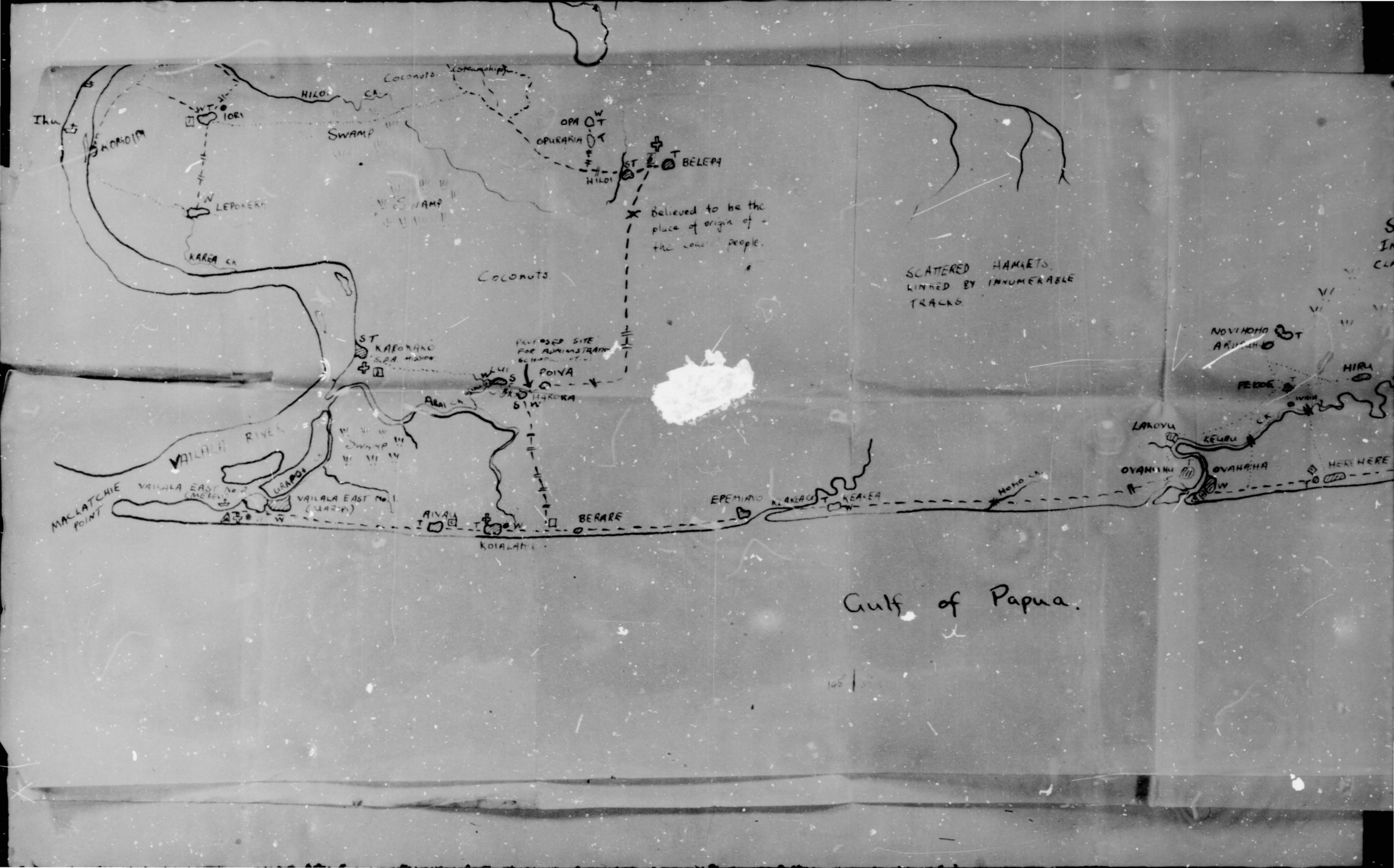


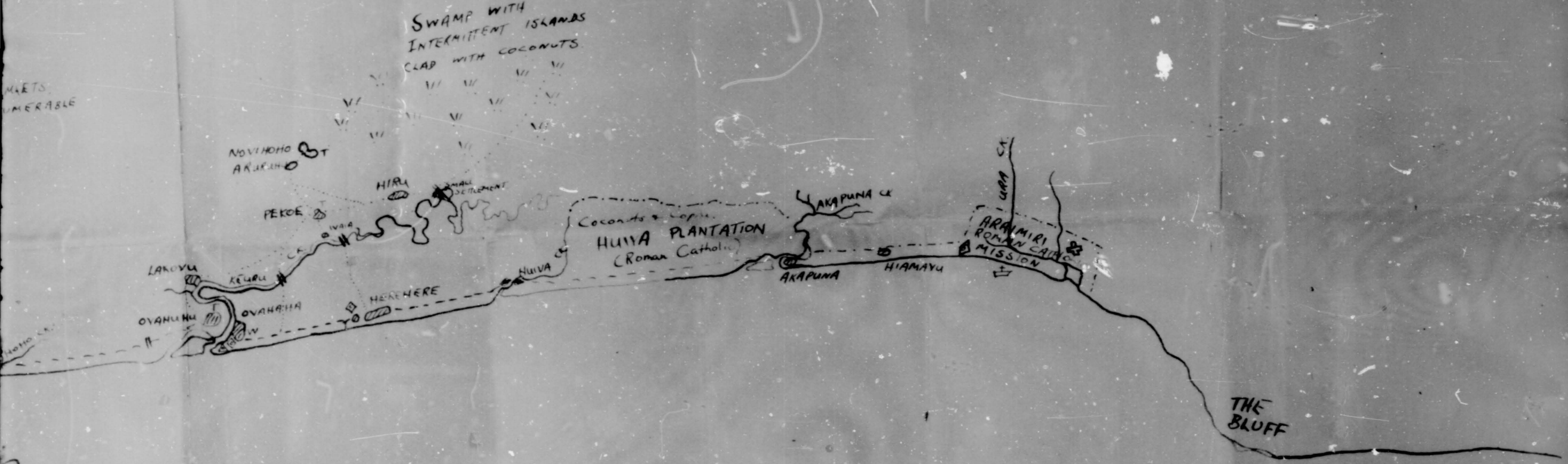
LEGEND.

- Plantation Boundaries.
- Vehicular Roads. (Dirt).
- Walking Paths.
- Village or Hamlet
- Co-operative Soc
- United Church Primary S
- S.D.A. Primary School.
- Roman Catholic Primary School
- Closed School.
- Shipping Points.
- S Spearpoint
- W Well
- T Tank.
- Aid Post.
- // Bridges.

Scale 1": .74 mile or 1 mile : 1.4" (approximate)

0 1 2 3 4


Gulf of Papua.
Coconuts
(Steamship)
HILOI CK.
SWAMP
IORI
MOMOIA
LEPOKERA
KARRA CK.
OPA
OPURARIA
HILOI
BELEPA
Believed to be the place of origin of the coast people.
SCATTERED HAMLETS LINKED BY INNUMERABLE TRACKS
Coconuts
KAROKARO
S.D.A. MISSION
PROPOSED SITE FOR ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL ETC.
POIVA
HAROKA
ARAI CK.
VAILALA RIVER
SWAMP
MACLATCHIE POINT
VAILALA EAST No 2 (MERERI)
VAILALA EAST No 1 (UARIPA)
AIVALA
KOIALAMU
BERARE
EPEMIANO
KEAKEA
NOVIHOHO
ARUHUHU
HIRU
PEKOE
LAROVU
KERURU
OVANIHU
OVAHAHA
HERERE



Papua.

145° 40'E

TRACED FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY CONDUCTED IN EARLY 1960.
Gary E. Hunt. June 1971.